

# GNSS Applications and QZSS High-Accuracy Services

UTOKYO\_ICG GNSS TRAINING

2/12/2024

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# Motivation

- **PPP** has been developed by many researchers (many papers) for a long time and it's time to put it to practical use.
- Currently, **PPP-RTK** is becoming popular in the world.
- Japanese **CLAS** is one of the good example of PPP-RTK.
- We would like to share some test results of these correction services compared to the conventional RTK.

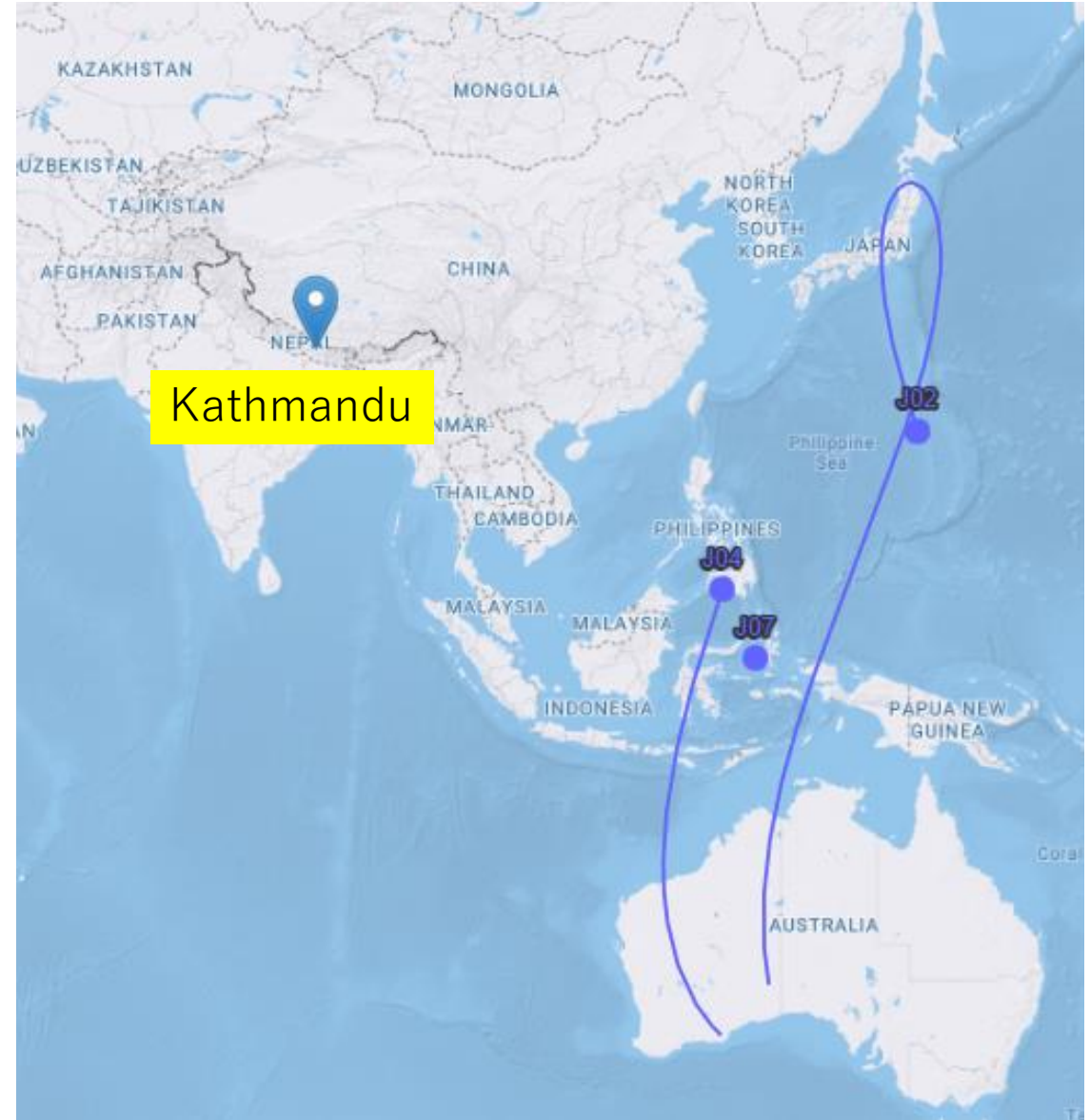
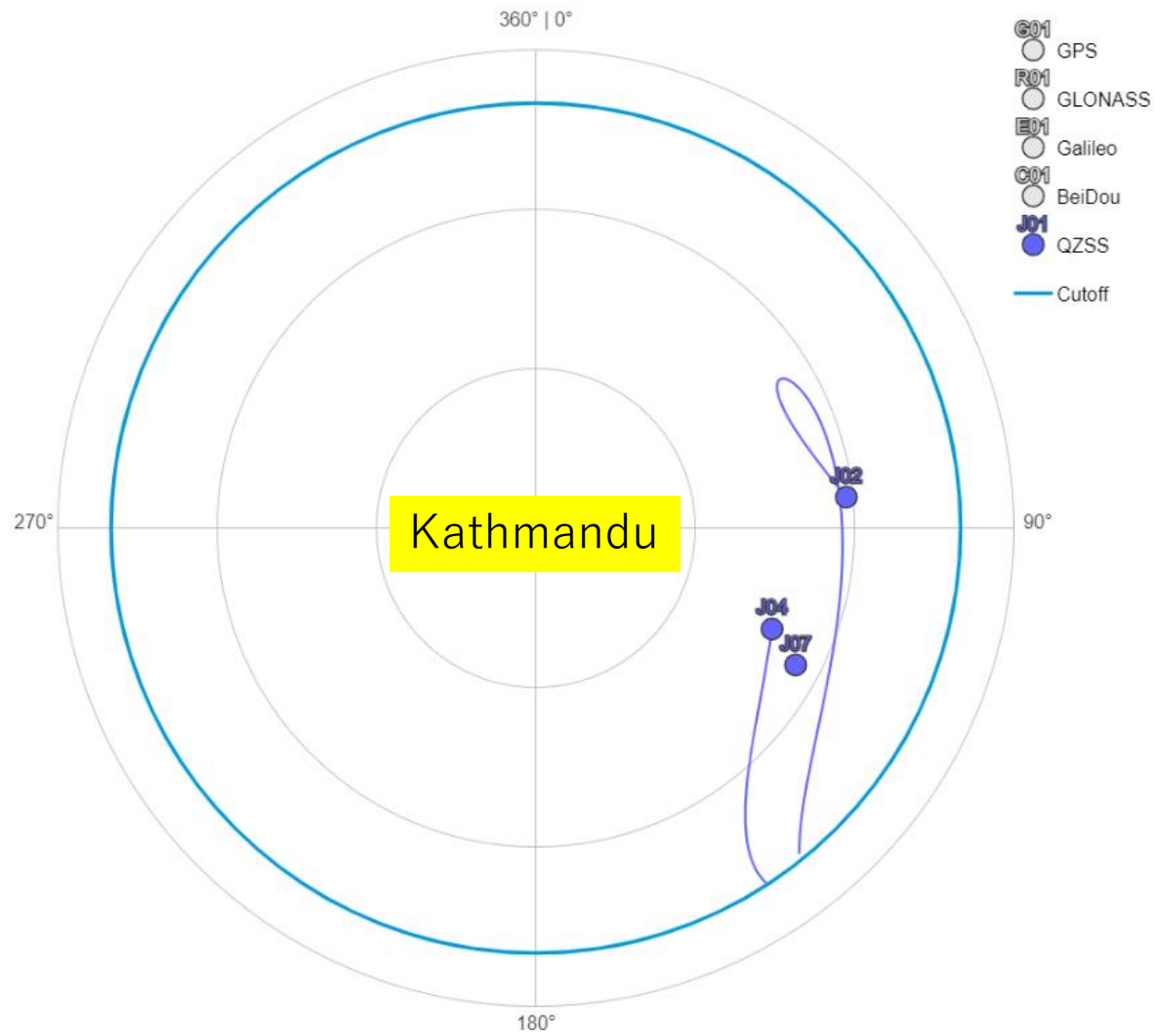
# Correction service (current and future)

Error Sources	SLAS	CLAS (PPP-RTK)	DFMC-SBAS	MADOCA-PPP
Precise orbit	Not separated	○	○	○
Precise clock		○	○	○
Ionosphere		○		△
Troposphere		○		
Convergence	Instant	-1 min.	Instant ?	15-30 min.
Measurement	Code phase	Carrier phase	Code phase	Carrier phase
GNSS	GPS/QZSS	GPS/QZSS/ GALILEO	?	GPS/QZSS/ GLONASS/ GALILEO
Coverage	Japan	Japan	?	<b>Asia, Oceania</b>

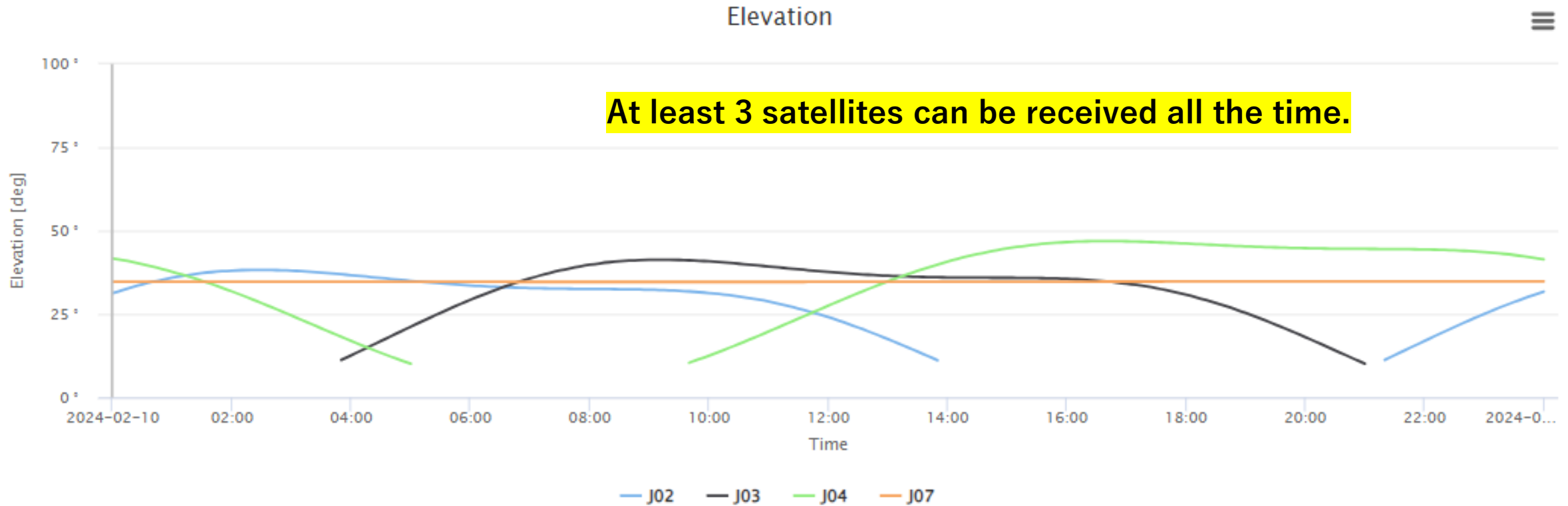
# All correction services through satellite !

- You don't need to set up base station.
- You don't need LTE/4G/5G.
- All you need is receiver and antenna.
- PPP is available within the coverage of QZSS

# Elevation cutoff = 10 degree



# How you can see elevations for each 4 QZSS (Kathmandu)



**New QZSS will be launched.  
7 QZSS constellations in 2024-2025  
and 11 QZSS constellations in the future.**

**Static and Kinematic Test Results  
using PPP/CLAS/SLAS Correction  
Service through QZSS**



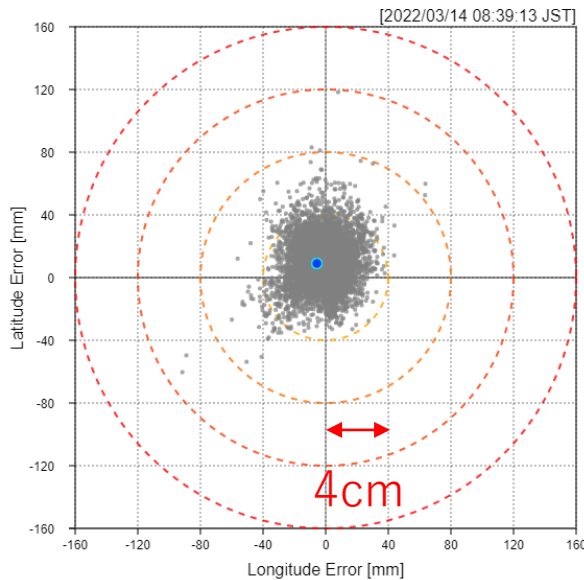
# Static test results of CLAS/PPP/SLAS at TUMSAT

- We started the real-time evaluation of CLAS/PPP/SLAS.
- Reference position is determined by some static PPP solutions in ITRF2014.

