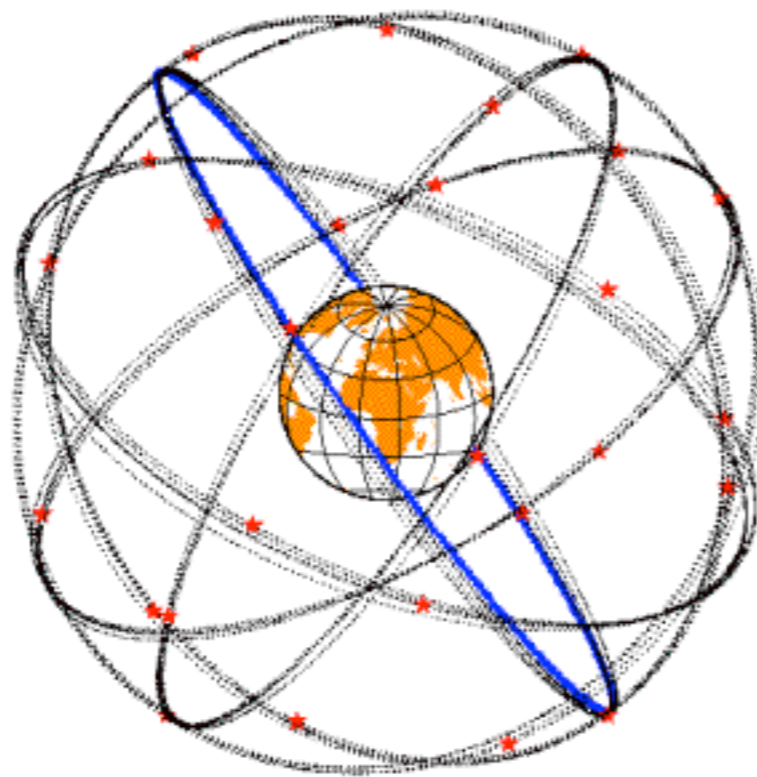


# Fundamentals of GPS

## Current constellation



- Relative sizes correct (inertial space view)
- “Fuzzy” lines not due to orbit perturbations, but due to satellites being in 6-planes at  $55^\circ$  inclination.

# Resources

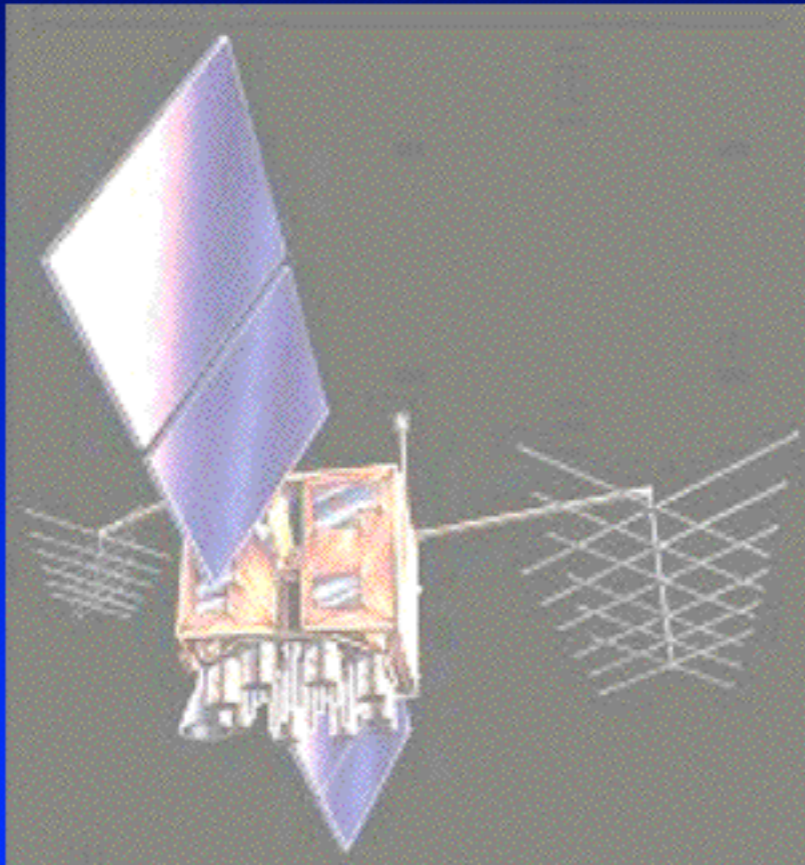
- [http://ocw.mit.edu/courses/earth-atmospheric-and-planetary-sciences/12-215-modern-navigation-fall-2006/lecture-notes/12\\_215\\_lec16.pdf](http://ocw.mit.edu/courses/earth-atmospheric-and-planetary-sciences/12-215-modern-navigation-fall-2006/lecture-notes/12_215_lec16.pdf)
- <http://gge.unb.ca/Pubs/LN58.pdf>
- [http://www.gmat.unsw.edu.au/snap/gps/gps\\_survey/chap6/chap6.htm](http://www.gmat.unsw.edu.au/snap/gps/gps_survey/chap6/chap6.htm)
- [http://www.colorado.edu/geography/gcraft/notes/gps/gps\\_f.html](http://www.colorado.edu/geography/gcraft/notes/gps/gps_f.html)

# GPS Design

- Innovations:
  - Use multiple satellites (originally 21, now ~28)
  - All satellites transmit at same frequency
  - Signals encoded with unique “bi-phase, quadrature code” generated by pseudo-random sequence (designated by PRN, PR number): Spread-spectrum transmission.
  - Dual frequency band transmission:
    - L1 ~1.575 GHz, L2 ~1.227 GHz
    - Corresponding wavelengths are 190 mm and 244 mm