No.	Label	Port	ID	Date (JST)	Latitude[deg]	Longitude[deg]	Height[m]	N Error[cm]	E Error[cm]	U Error[cm]	Fix type
1	CLAS	10031	POS	2022/03/14 08:38:57	35.66634190	139.79221106	59.819	0.196	-0.294	0.243	1
2	PPP	10032	POS	2022/03/14 08:38:57	35.66634163	139.79221097	59.775	-2.807	-1.140	-4.080	2
3	SLAS	10033	POS	2022/03/14 08:38:57	35.66633131	139.79220029	60.214	-32.646	-13.706	41.700	4
4	RTK	10034	POS	2022/03/14 08:38:57	35.66634026	139.79221121	59.810	-17.988	1.031	-0.620	1
5	SPP	10035	POS	2022/03/14 08:38:57	35.66635381	139.79219544	56.753	217.012	-57.624	-304.400	5

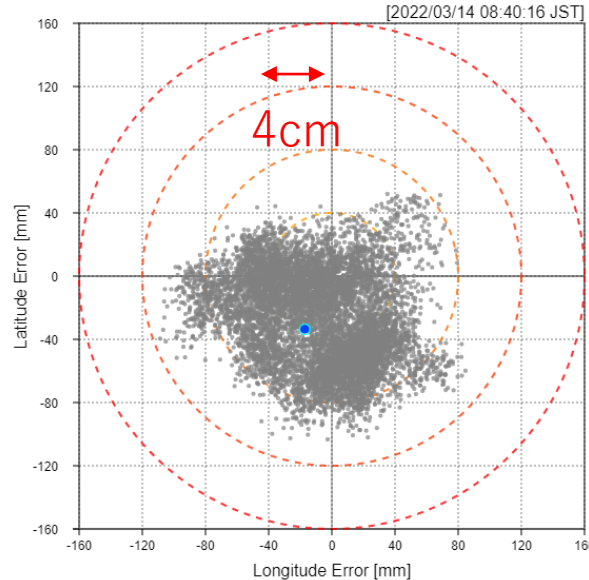


CLAS



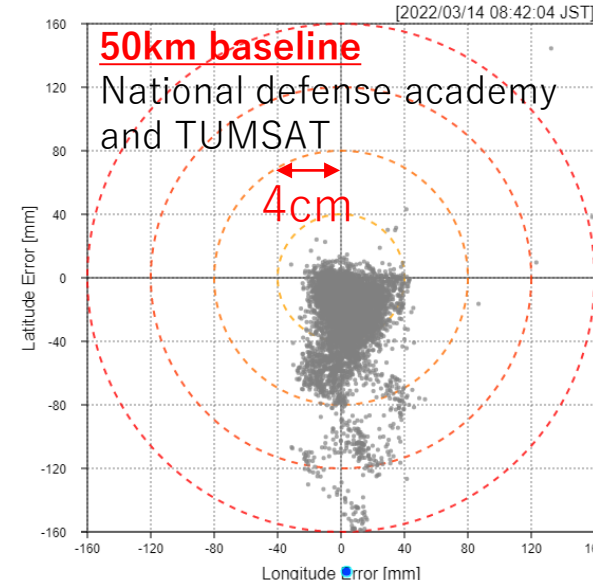
Core  
AsteRx4

PPP



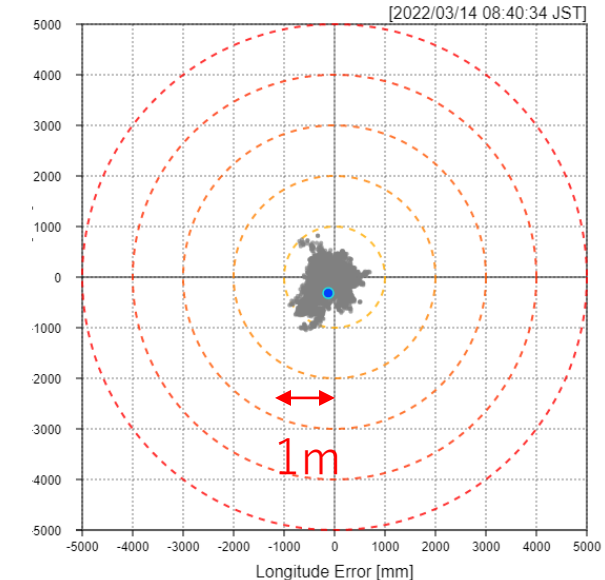
Magellan Systems Japan  
MJ-3008-GM4-QZS

RTK



u-blox  
F9P

SLAS



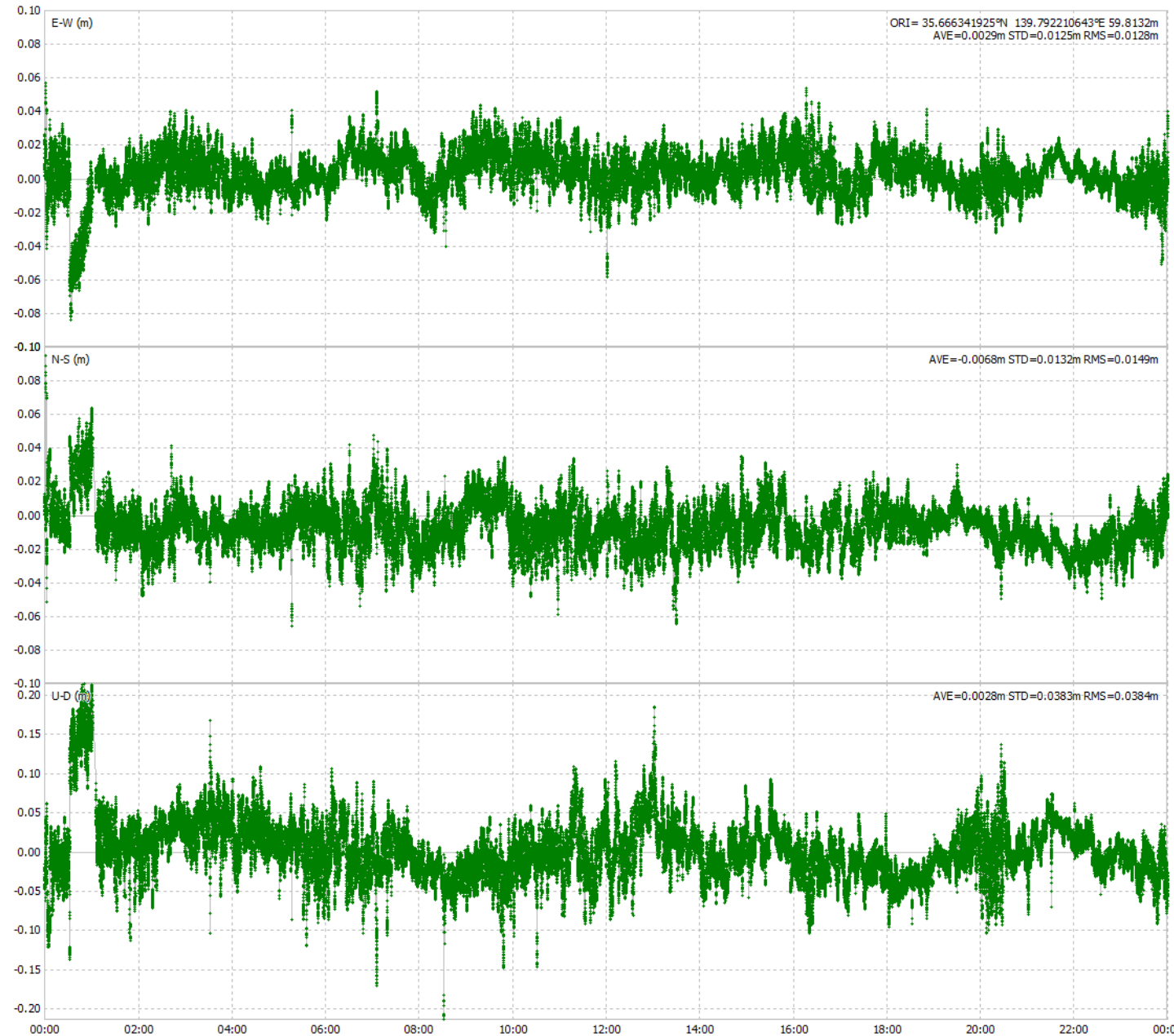
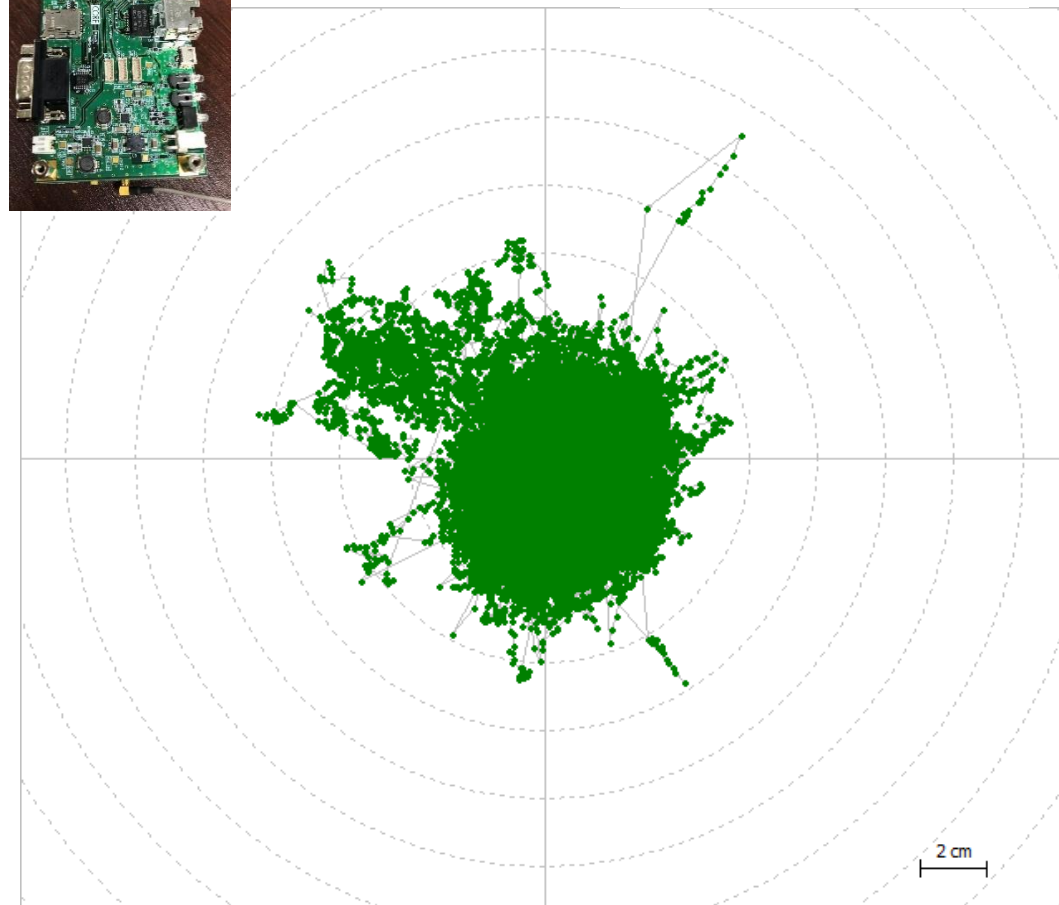
Trimble  
NetR9 → u-blox  
F9P

# 24h CLAS (static antenna)

## June 13, 2021

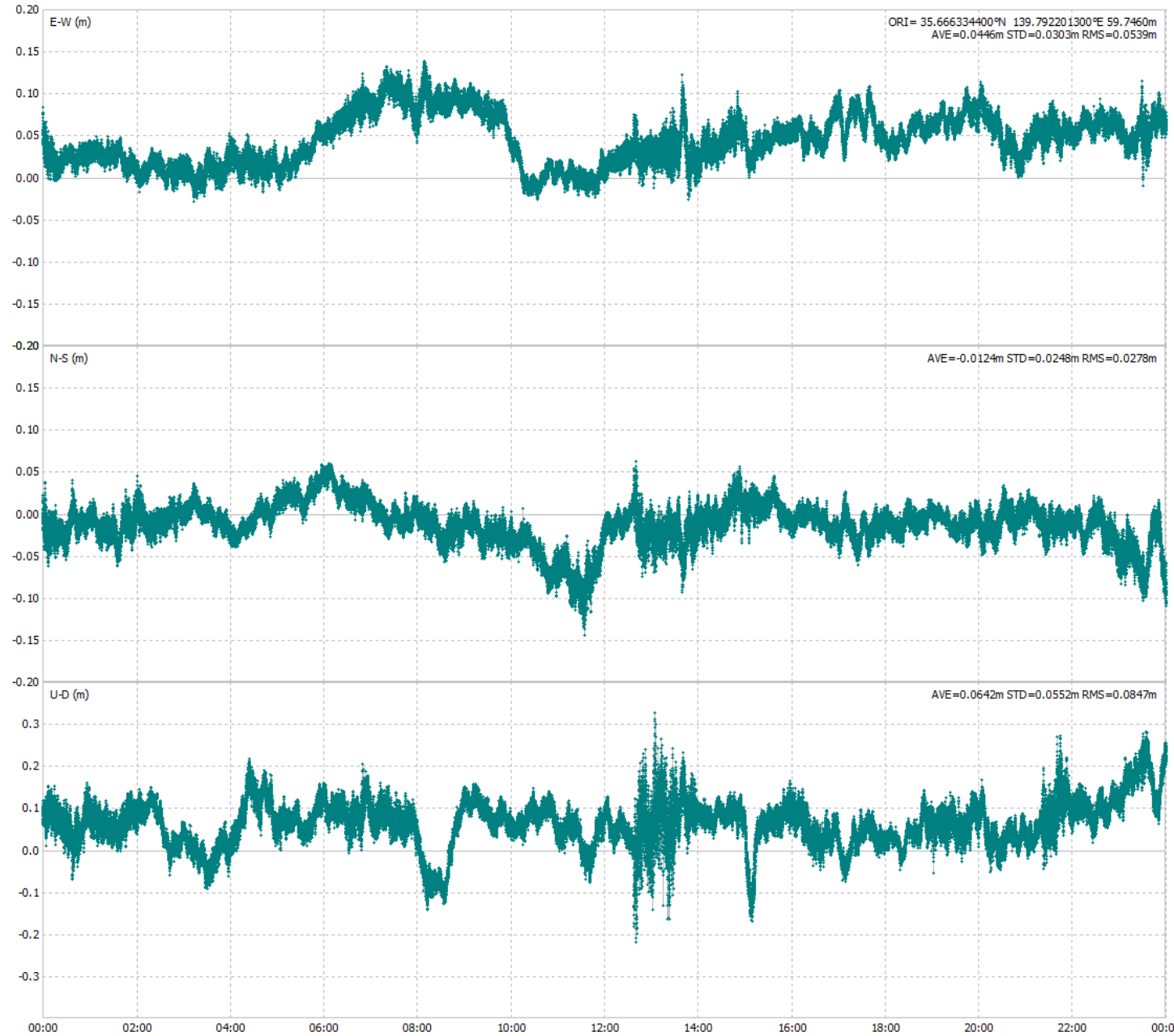
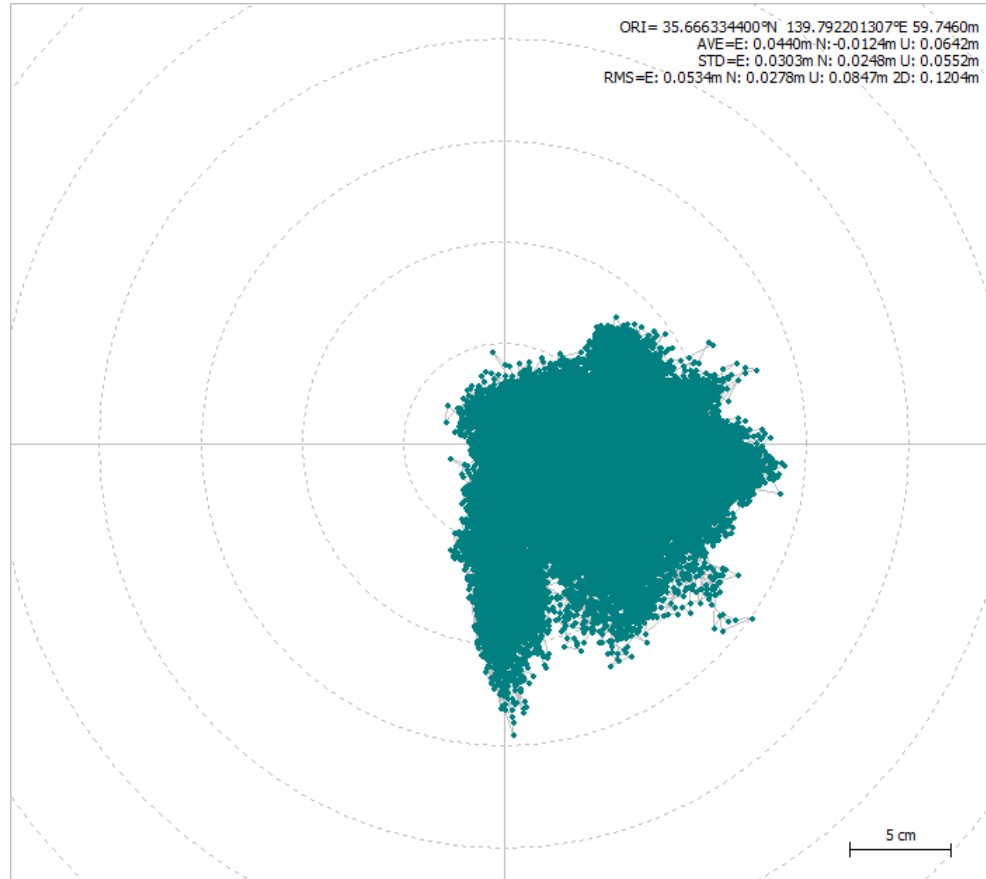
Topcon Ant. + CORE AsteRx4

Fix rate : 99.6%



# 24h PPP (static antenna) June 13, 2021

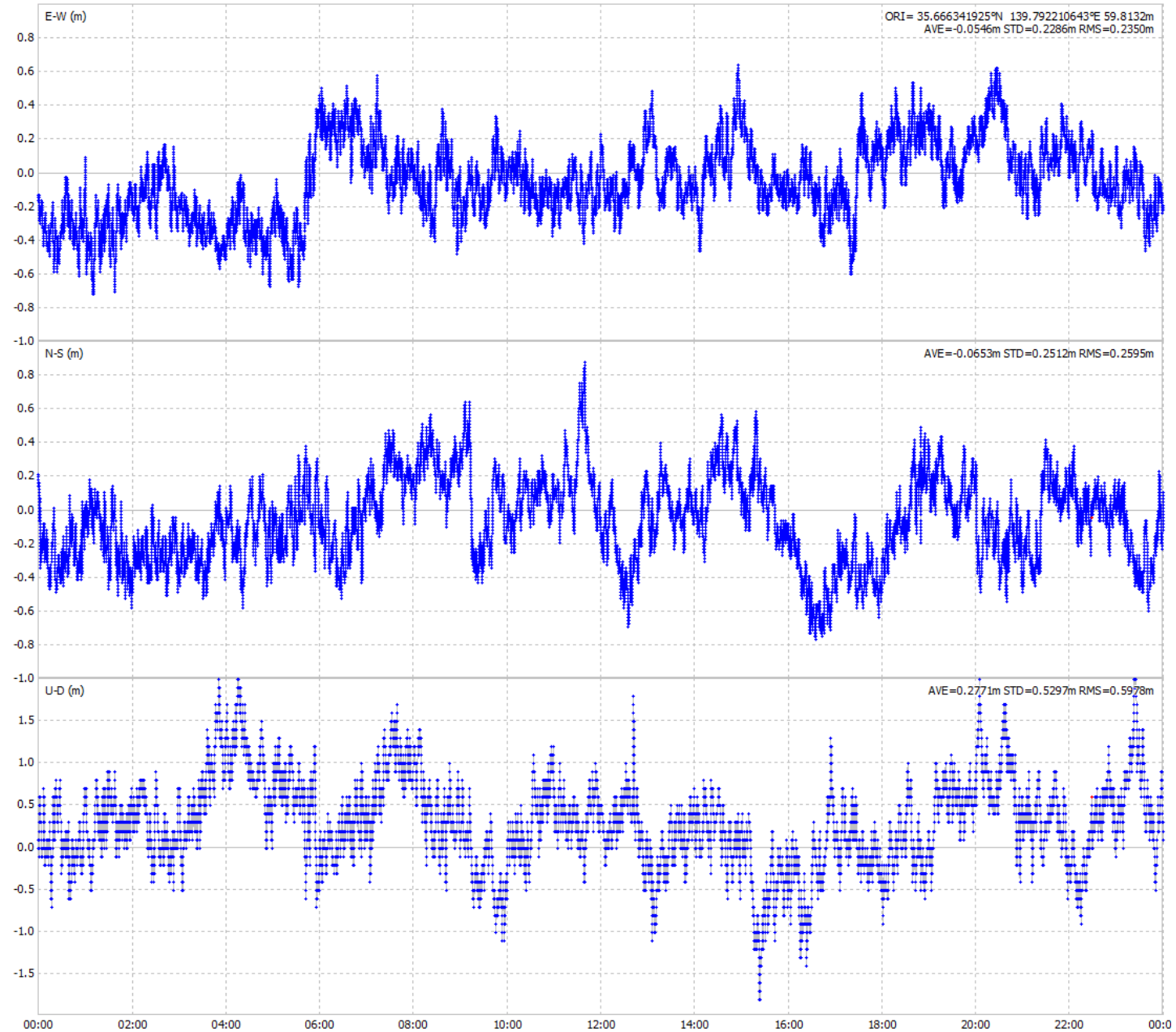
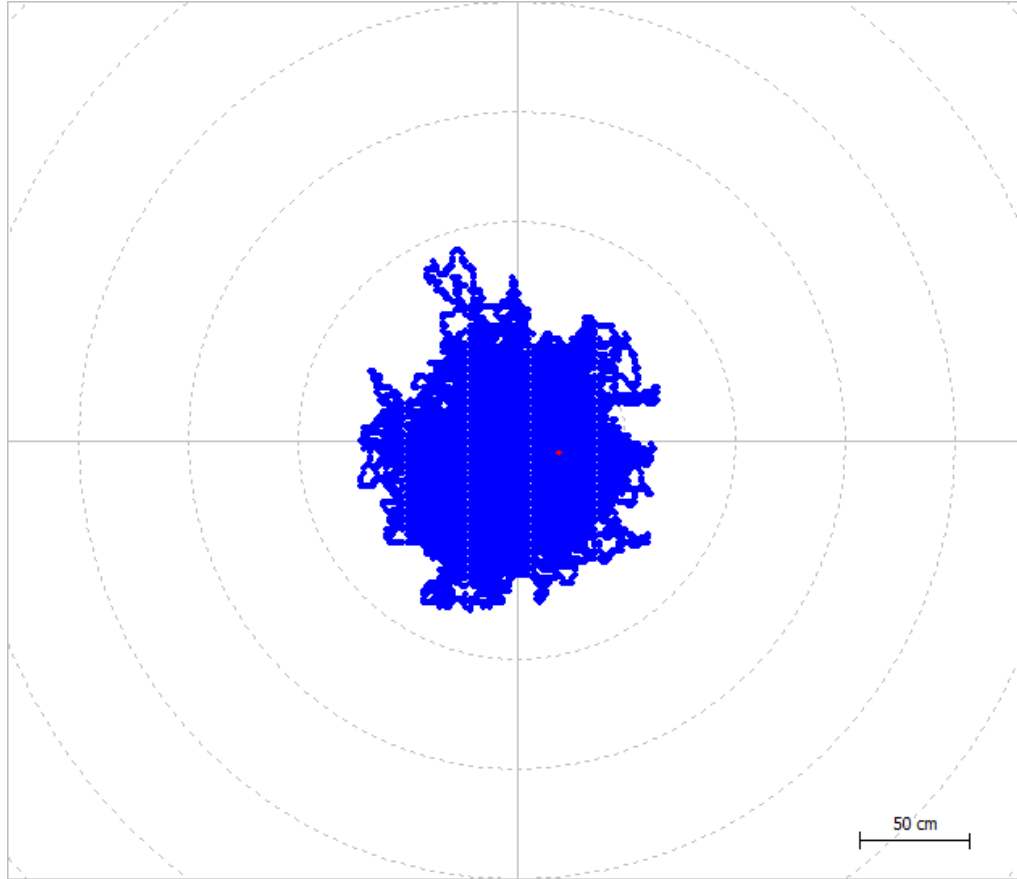
Trimble Ant. + MSJ receiver



# 24h SLAS (static antenna)

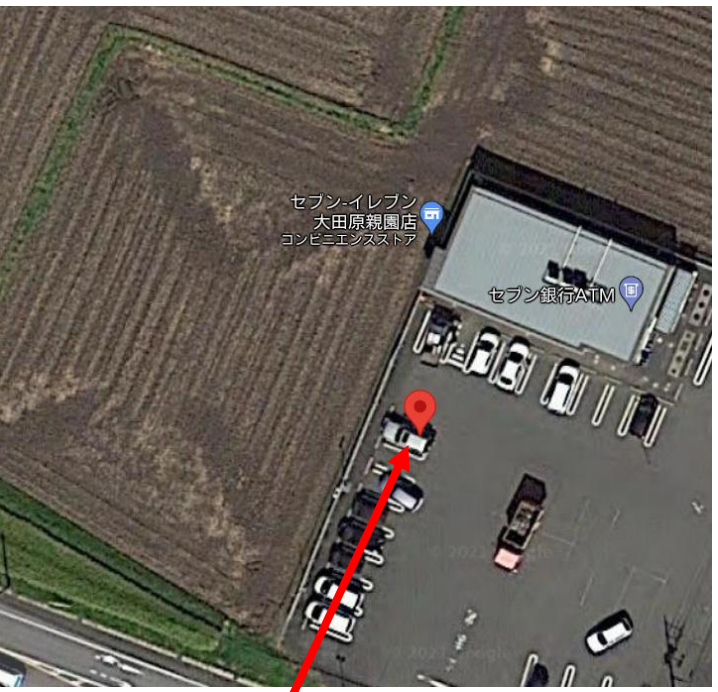
## June 13, 2021

Trimble Ant. + u-blox F9P receiver



# 1. Kinematic test at farmer (Iwaki-san) CLAS/PPP/SLAS based on RTK

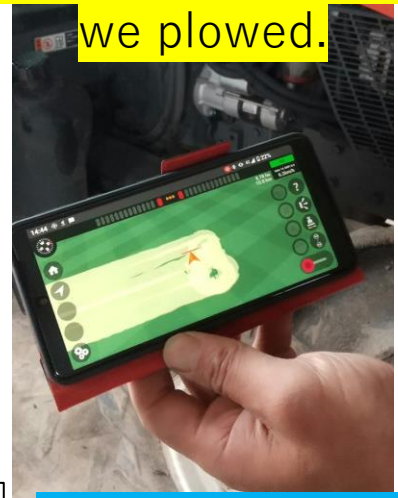
Test field (Google) GPS-703-GGG-HV



Base station for RTK was set up here.



Pre-planting soybeans



<https://agri-info-design.com/>

4 splitter

Lighthouse (PPP)



u-blox F9P(SLAS)



u-blox F9P(RTK)



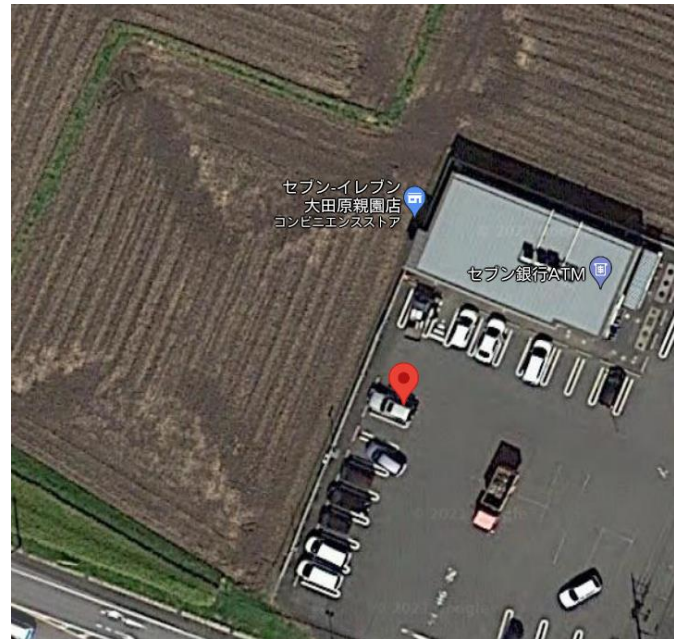
Core AsteRx4(CLAS)