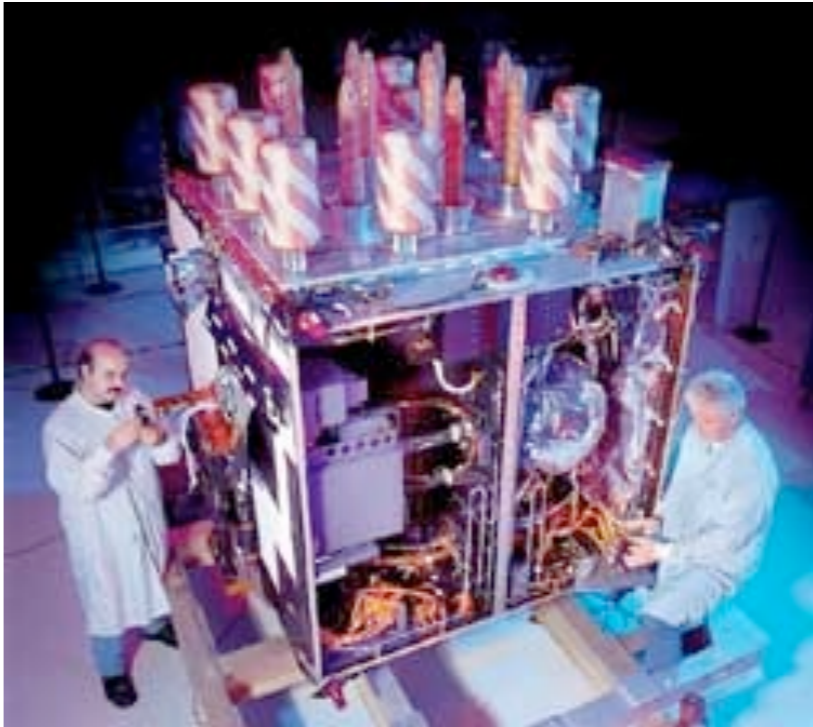
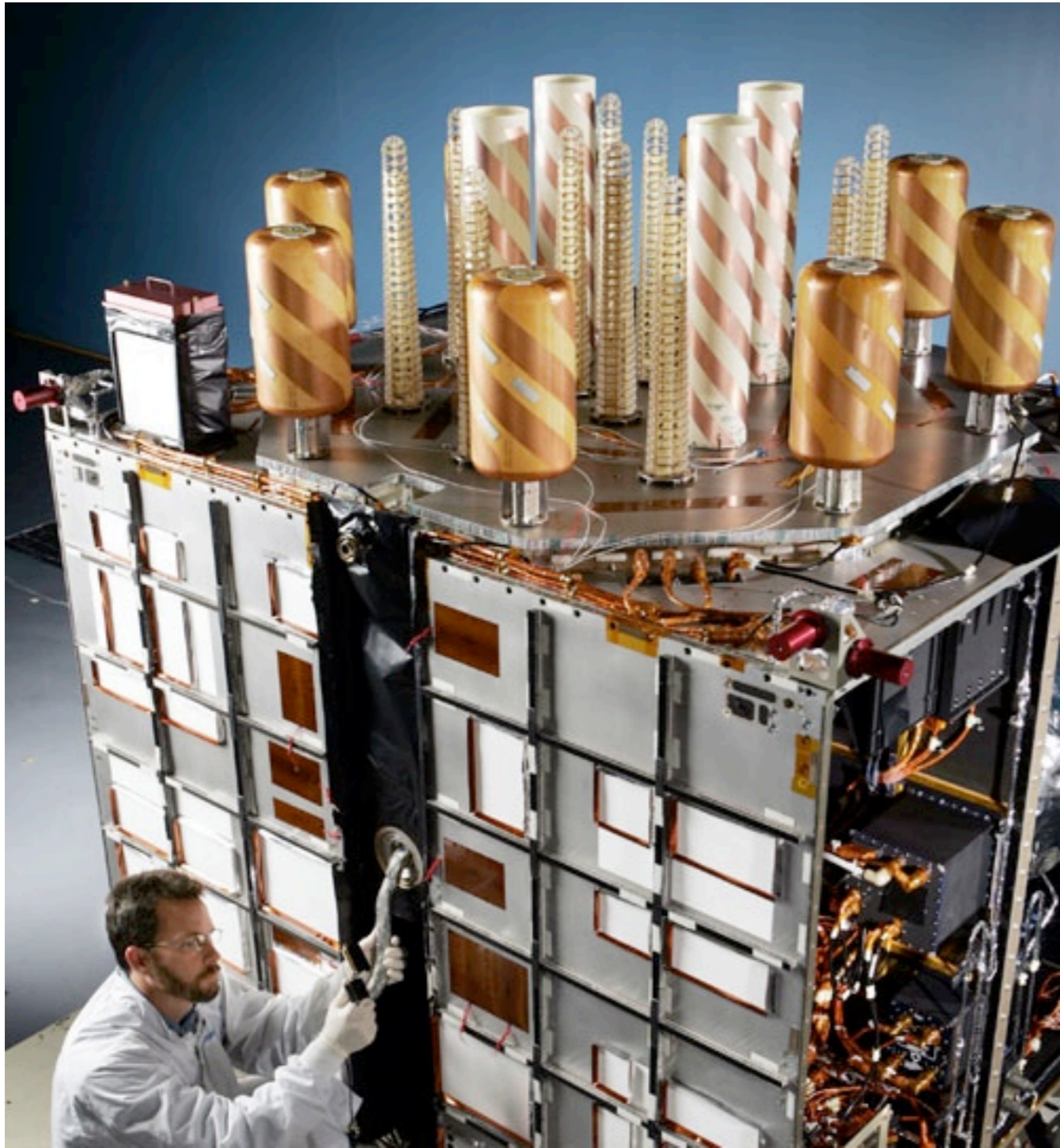


# Latest Block IIR satellite (1,100 kg)



- ° Transmission array is made up of 12 helical antenna in two rings of 43.8 cm (8 antennas) and 16.2 cm (4 antennas) radii
- ° Total diameter is 87 cm
- ° Solar panels lead to large solar radiation pressure effects.







```

2.10          N: GPS NAV DATA          RINEX VERSION / TYPE
teqc 2013Mar15  CORS-ADM Account 20130414 23:45:05UTC PGM / RUN BY / DATE
Solaris x86 5.10|AMD64|cc SC5.8 -xarch=amd64|=+|=+  COMMENT
2          NAVIGATION DATA          COMMENT
RINGO/GLOBAL NATIONAL GEODETIC SURVEY  COMMENT
2.6077D-08 1.4901D-08 -1.1921D-07 -5.9605D-08  ION ALPHA
1.2902D+05 1.6384D+04 -2.6214D+05 3.2768D+05  ION BETA
-6.519258022308D-09-1.332267629550D-14 503808 1735 DELTA-UTC: A0,A1,T,W
          END OF HEADER
1 13 4 9 18 0 0.0 1.472141593690D-05 3.410605131650D-12 0.000000000000D+00
2.400000000000D+01-5.400000000000D+01 4.381968121690D-09 2.058269675580D+00
-2.793967723850D-06 1.720851752910D-03 1.030229032040D-05 5.153705976490D+03
2.376000000000D+05-7.450580596920D-09-5.873366441290D-01-2.607703208920D-08
9.604077583470D-01 1.776875000000D+02 3.090839083680D-01-8.000332840650D-09
-4.764484362600D-10 1.000000000000D+00 1.735000000000D+03 0.000000000000D+00
2.000000000000D+00 0.000000000000D+00 8.381903171540D-09 2.400000000000D+01
0.000000000000D+00
1 13 4 9 22 0 0.0 1.477124169470D-05 3.410605131650D-12 0.000000000000D+00
4.100000000000D+01-4.075000000000D+01 4.279106846640D-09-2.123900168530D+00
-2.061948180200D-06 1.721313572490D-03 1.082755625250D-05 5.153704549790D+03
2.520000000000D+05-2.793967723850D-08-5.874506551860D-01 3.539025783540D-08
9.604012205660D-01 1.710312500000D+02 3.083902306510D-01-7.871756579900D-09
-5.368080979730D-10 1.000000000000D+00 1.735000000000D+03 0.000000000000D+00
2.000000000000D+00 0.000000000000D+00 8.381903171540D-09 4.100000000000D+01
2.592000000000D+05
1 13 4 10 0 0 0.0 1.479592174290D-05 3.410605131650D-12 0.000000000000D+00
4.200000000000D+01-3.984375000000D+01 4.367324724090D-09-1.074288840050D+00
-2.112239599230D-06 1.721556764100D-03 1.055933535100D-05 5.153702756880D+03
2.592000000000D+05 7.450580596920D-08-5.875068751280D-01-4.097819328310D-08
9.603968888650D-01 1.785937500000D+02 3.089400011170D-01-7.911401311840D-09
-6.403838015420D-10 1.000000000000D+00 1.735000000000D+03 0.000000000000D+00
2.000000000000D+00 0.000000000000D+00 8.381903171540D-09 4.200000000000D+01
2.592000000000D+05