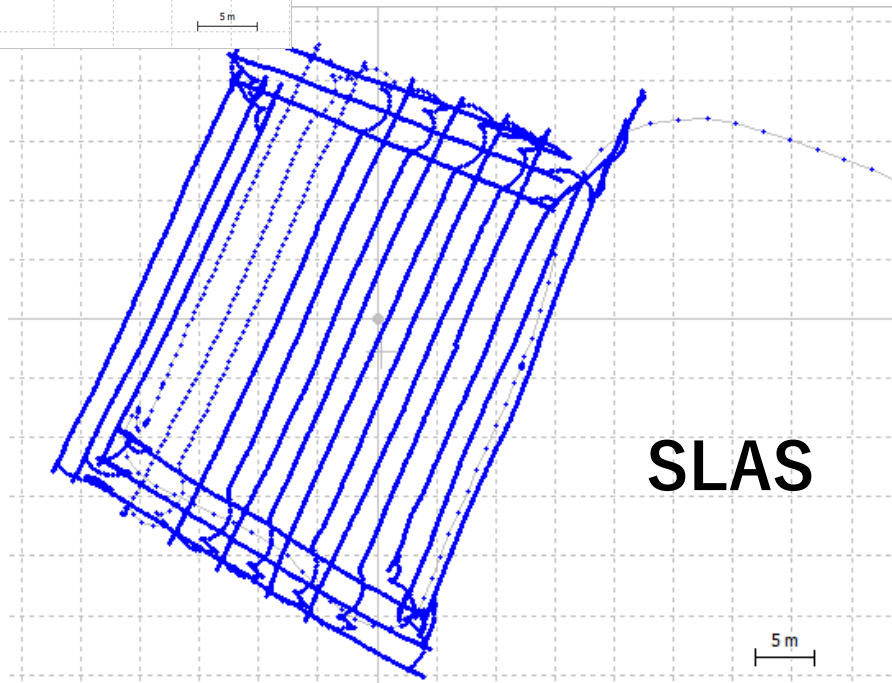
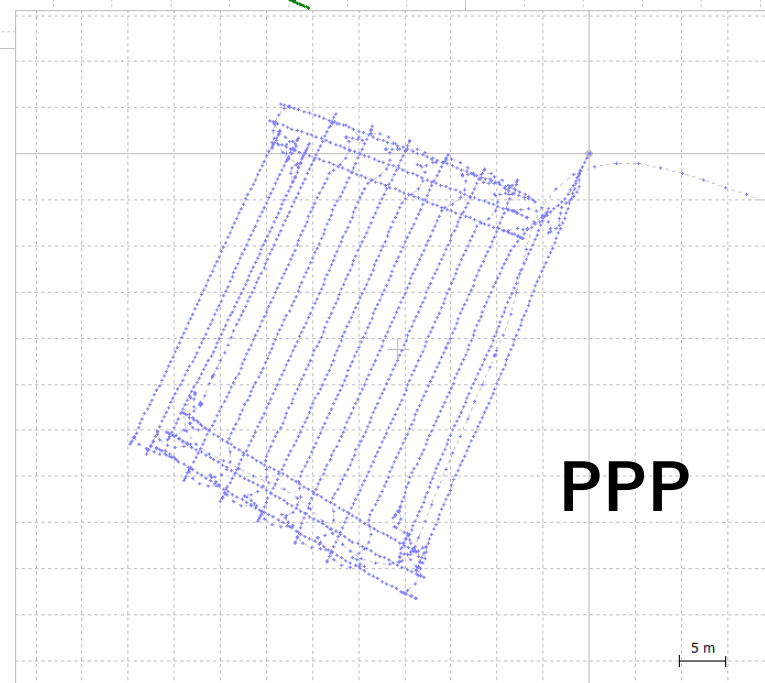
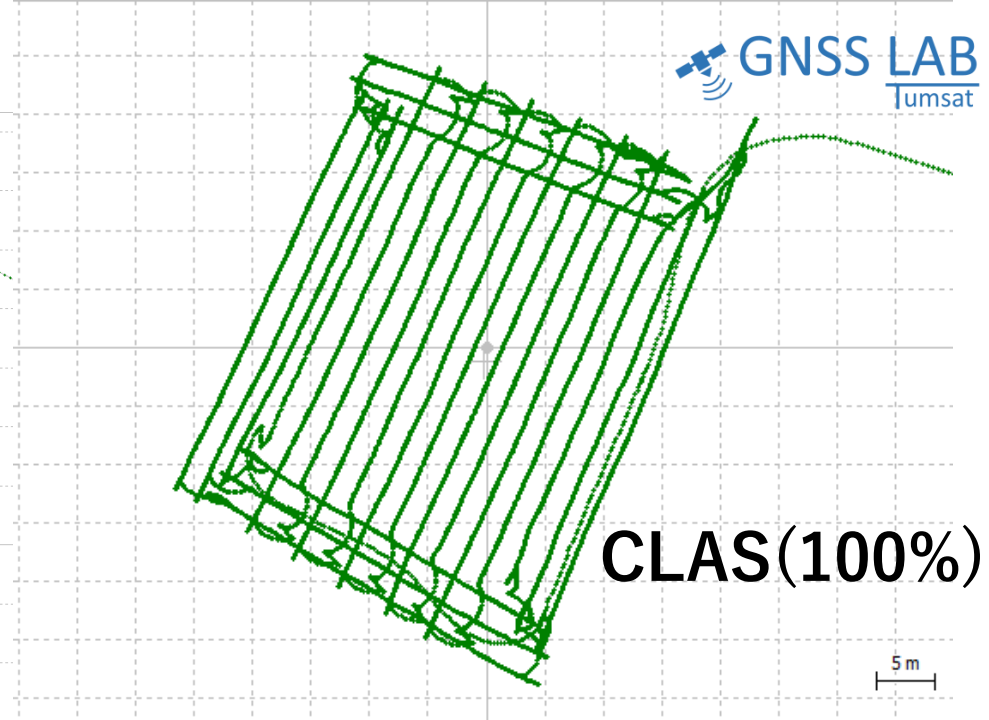
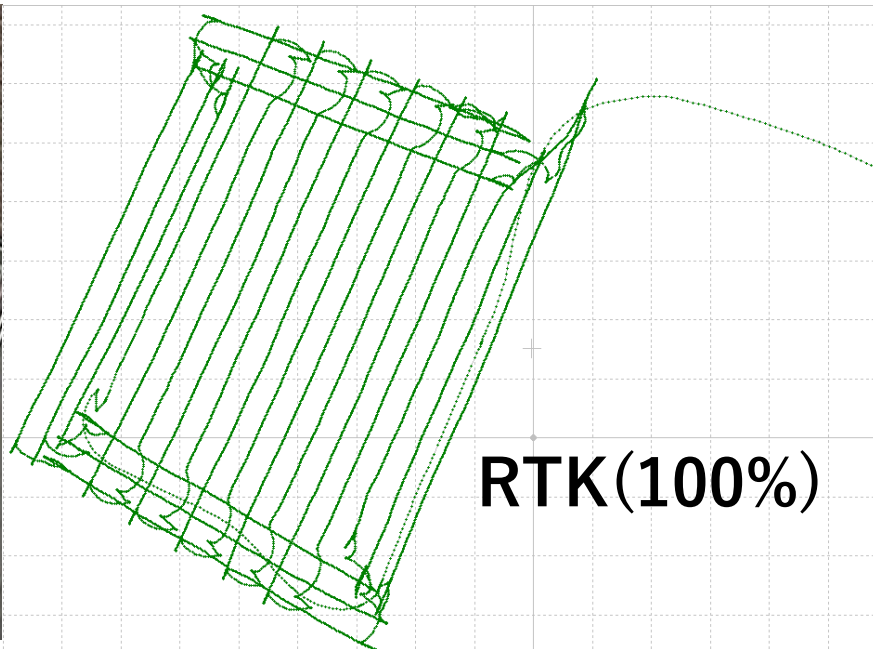
GNSS antenna

Lidar/Camera

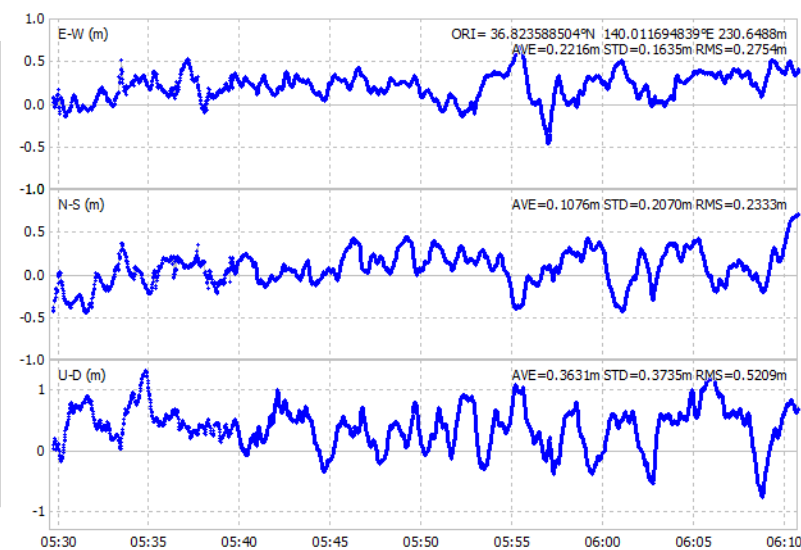
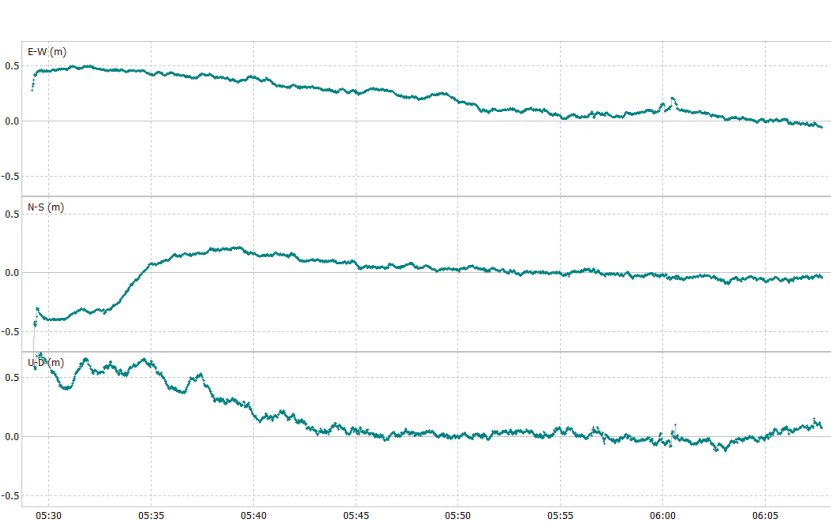
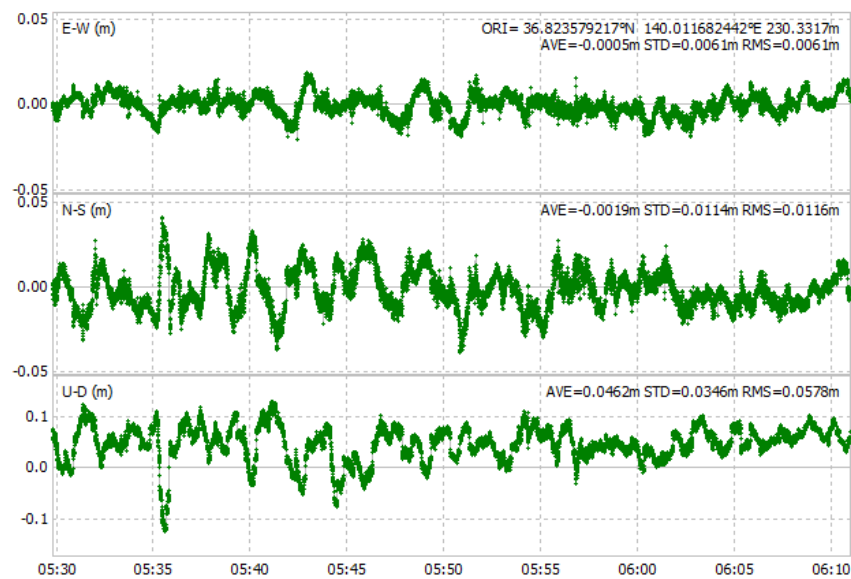
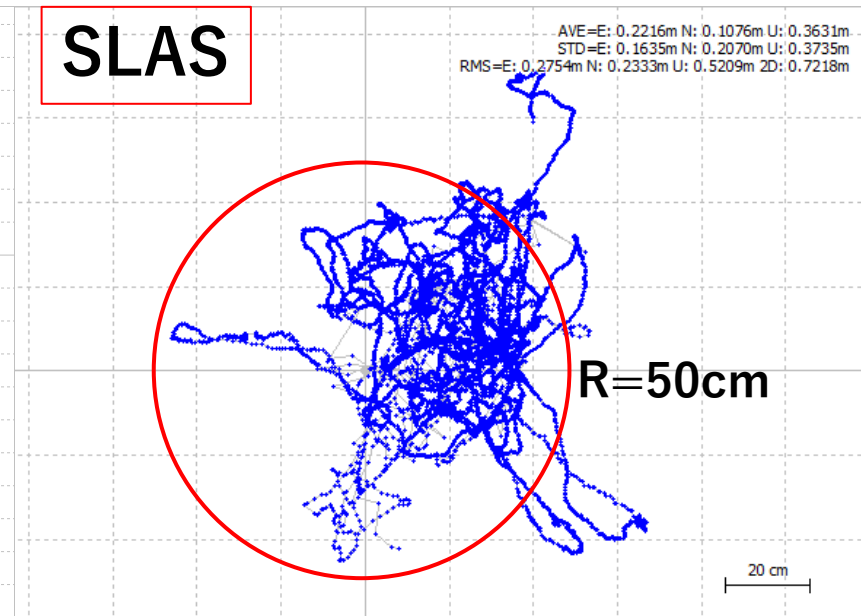
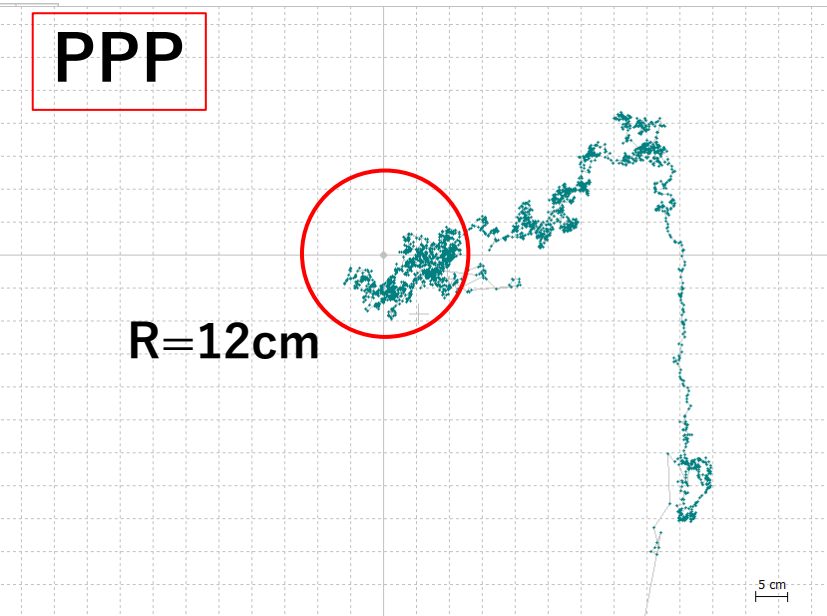
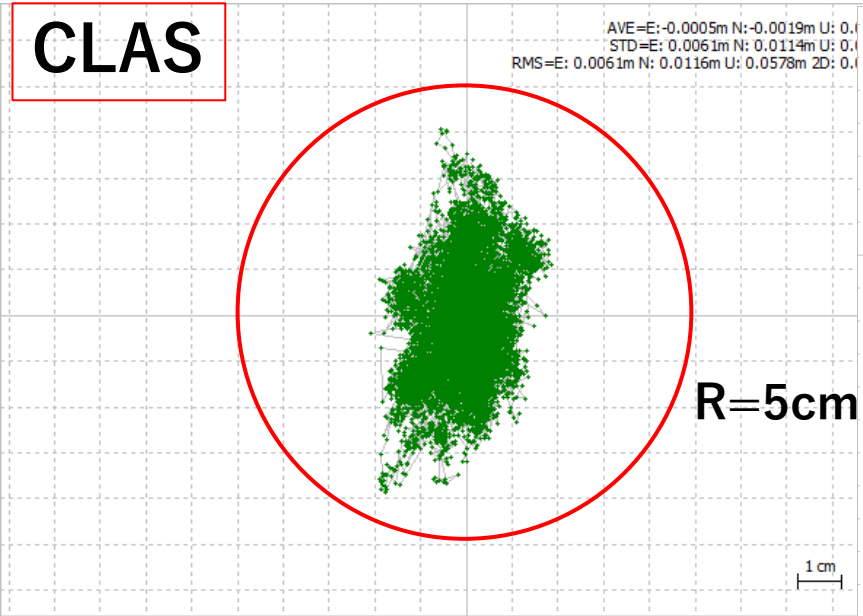
# Ground Truck Comparisons



Test field  
difficult to compare...



# Position Errors for CLAS/PPP/SALS



# 3. CLAS/PPP demonstration at real construction site

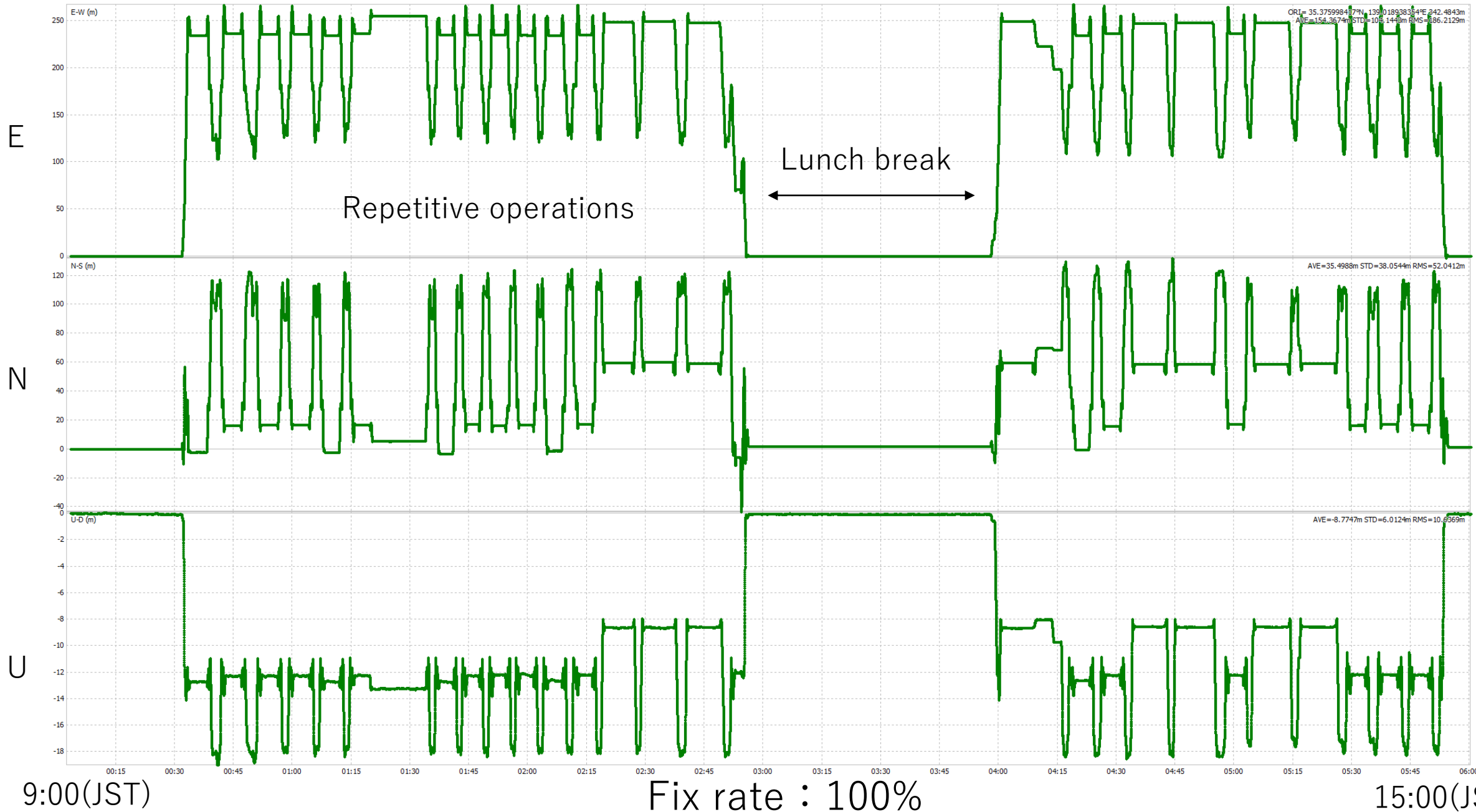
- Sand/Soil delivery and fill using dump truck
- CLAS/PPP/RTK through same antenna
- Position comparisons for about 6 hours



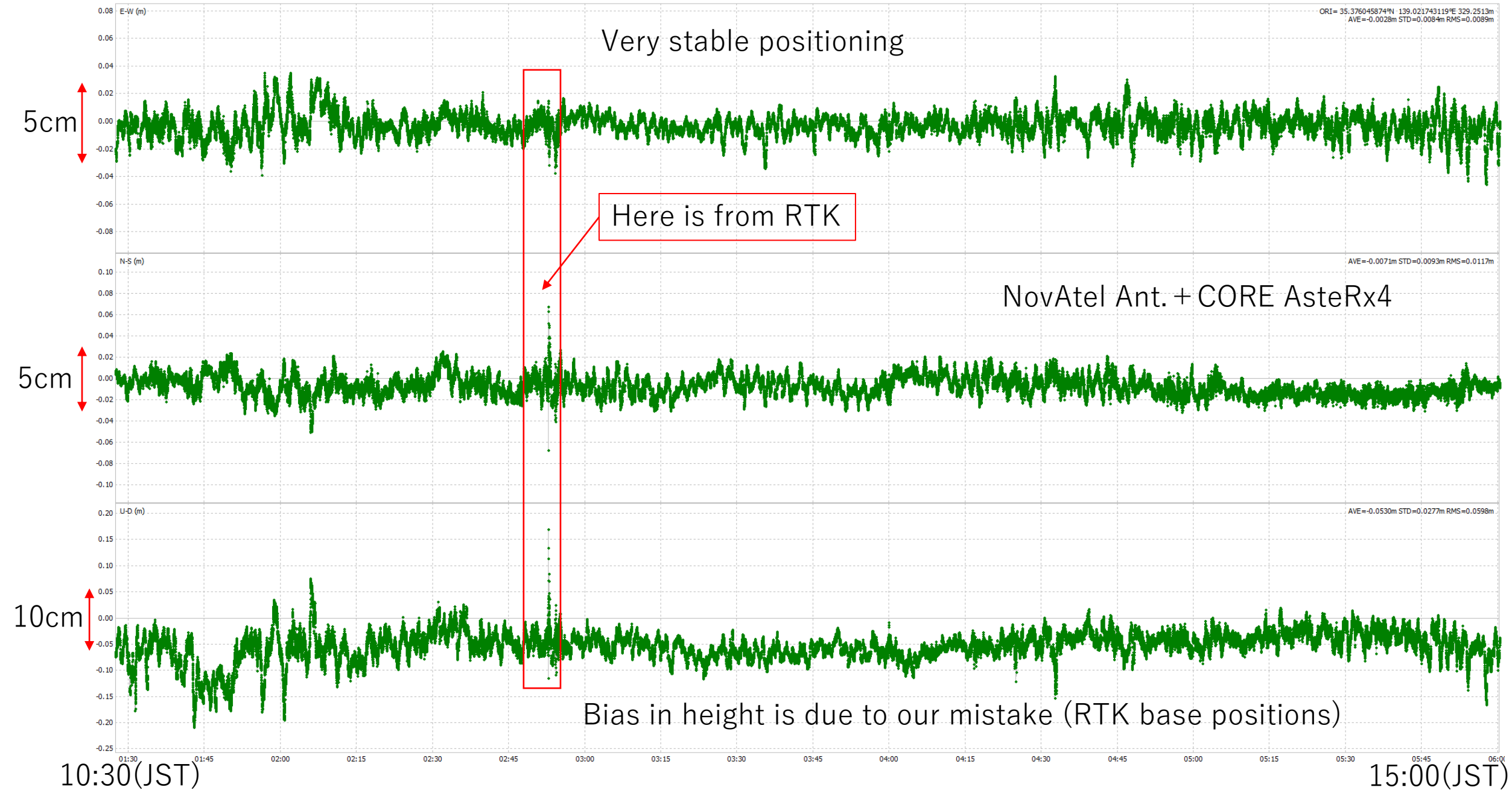




# Temporal ENU positions of CLAS



# Comparisons between CLAS and RTK

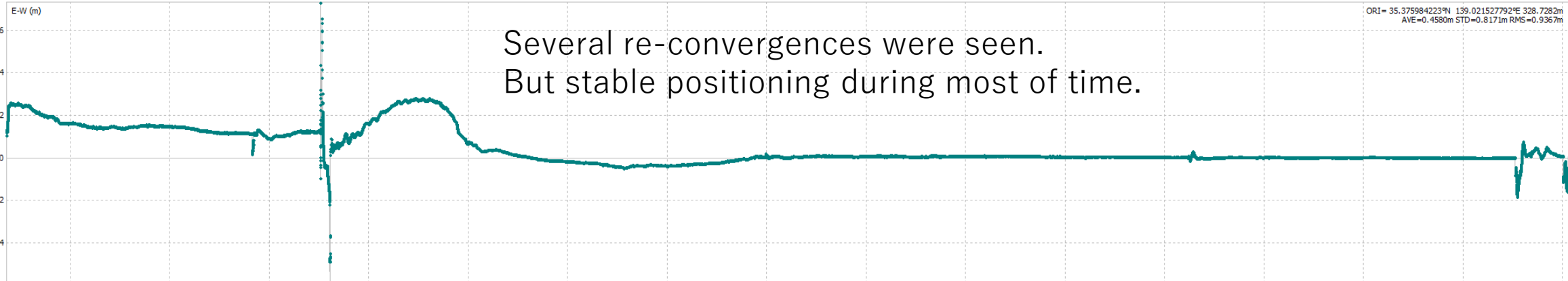


# Comparisons between PPP and RTK

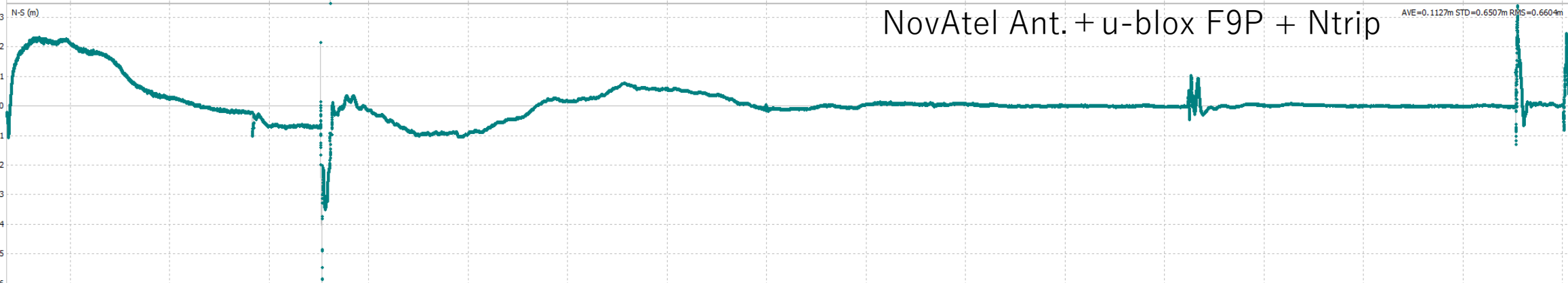
ORI = 35.375984223°N 139.021527792°E 328.7282m  
AVE=0.4580m STD=0.8171m RMS=0.9367m

Several re-convergences were seen.  
But stable positioning during most of time.