```



# BROADCAST EPHEMERIS MESSAGE PARAMETERS

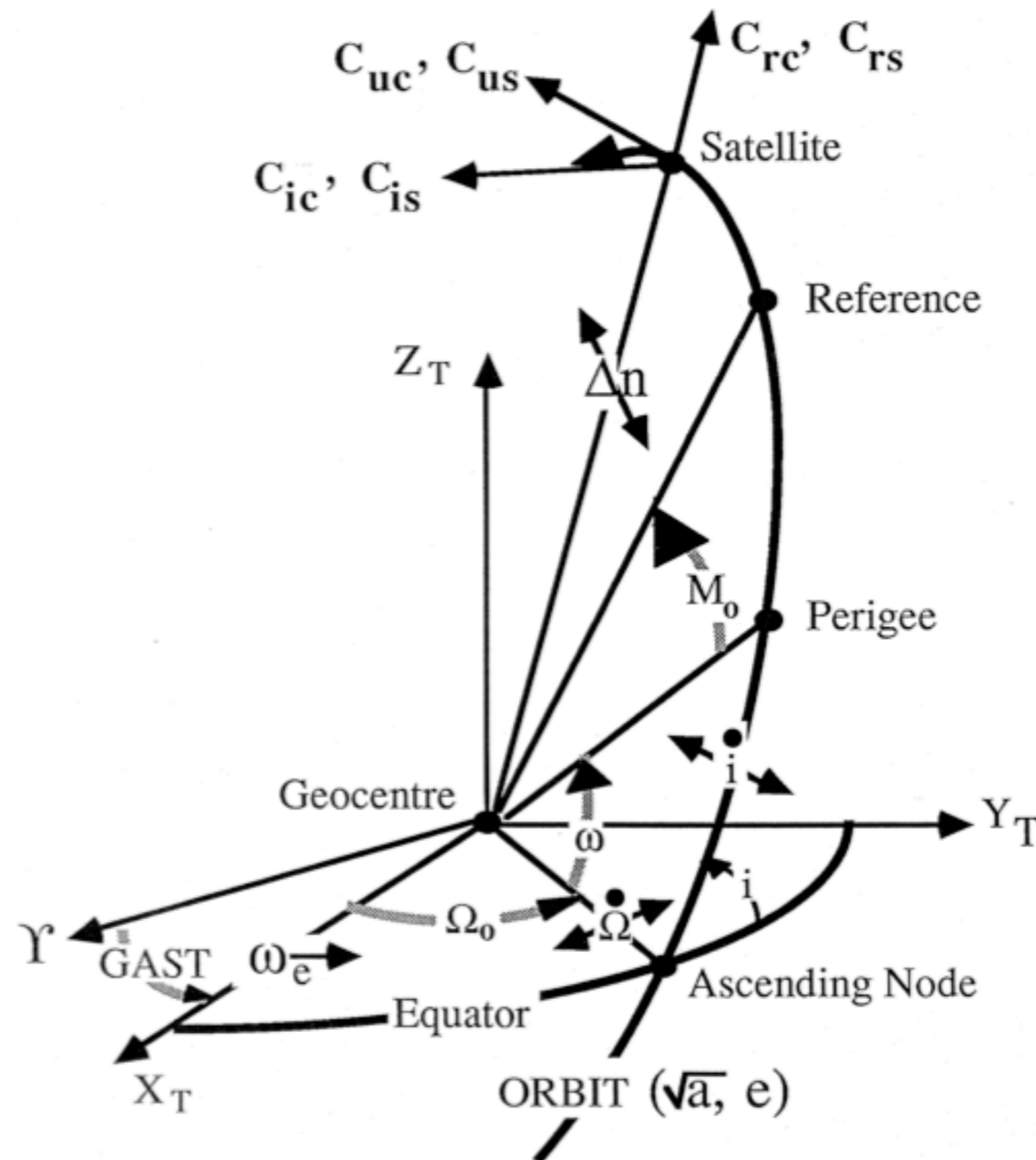
---

$M_0$	Mean anomaly
$\Delta n$	Mean motion difference
$e$	Eccentricity
$\sqrt{a}$	$\sqrt{\quad}$ of semi-major axis
$\Omega_0$	Right ascension parameter
$i_0$	Inclination at reference time $t_{oe}$
$\omega$	Argument of perigee
$\dot{\Omega}$	Rate of right ascension
$\dot{i}$	Rate of inclination
$C_{uc}, C_{us}$	Corrections to argument of latitude
$C_{rc}, C_{rs}$	Corrections to orbital radius
$C_{ic}, C_{is}$	Corrections to inclination
$t_{oe}$	Ephemeris reference time