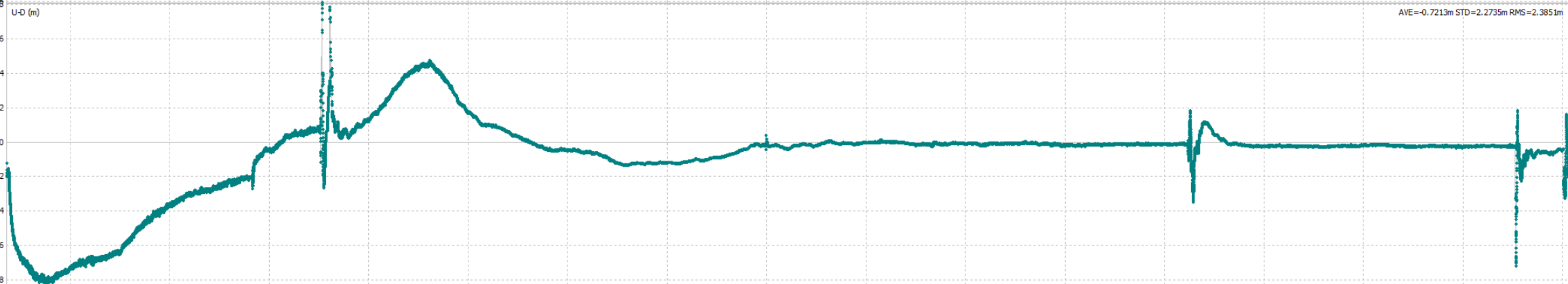
2m



2m



2m



11:10(JST)

15:00(JST)

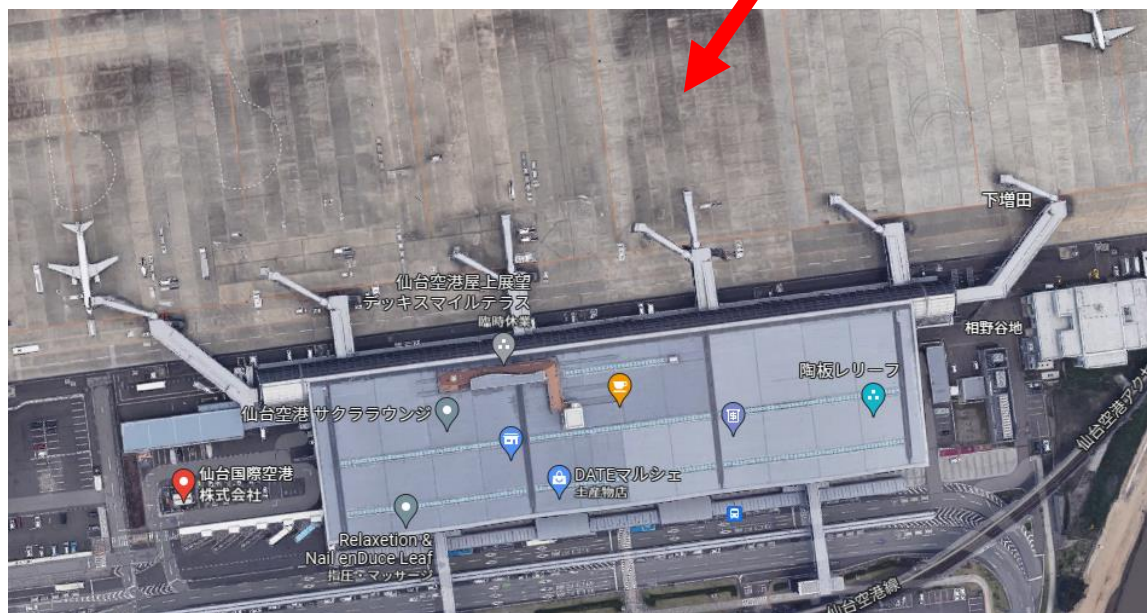
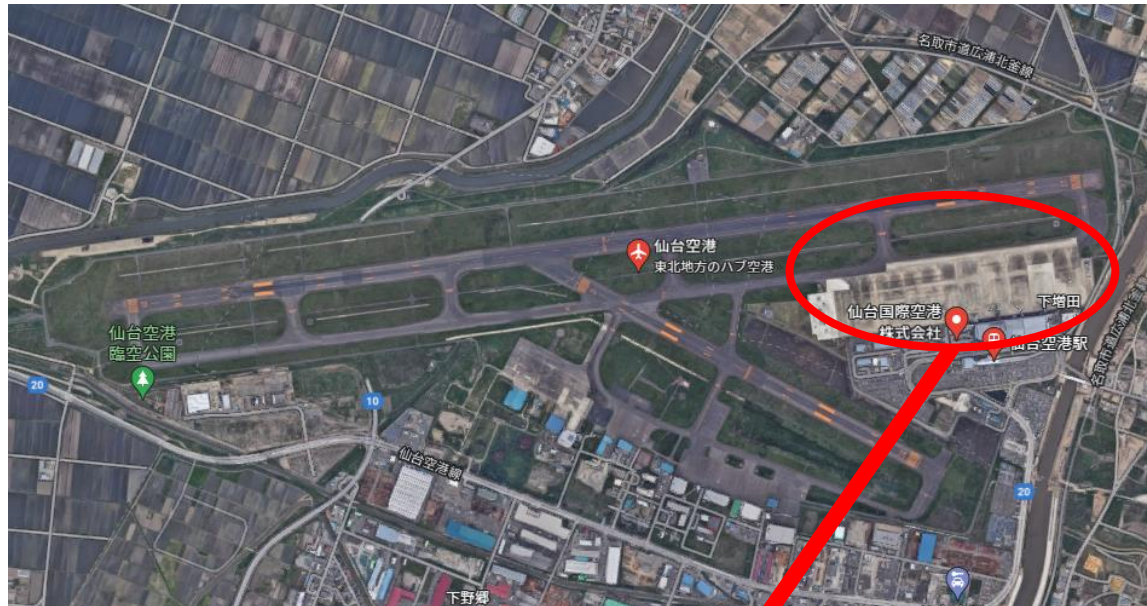
NovAtel Ant. + u-blox F9P + Ntrip

AVE=0.1127m STD=0.6507m RMS=0.6604m

AVE=-0.7213m STD=2.2735m RMS=2.3851m

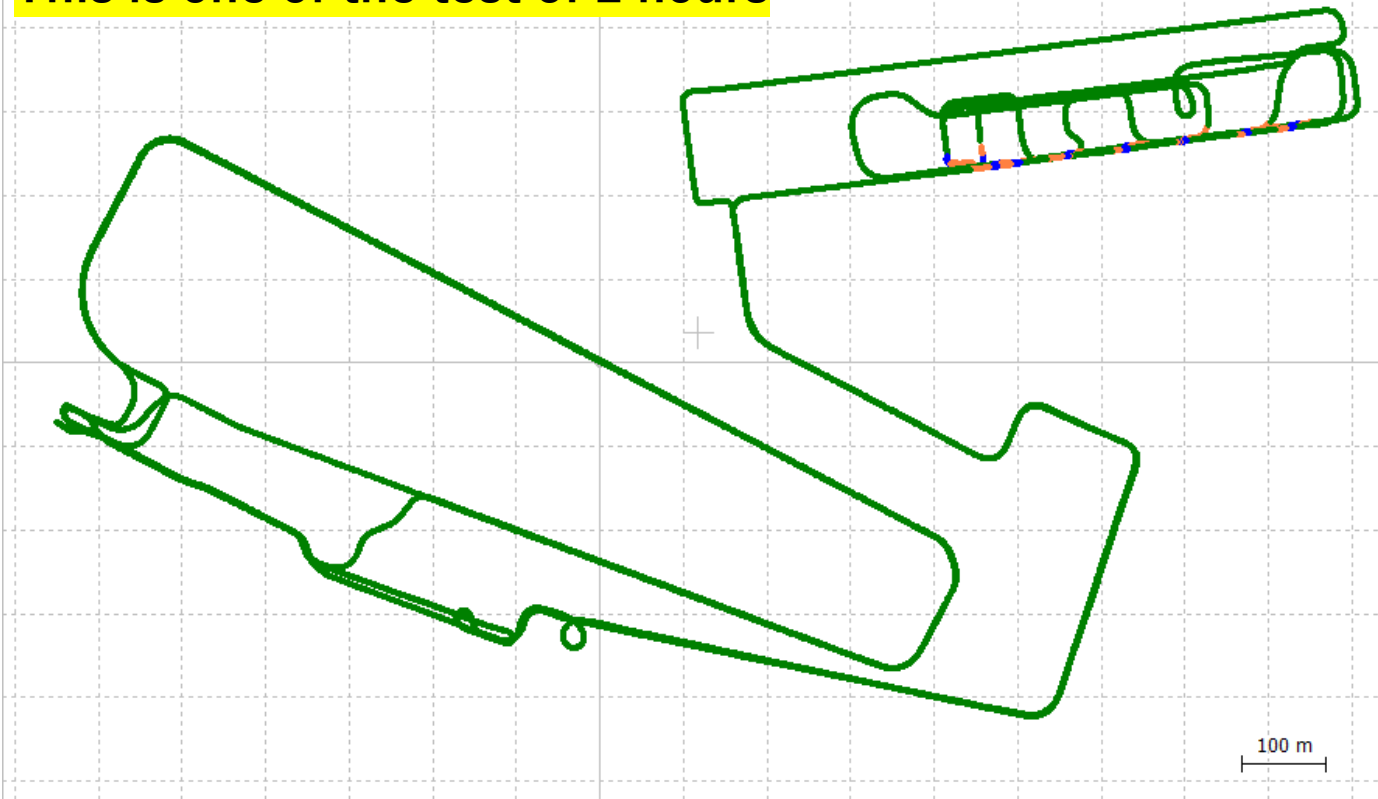
# 4. Sendai Airport Test by ENRI

We have gathered GNSS data for 3 days with ENRI.



This is one of the test of 2 hours

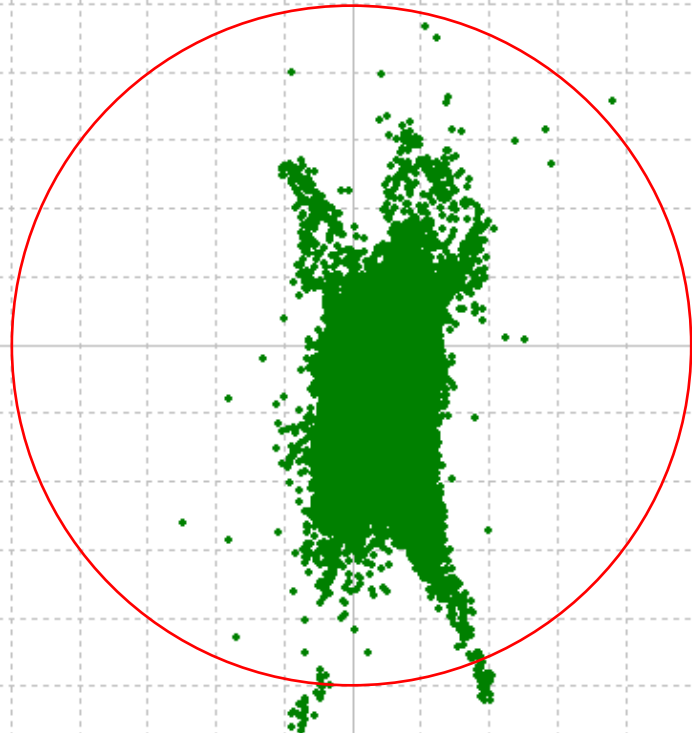
ORI= 38.136200225°N 140.922535815°E 46.3691m  
 AVE=E: 0.0000m N:-0.0000m U:-0.0000m  
 STD=E:506.1502m N:248.6437m U: 0.7281m  
 RMS=E:506.1438m N:248.6405m U: 0.7280m 2D:1127.8362m



RTK : 97.4% FIX except for airfield apron  
 These positions are used as reference.

# Horizontal Errors of CLAS and SLAS

AVE=E: 0.0081m N:-0.0174m U:-0.0462m  
 STD=E: 0.0076m N: 0.0182m U: 0.0452m  
 RMS=E: 0.0111m N: 0.0252m U: 0.0646m 2D: 0.0551m

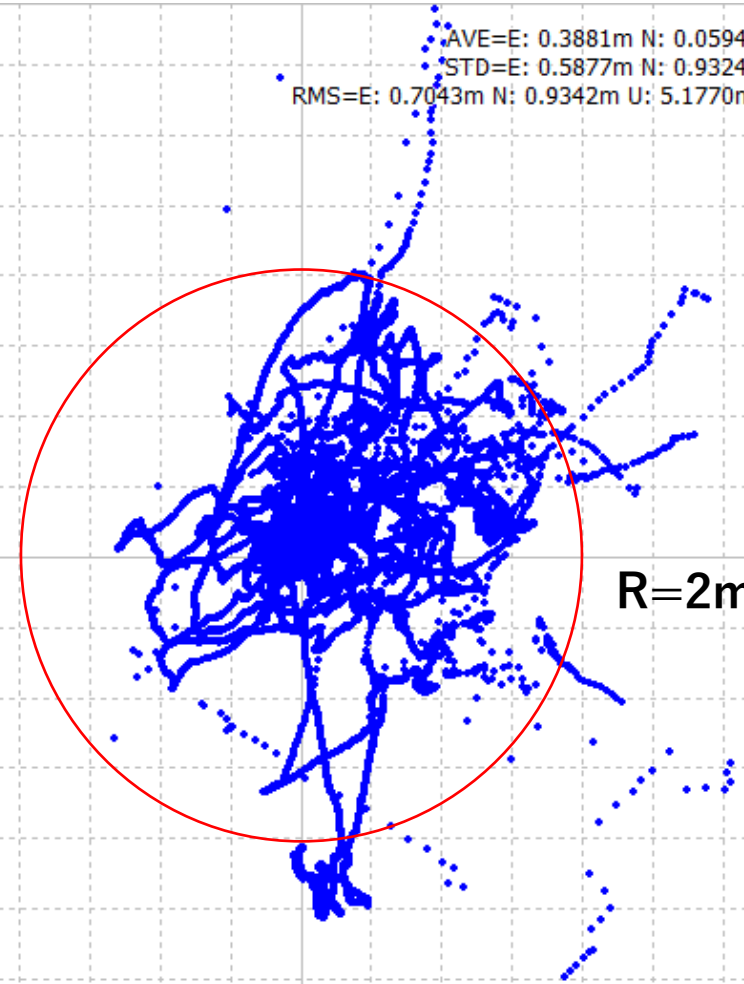


R=10cm

**CLAS : 92.0%**  
**(RTK & CLAS)**

2 cm

AVE=E: 0.3881m N: 0.0594m U: 3.1230m  
 STD=E: 0.5877m N: 0.9324m U: 4.1290m  
 RMS=E: 0.7043m N: 0.9342m U: 5.1770m 2D: 2.3400m



R=2m

**SLAS : 96.5%**  
**(RTK & SLAS)**

50 cm

# MADOCA PPP Performance evaluation in Asia and Oceania

# MADOCA PPP Performance evaluation in Asia and Oceania

- The first objective is to evaluate real MADOCA PPP performance in several countries in Asia and Oceania.
- **The second objective is to find the potential users of PPP in these countries.**

## MADOCA

After 15 min., we can get 10 cm accuracy. With new method, we can shorten the time and PPP-AR is possible