## GPS ORBIT DESCRIPTION

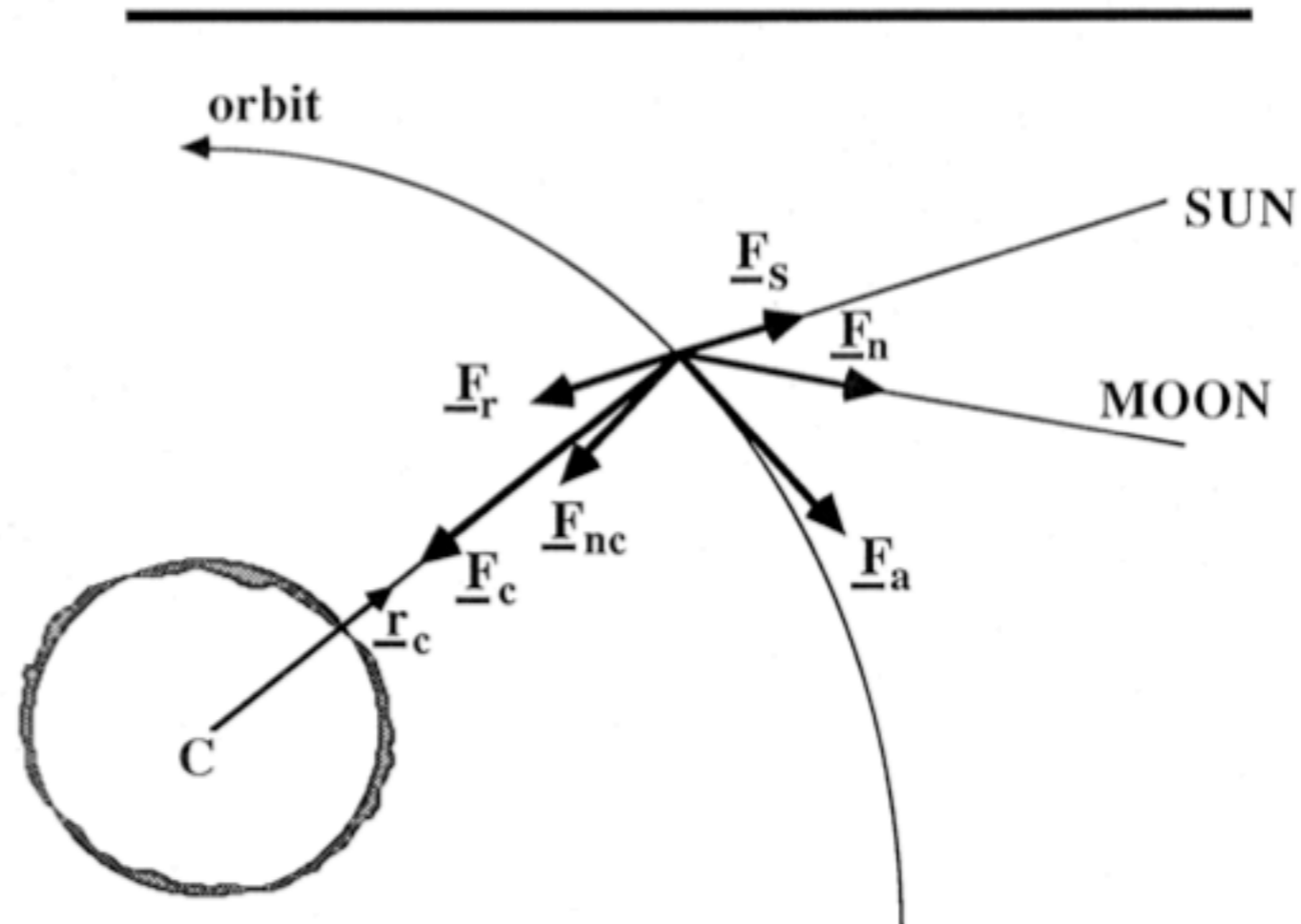
- 16 PARAMETERS
- NEW VALUES EACH HOUR







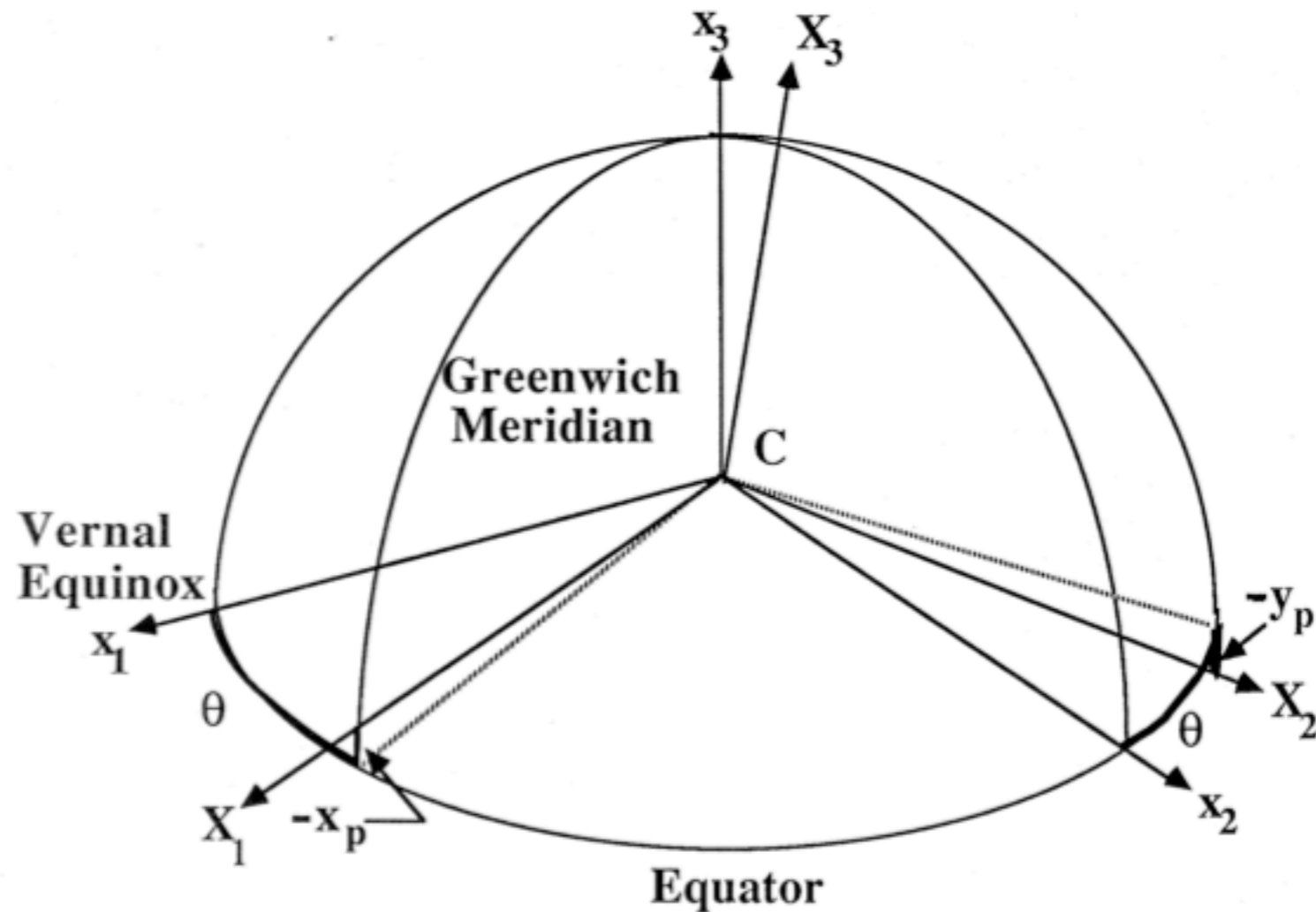
# FORCES ACTING ON SATELLITES



Important for GPS satellites	• $\underline{F}_c$	Geocentric gravitational attraction of the earth
	• $\underline{F}_{nc}$	Non-central gravitational attraction of the earth
	• $\underline{F}_n, \underline{F}_s$	Third body effects of the moon and the sun
	• $\underline{F}_r$	Solar radiation pressure
Other forces	• $\underline{F}_a$	Atmospheric drag force Tidal forces (not shown) Magnetic forces (not shown)



## COORDINATE SYSTEMS



Satellite motion is described in RA-system ( $x_1, x_2, x_3$ )

Terrestrial positioning refers to CT-system ( $X_1, X_2, X_3$ )

The two are related by :

Greenwich apparent sidereal time ( $\theta$ )

Polar motion components ( $x_p, y_p$ )

TABLE A3  
GPS NAVIGATION MESSAGE FILE - HEADER SECTION DESCRIPTION

HEADER LABEL (Columns 61-80)	DESCRIPTION	FORMAT
RINEX VERSION / TYPE	- Format version (2.11) - 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 T : reference time for UTC data W : UTC reference week number. Continuous number, not mod(1024)!	3X,2D19.12, 2I9  *)
* LEAP SECONDS	Delta time due to leap seconds	I6
END OF HEADER	Last record in the header section.	60X

Records marked with \* are optional

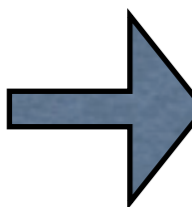


OBS. RECORD	DESCRIPTION	FORMAT
PRN / EPOCH / SV CLK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Satellite PRN number</li> <li>- Epoch: Toc - Time of Clock year (2 digits, padded with 0 if necessary)</li> <li>month</li> <li>day</li> <li>hour</li> <li>minute</li> <li>second</li> <li>- SV clock bias (seconds)</li> <li>- SV clock drift (sec/sec)</li> <li>- SV clock drift rate (sec/sec2)</li> </ul>	I2,  1X,I2.2, 1X,I2, 1X,I2, 1X,I2, 1X,I2, F5.1, 3D19.12  *)
BROADCAST ORBIT - 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- IODE Issue of Data, Ephemeris</li> <li>- Crs (meters)</li> <li>- Delta n (radians/sec)</li> <li>- M0 (radians)</li> </ul>	3X,4D19.12
BROADCAST ORBIT - 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cuc (radians)</li> <li>- e Eccentricity</li> <li>- Cus (radians)</li> <li>- sqrt(A) (sqrt(m))</li> </ul>	3X,4D19.12
BROADCAST ORBIT - 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Toe Time of Ephemeris (sec of GPS week)</li> <li>- Cic (radians)</li> <li>- OMEGA (radians)</li> <li>- CIS (radians)</li> </ul>	3X,4D19.12
BROADCAST ORBIT - 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- i0 (radians)</li> <li>- Crs (meters)</li> <li>- omega (radians)</li> <li>- OMEGA DOT (radians/sec)</li> </ul>	3X,4D19.12
BROADCAST ORBIT - 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- IDOT (radians/sec)</li> <li>- Codes on L2 channel</li> <li>- GPS Week # (to go with TOE) Continuous number, not mod(1024)!</li> <li>- L2 P data flag</li> </ul>	3X,4D19.12
BROADCAST ORBIT - 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SV accuracy (meters)</li> <li>- SV health (bits 17-22 w 3 sf 1)</li> <li>- TGD (seconds)</li> <li>- IODC Issue of Data, Clock</li> </ul>	3X,4D19.12
BROADCAST ORBIT - 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Transmission time of message (**) (sec of GPS week, derived e.g. from Z-count in Hand Over Word (HOW))</li> </ul>	3X,4D19.12

```

2.10      OBSERVATION DATA      G (GPS)      RINEX VERSION / TYPE
teqc 2006Sep26      NGS Web User      20130422 03:41:01UTCPCGM / RUN BY / DATE
Solaris 5.9|UltraSparc Iii|cc SC5.5|=-|*Sparc      COMMENT
2.11      OBSERVATION DATA      G (GPS)      COMMENT
teqc 2013Mar15      NOAA/NOS/NGS/CORS 20130411 00:19:03UTCCOMMENT
Solaris x86 5.10|AMD64|cc SC5.8 -xarch=amd64|=+|=+      COMMENT
teqc 2013Mar15      NOAA/NOS/NGS/CORS 20130411 00:19:00UTCCOMMENT
BIT 2 OF LLI FLAGS DATA COLLECTED UNDER A/S CONDITION      COMMENT
SNR is mapped to RINEX snr flag value [1-9]      COMMENT
L1: 1 -> 1; 90 -> 5; 210 -> 9      COMMENT
L2: 1 -> 1; 150 -> 5; 250 -> 9      COMMENT
teqc windowed: start @ 2013 Apr 10 00:00:00.000      COMMENT
teqc windowed: delta = 86400.000 sec      COMMENT
pseudorange smoothing corrections not applied      COMMENT
teqc edited: all GLONASS satellites excluded      COMMENT
ARP8      MARKER NAME
USCG DGPS      U.S. Coast Guard      OBSERVER / AGENCY
4732137202      TRIMBLE NETRS      1.2-5      REC # / TYPE / VERS
60104294      TRM41249USCG      SCIT      ANT # / TYPE
-693632.2200 -5601309.4070 2960670.6680      APPROX POSITION XYZ
0.0000      0.0000      0.0000      ANTENNA: DELTA H/E/N
1 1      WAVELENGTH FACT L1/2
7 L1 L2 C1 P1 P2 S1 S2      # / TYPES OF OBSERV
5.0000      INTERVAL
teqc windowed: start @ 2013 Apr 10 00:00:00.000      COMMENT
teqc windowed: end @ 2013 Apr 10 01:00:00.000      COMMENT
2013 4 10 0 0 0.0000000 0 GPS      TIME OF FIRST OBS
END OF HEADER
13 4 10 0 0 0.0000000 0 12G 1G 7G 3G 8G 6G28G16G23G13G19G10G11
-2406934.326 6 -1740672.251 3 24982816.113      24982832.455
113.000      93.000
-22035792.510 9 -16898668.226 7 21276187.682      21276187.934
200.000      193.000
-20667868.082 8 -15499733.991 5 21715106.266      21715107.446
173.000      160.000
-12502584.742 8 -9561502.378 5 23227002.656      23227005.675
166.000      140.000
-6360263.858 7 -4501794.813 4 23759215.171      23759219.754
140.000      100.000
-8240811.526 7 -6118470.153 4 23400191.899      23400197.146
160.000      106.000
15678440.362 6 13268713.332 3 25212997.223      25213002.163
106.000      73.000

```





```

#cP2013 4 10 0 0 0.00000000 96 ORBIT Igb08 HLM IGS
## 1735 259200.00000000 900.00000000 56392 0.000000000000000
+ 32 G01G02G03G04G05G06G07G08G09G10G11G12G13G14G15G16G17
+ G18G19G20G21G22G23G24G25G26G27G28G29G30G31G32 0 0
+ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
+ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
+ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
++ 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 3 2 3 2 2 3 2 3
++ 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 3 3 2 2 0 0
++ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
++ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
++ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
%c G cc GPS ccc cccc cccc cccc cccc ccccc ccccc ccccc ccccc
%c cc cc ccc ccc cccc cccc cccc cccc ccccc ccccc ccccc ccccc
%f 1.2500000 1.025000000 0.000000000000 0.0000000000000000
%f 0.00000000 0.0000000000 0.000000000000 0.0000000000000000
%i 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
%i 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
/* RAPID ORBIT COMBINATION FROM WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF:
/* cod emr esa gfz jpl ngs sio usn
/* REFERENCED TO IGS TIME (IGST) AND TO WEIGHTED MEAN POLE:
/* PCV:IGS08_1734 OL/AL:FES2004 NONE Y ORB:CMB CLK:CMB
* 2013 4 10 0 0 0.00000000
PG01 9009.920621 -19867.672296 -15113.381196 14.794049 8 6 6 124
PG02 -22374.339481 12819.218623 -4895.267320 426.508425 10 5 11 138
PG03 11277.586727 -13441.000766 19370.433516 192.013175 7 4 7 118
PG04 -21927.365932 2439.758373 -15268.098957 185.906865 5 7 9 135
PG05 -18805.028741 5851.477482 17854.558435 -391.067853 8 9 5 118
PG06 14566.719514 -6618.401738 21252.430731 280.190883 7 6 6 106
PG07 -6330.665202 -13685.648321 21884.435990 200.915764 3 7 6 116
PG08 -15510.861869 -6470.215069 20828.601785 5.553553 8 8 7 101
PG09 -22853.919549 11064.462328 7315.364137 999999.999999
PG10 -25143.995001 -8130.418733 4069.345671 -76.151766 8 10 13 143
PG11 10618.701872 -23377.963425 -6651.200669 -370.779680 7 7 3 127
PG12 -1765.537781 15172.934363 -21781.288890 127.520873 10 7 7 115
PG13 -4176.342056 -25527.980601 5599.437184 130.063865 6 7 7 141
PG14 13720.466932 11620.660219 -19404.427202 221.091106 7 9 4 115
PG15 -5276.011714 23092.785698 11724.011344 -114.679936 13 9 12 150
PG16 19468.642991 -3651.225366 17845.717761 -252.568966 8 6 7 105
PG17 -14342.406714 -10816.155437 -19423.372230 31.454082 10 12 9 135

```



Antenna Reference Point(ARP): ARANSAS PASS 8 CORS ARP

-----  
PID = DK7567

IGS08 POSITION (EPOCH 2005.0)

Computed in Aug 2011 using data through gpswk 1631.