## Product(LEX signal)

GPS • GLONASS • QZSS  
Precise orbit and clock

+Galileo



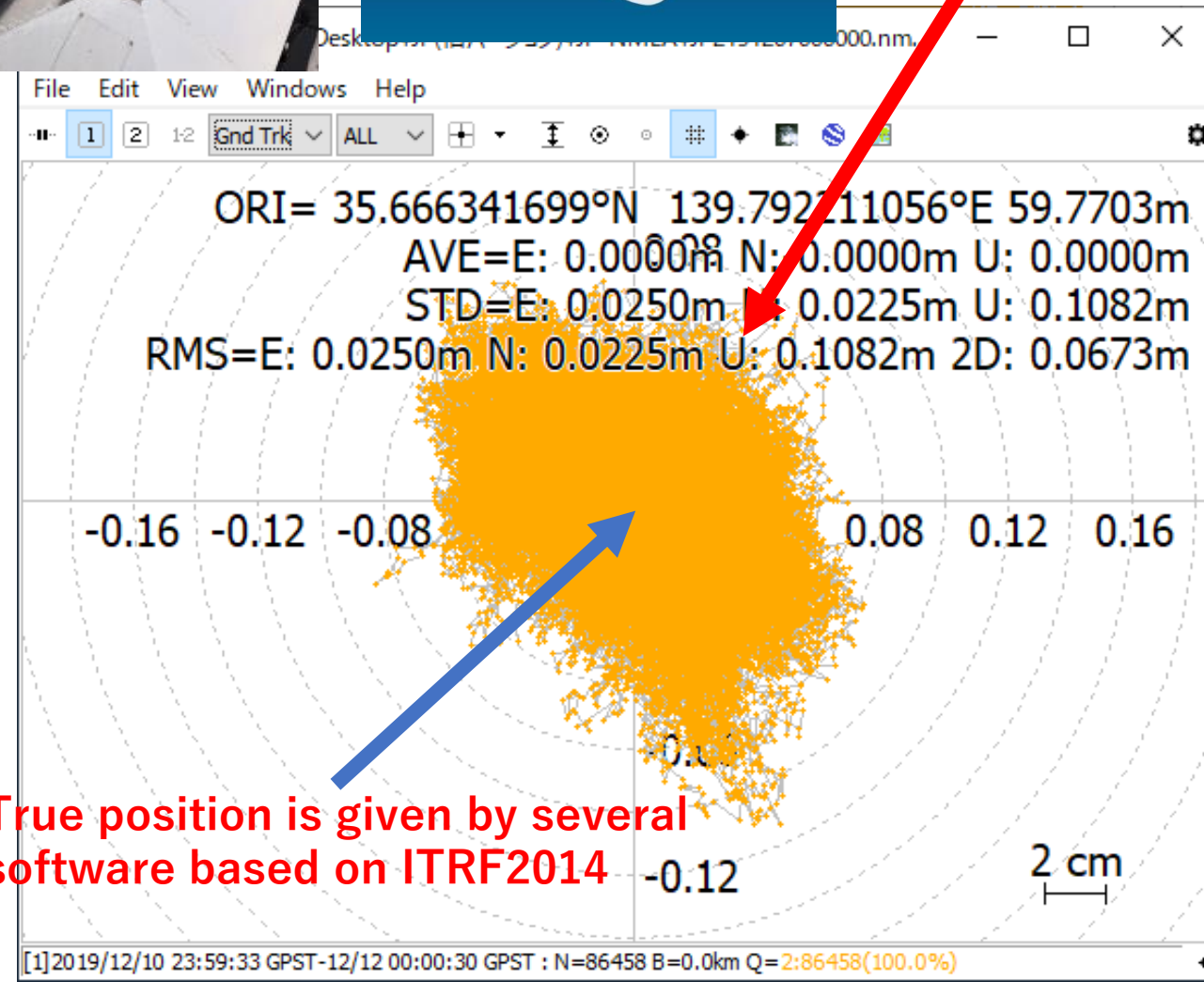


# Evaluation

- Receiver is multi-GNSS receiver manufactured by Magellan Systems Japan.
- Locations are 1 in Japan and 7 in foreign countries.
- Errors in each station are evaluated based on true position (ITRF2014) → **suitable for moving platform in global.**
- **GNSS receiver for MADOCA-PPP is prepared as a chip (ASIC).**



NMEA  
(PPP)



# Outline of locations

## Locations (Time)

**TUMSAT JAPAN (August 2019)**

**Chula Thailand (August 2019)**

**UOP Philippine (August 2019)**

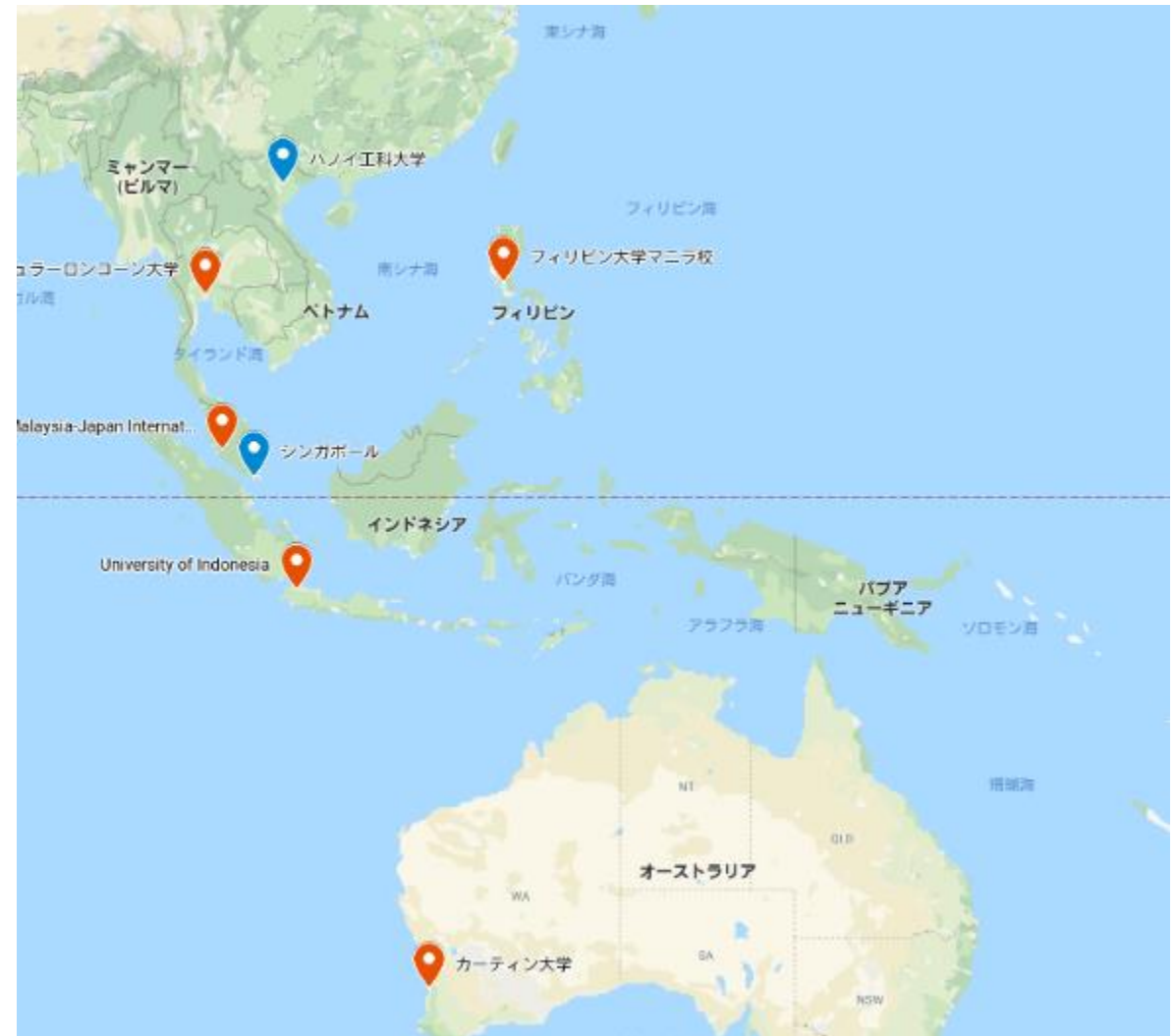
**MJIIT Malaysia (Nov. 2019)**

**Curtin Australia (Nov. 2019)**

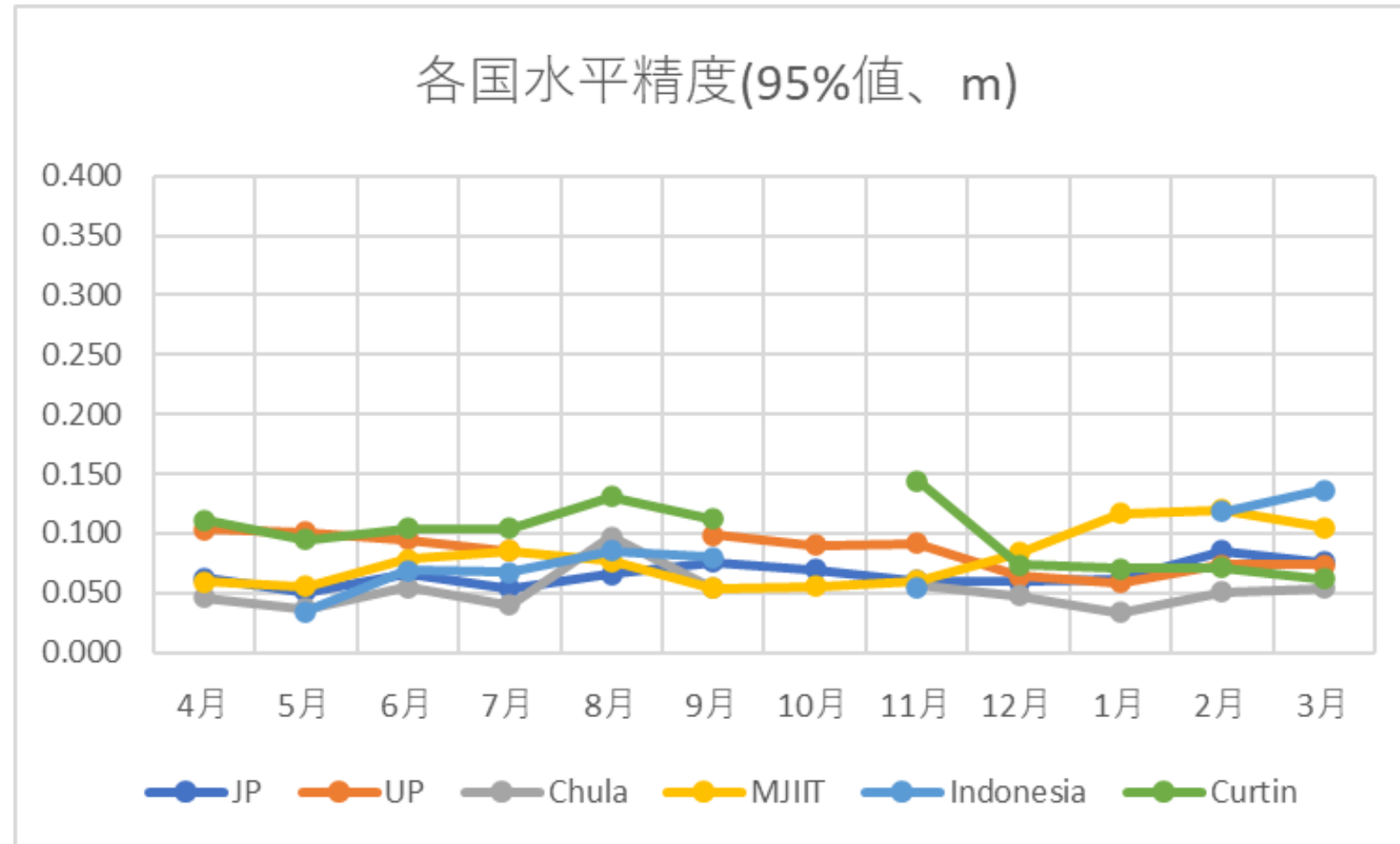
**UOI Indonesia (Dec. 2019)**

**Singapore (Feb. 2021)**

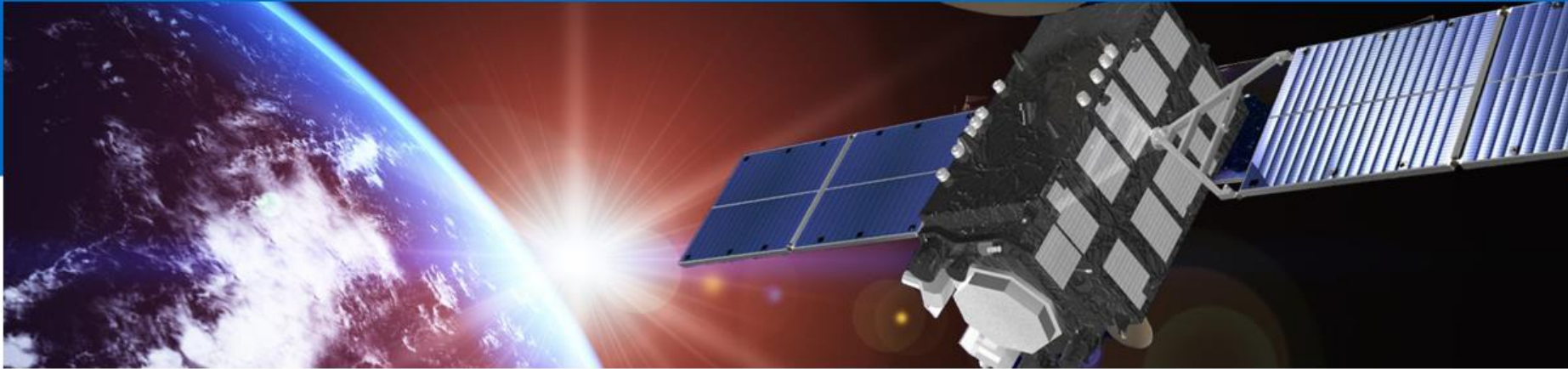
**Vietnam (March 2023)**



# Horizontal 95% values at all countries in 2022



# GNSS TUTOR




## About this site


This site is mainly for students/beginners who learn basic of GNSS including precise positioning. We will update the experiments at least once a month in "Report". If it is difficult to modify RTKLIB by yourselves, please check "RTKcore". In addition, performance of MADOCA PPP in several countries are updated in "MADOCA PPP".



TopPage 

RTKcore 

Report 

MADOCA PPP 

## News

GNSS TUTOR is updated (1/14/2020).