X =	-693632.869 m	latitude	=	27 50 18.11965 N
Y =	-5601307.921 m	longitude	=	097 03 33.23857 W
Z =	2960670.496 m	ellipsoid height	=	-16.395 m

IGS08 VELOCITY

Computed in Aug 2011 using data through gpswk 1631.

VX =	-0.0127 m/yr	northward	=	-0.0026 m/yr
VY =	0.0013 m/yr	eastward	=	-0.0128 m/yr
VZ =	-0.0028 m/yr	upward	=	-0.0011 m/yr

NAD\_83 (2011) POSITION (EPOCH 2010.0)

Transformed from IGS08 (epoch 2005.0) position in Aug 2011.

X =	-693632.220 m	latitude	=	27 50 18.10343 N
Y =	-5601309.407 m	longitude	=	097 03 33.20835 W
Z =	2960670.668 m	ellipsoid height	=	-15.081 m

NAD\_83 (2011) VELOCITY

Transformed from IGS08 velocity in Aug 2011.

VX =	0.0004 m/yr	northward	=	0.0009 m/yr
VY =	0.0021 m/yr	eastward	=	0.0001 m/yr
VZ =	-0.0001 m/yr	upward	=	-0.0019 m/yr

# HTDP Output

\*\*\*\*\*

HTDP (version 3.2.3) OUTPUT

TRANSFORMING POSITIONS FROM ITRF2008 or IGS08 (EPOCH = 01-01-2005 (2005  
TO ITRF2008 or IGS08 (EPOCH = 04-10-2013 (2013

	INPUT COORDINATES	OUTPUT COORDINATES	INPUT VELOCITY
ARP8			
LATITUDE	27 50 18.11964 N	27 50 18.11877 N	-3.24 mm/yr north
LONGITUDE	97 03 33.23856 W	97 03 33.24247 W	-12.94 mm/yr east
ELLIP. HT.	-16.395	-16.395 m	0.00 mm/yr up
X	-693632.869	-693632.977 m	-13.03 mm/yr
Y	-5601307.921	-5601307.920 m	0.09 mm/yr
Z	2960670.496	2960670.472 m	-2.87 mm/yr

# Some preliminary observations

```
13 4 10 0 0 0.0000000 0 12G 1G 7G 3G 8G 6G28G16G23G13G19G10G11
-2406934.326 6 -1740672.251 3 24982816.113 24982832.455
113.000 93.000
```

Top are SV measured ranges to SVI (phases, metric ranges and doppler)

```
* 2013 4 10 0 0 0.00000000
PG01 9009.920621 -19867.672296 -15113.381196 14.794049 8 6 6 124
```

Middle is SVI's position from the precise orbit (in kilometers)

```
ARP8
LATITUDE 27 50 18.11964 N 27 50 18.11877 N
LONGITUDE 97 03 33.23856 W 97 03 33.24247 W
ELLIP. HT. -16.395 -16.395 m
X -693632.869 -693632.977 m
Y -5601307.921 -5601307.920 m
Z 2960670.496 2960670.472 m
```

Bottom right is position for ARP8 (compatible with observation date/time)

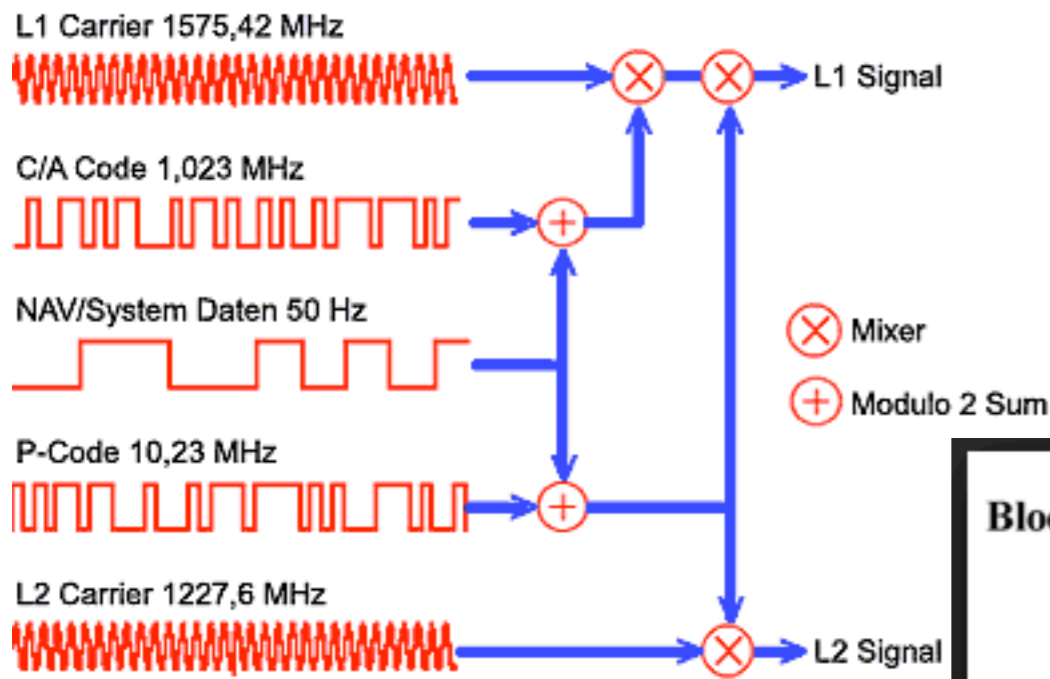
How good are raw pseudoranges?

```
Published ARP8 at time of obs: X =-693632.977m Y =-5601307.920m Z =+2960670.472m
IGS Precise Orbit position. X =+9009920.621m Y =-19867672.296m Z =-15113381.196m
Obs file CA1 pseudorange: 24982816.113m P2 pseudorange: 24982832.455m
Differences between L1 and L2 pseudoranges: -16.342m
```

```
Inverse distance using published coordinates ARP8 and SV1: 24987185.689m
Difference between L1 PR and inverse distance: 4369.576m
Difference between L2 PR and inverse distance: 4353.234m
```

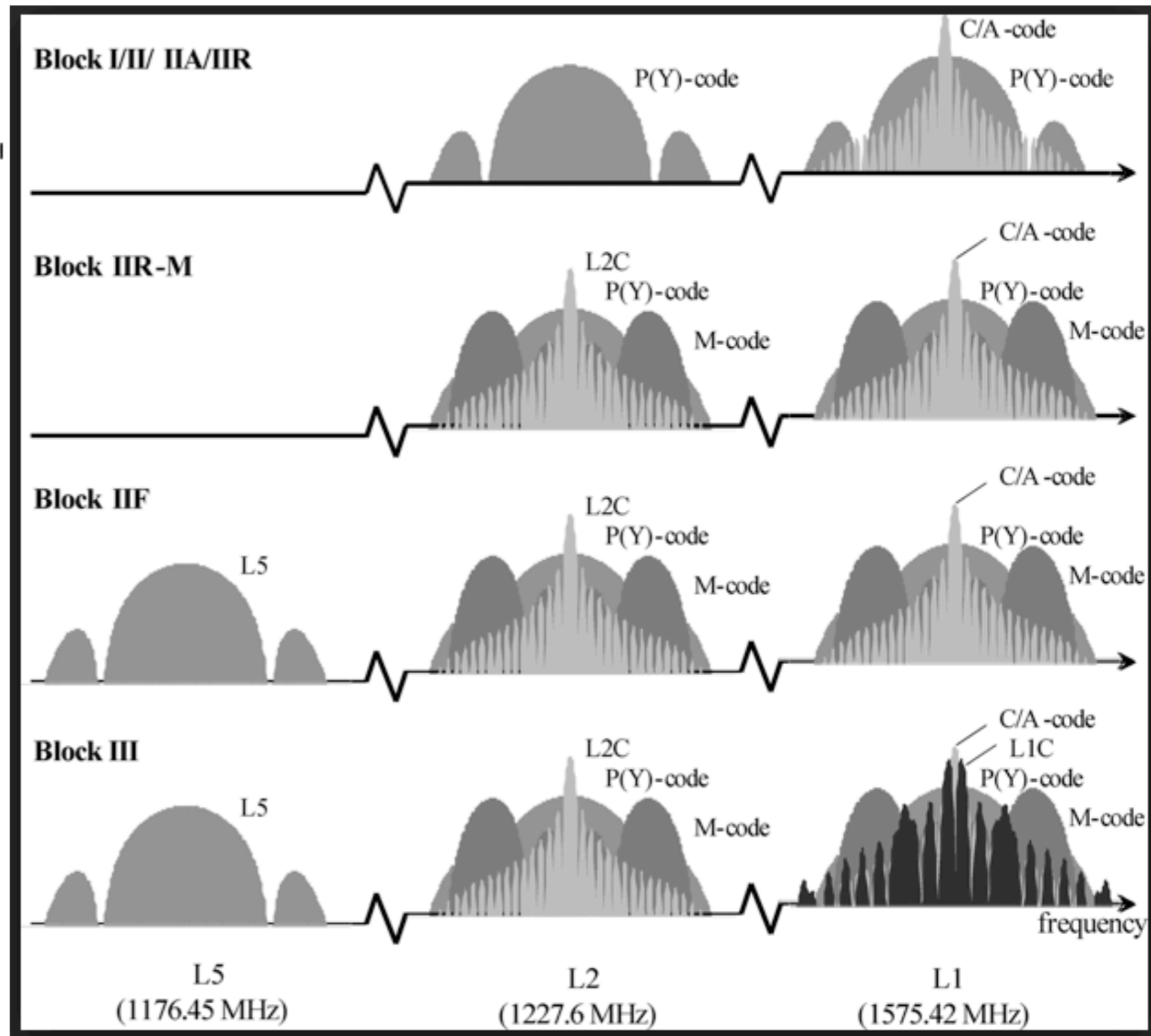


# GPS Signals



Band frequencies are multiples of the clock's fundamental frequency: 10.23 MHz

L1 = 154	wavelength	19.0 cm
L2 = 120	"	24.4 cm
L5 = 115	"	25.5 cm



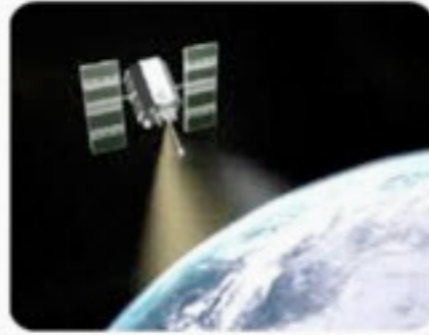
## Satellite Signals

### Current

- L1 – 1575.42 MHz
- L2 – 1227.60 MHz

## Signals Modernization

- L2C
  - More reliable measurements
  - Easy to track signal
  - Redundant signal
- L5
  - Improved signal structure
  - Higher transmit power
  - Wider bandwidth
  - Faster signal acquisition



**SITECH**<sup>™</sup>

# Measurements

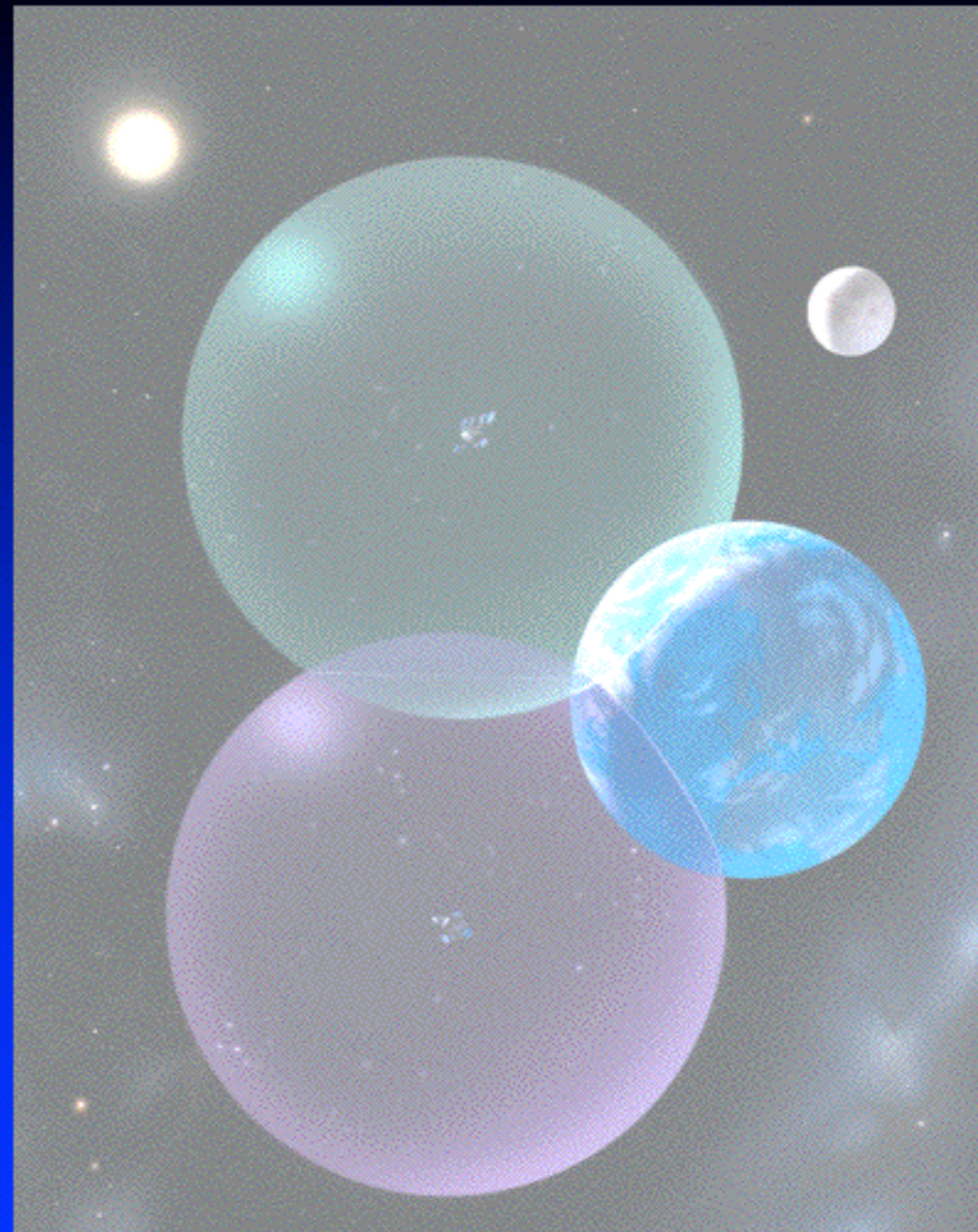
- Measurements:
  - Time difference between signal transmission from satellite and its arrival at ground station (called “pseudo-range”, precise to 0.1–10 m)
  - Carrier phase difference between transmitter and receiver (precise to a few millimeters) but initial values unknown (ie., measures change in range to satellites).
  - In some case, the integer values of the initial phase ambiguities can be determined (bias fixing)
- All measurements relative to “clocks” in ground receiver and satellites (potentially poses problems).

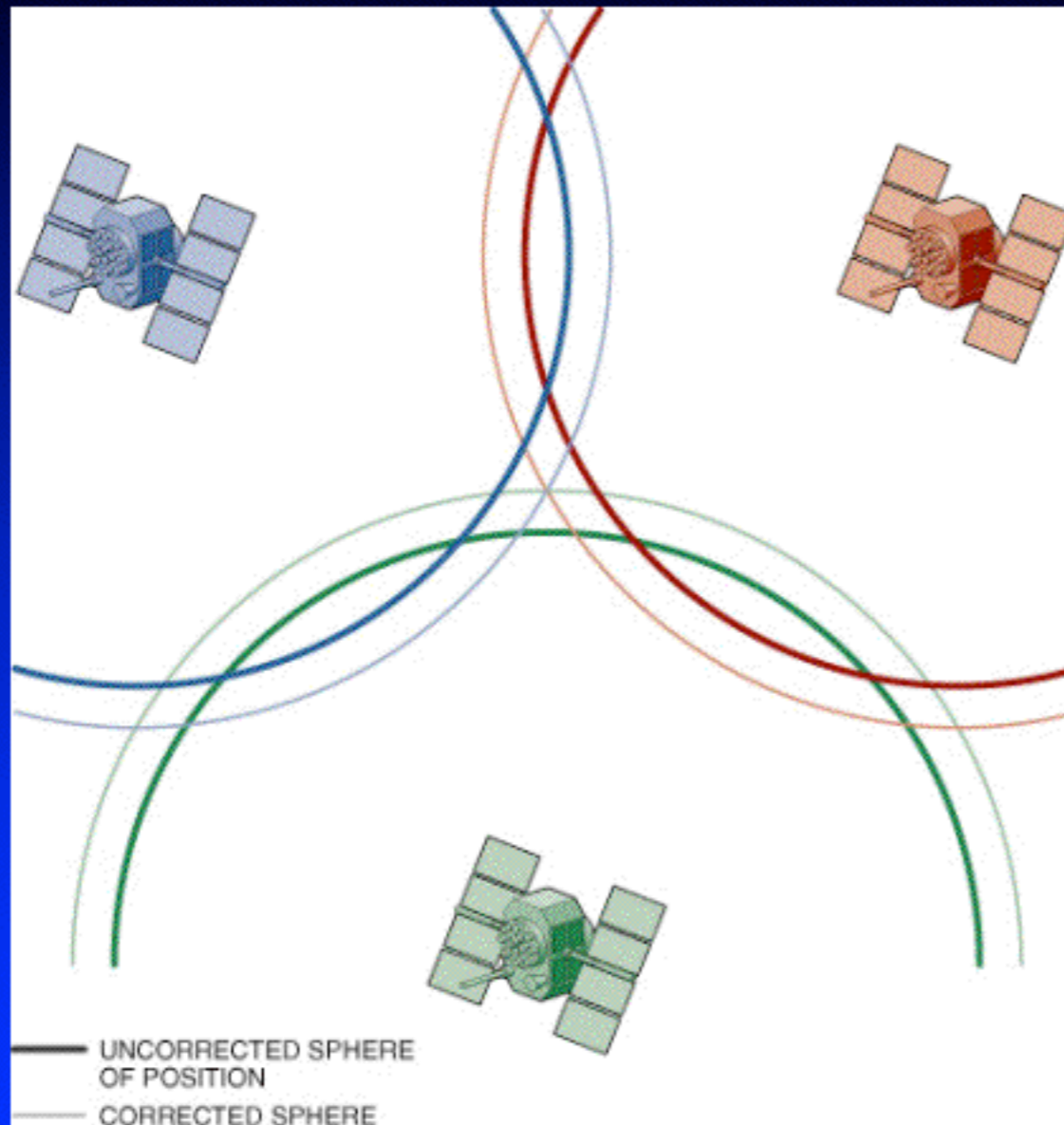


## Position Determination (perfect clocks).

- Three satellites are needed for 3-D position with perfect clocks.
- Two satellites are OK if height is known)

11/19/01





## Position determination: with clock errors: 2-D case

- Receiver clock is fast in this case, so all pseudo-ranges are short



# Positioning

- For pseudo-range to be used for positioning need:
  - Knowledge of errors in satellite clocks
  - Knowledge of positions of satellites
- This information is transmitted by satellite in “broadcast ephemeris”
- “Differential” positioning (DGPS) eliminates need for accurate satellite clock knowledge.



## ● BIASES

- Satellite dependent:
  - [Ephemeris uncertainties](#)
  - [Satellite clock uncertainties](#)
  - [Selective Availability effects](#)
- Receiver dependent:
  - [Receiver clock uncertainties](#)
  - [Reference station coordinate uncertainties](#)
- Receiver-Satellite (or Observation) dependent:
  - [Ionospheric delay](#)
  - [Tropospheric delay](#)
  - [Carrier phase ambiguity](#)

## ● ERRORS

- [Unmodelled, residual biases](#)
- [Carrier phase cycle slips](#)
- [Multipath disturbance](#)
- [Antenna phase centre offset](#)
- [Random observation error \(noise\)](#)

Effects of Biases and Errors in GPS can be modeled or impact mitigated with additional information e.g. precise orbits, use of antenna phase models, data combinations, etc.

## Clock effects

- GPS is controlled by 10.23 MHz oscillators
- On the Earth's surface these oscillators are set to  $10.23 \times (1 - 4.4647 \times 10^{-10})$  MHz (39,000 ns/day rate difference)
- This offset accounts for the change in potential and average velocity once the satellite is launched.
- The first GPS satellites had a switch to turn this effect on. They were launched with “Newtonian” clocks

# Relativistic effects

- General relativity affects GPS in three ways
  - Equations of motions of satellite
  - Rates at which clock run
  - Signal propagation
- In our GPS analysis we account for the second two items
- Orbits only integrated for 1-3 days and equation of motion term is considered small



# Phase measurements

$$\phi_k^p(t_r) = \phi_k(t_r) - \phi_r^p(t_r) + N_k^p \quad (1)$$

- The carrier phase is the difference between phase of receiver oscillator and signal received plus the number of cycles at the initial start of tracking
- The received phase is related to the transmitted phase and propagation time by

$$\phi_r^p(t_r) = \phi_t^p(t_t) = \phi_t^p(t_r - \rho_k^p / c) = \phi_t^p(t_r) - \dot{\phi}^p(t_r) \cdot \rho_k^p / c$$

# Precision of phase measurements

- Nominally phase can be measured to 1% of wavelength ( $\sim 2\text{mm}$  L1 and  $\sim 2.4\text{ mm}$  L2)
- Again effected by multipath, ionospheric delays ( $\sim 30\text{m}$ ), atmospheric delays (3-30m).
- Since phase is more precise than range, more effects need to be carefully accounted for with phase.
- Precise and consistent definition of time of events is one the most critical areas
- In general, phase can be treated like range measurement with unknown offset due to cycles and offsets of oscillator phases.