# Short Summary

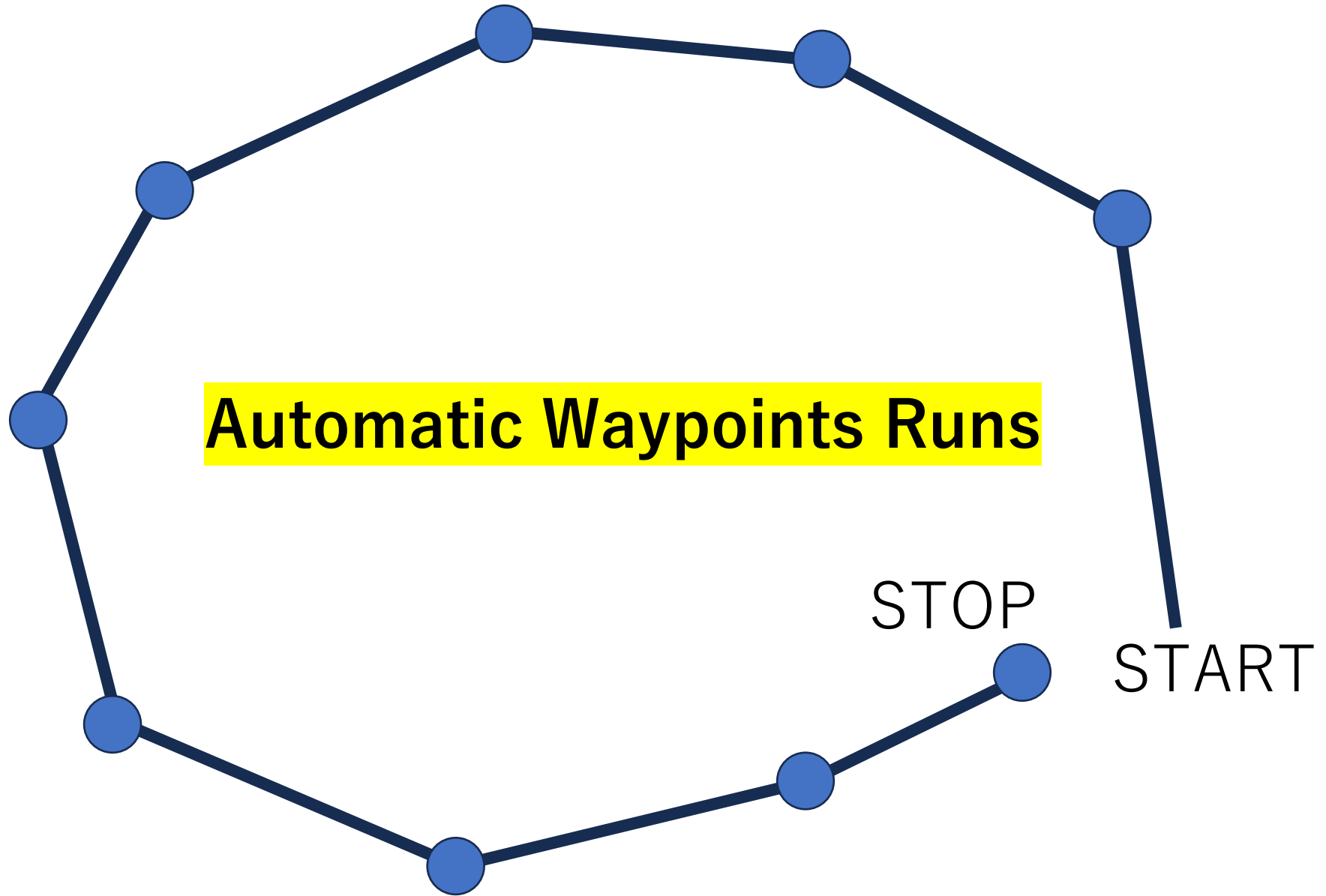
- Performance evaluation of PPP/CLAS/SLAS for both static and kinematic were introduced.
- Static (95%): PPP 10cm (aft conv.), CLAS 3cm, SLAS 1m
- Kinematic (95%): PPP 15cm (aft conv.), CLAS 3-4cm, SLAS 1m
- CLAS can be used instead of RTK to some degree.
- PPP will be useful for monitoring stations because the base station of RTK moves due to the crustal movement.
- **PPP is updated for PPP-AR and short convergence.**

# GNSS Applications

# Robot-car demonstration

- We set up several waypoints at ground.
- Students developed the small semi-autonomous robot-car.
- Once started, the robot car will automatically pass through multiple waypoints and finally stop.
- It is not expensive (\$500+MADOCA receiver) and good learning tool for students.





**Automatic Waypoints Runs**

STOP

START



# Monitoring base station (station) using PPP



Furuno : GNSS Automatic Displacement Measurement System



Hitachi Zosen : GNSS Ocean Buoy

RTK has been used for these applications. As for buoy, PPP will be better selection.  
For monitoring the base station of RTK, PPP can be used to monitor the base station itself.

# Monitoring base stations

(GEONET:GNSS Earth Observation Network System)

電子基準点がとらえた日本の地殻変動 (水平)

Geospatial Information Authority of Japan



About 1,300 stations

CLAS uses part of these stations.

This is a very sophisticated system.

PPP might be used for this purpose.

1997年4月

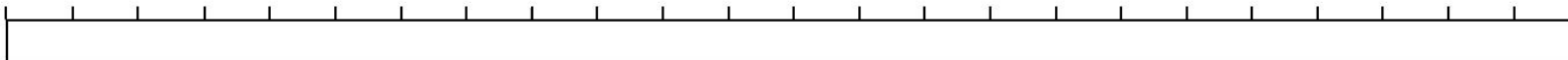
2001年

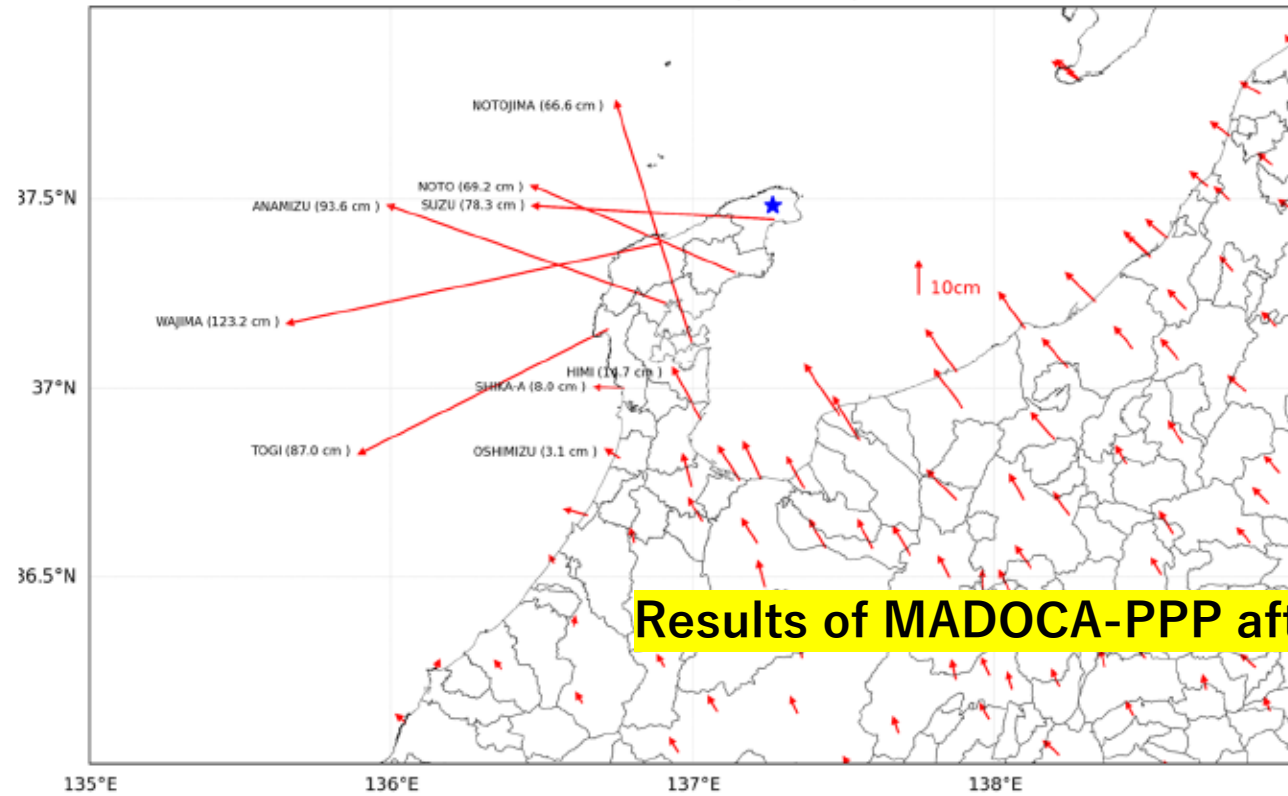
2006年

2011年

2016年

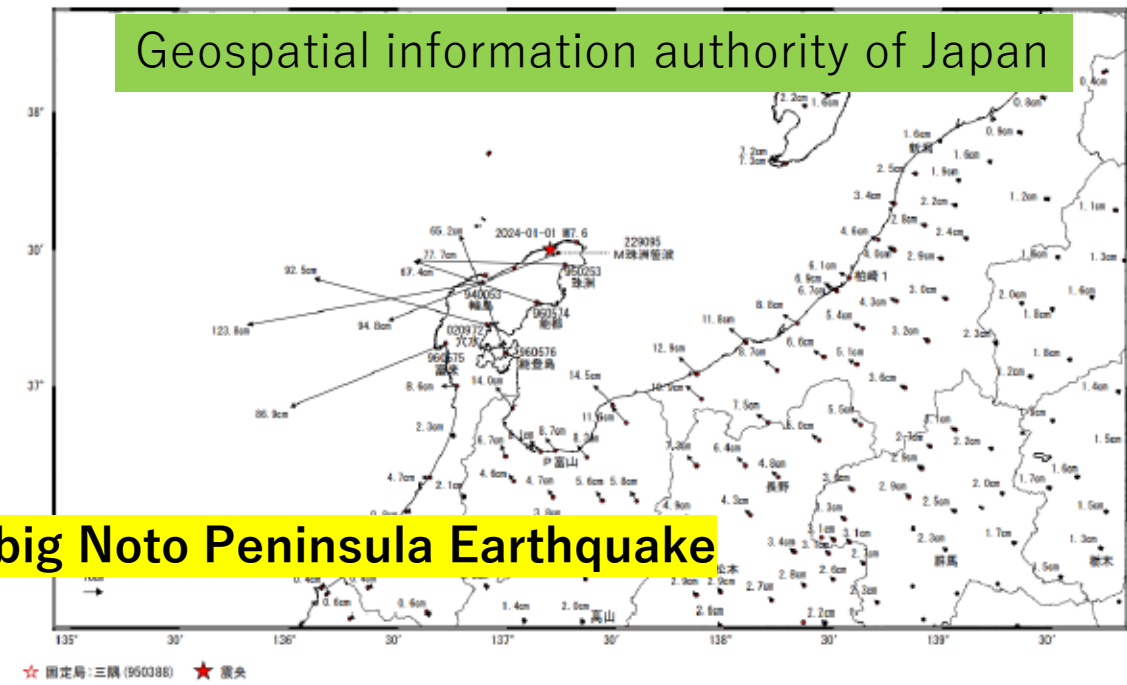
2021年4月





基準期間: 2023-12-25 00:00~2024-01-01 08:59 [R5: 速報解]  
比較期間: 2024-01-01 18:00~2024-01-02 05:59 [05: 速報解]

地殻変動(水平)



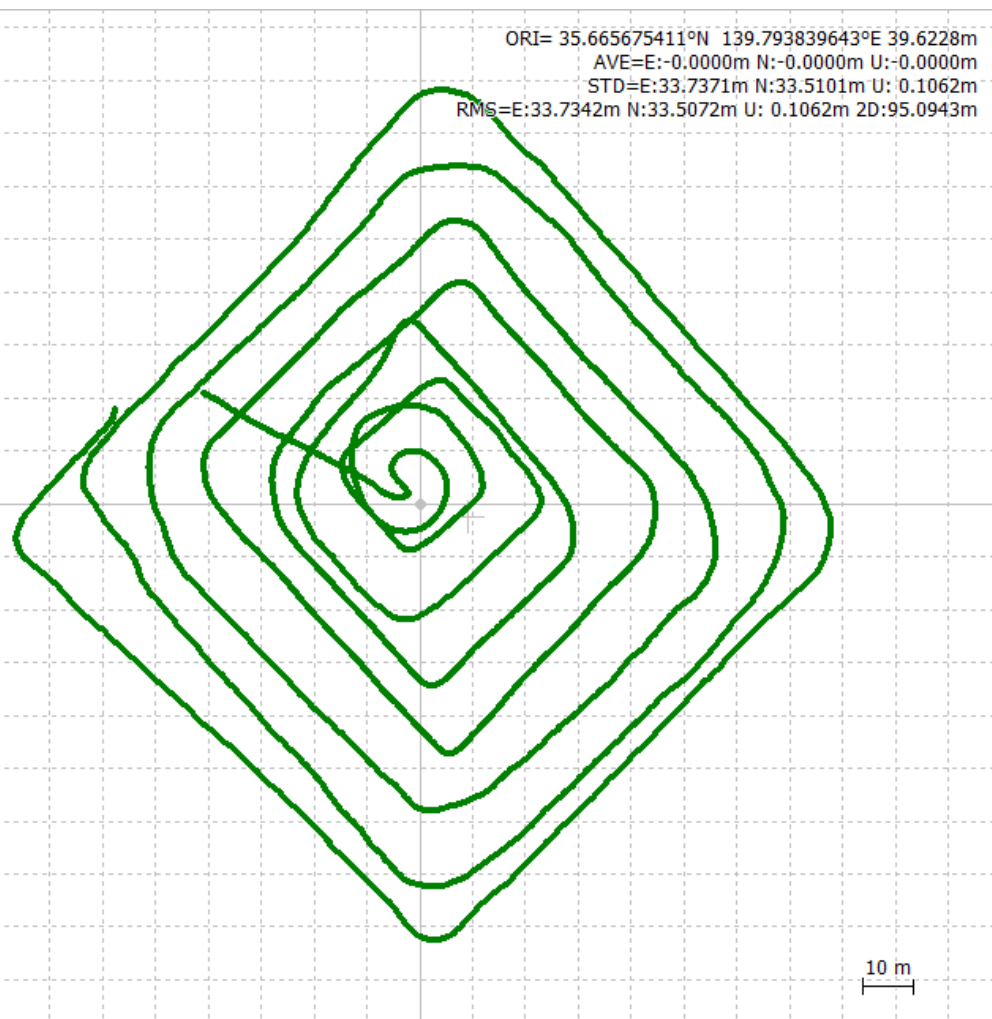
電子基準点	MADOCA	国土地理院	差分
輪島	123.2cm	123.8cm	-0.6cm
穴水	93.6cm	92.5cm	1.1cm
富来	87.0cm	86.9cm	0.1cm
珠洲	78.3cm	77.7cm	0.6cm
能登	69.2cm	67.4cm	1.8cm
能登島	66.6cm	65.2cm	1.4cm

Differences between GSI and student's analysis using MADOCA-PPP

# Precise positioning anywhere in the world



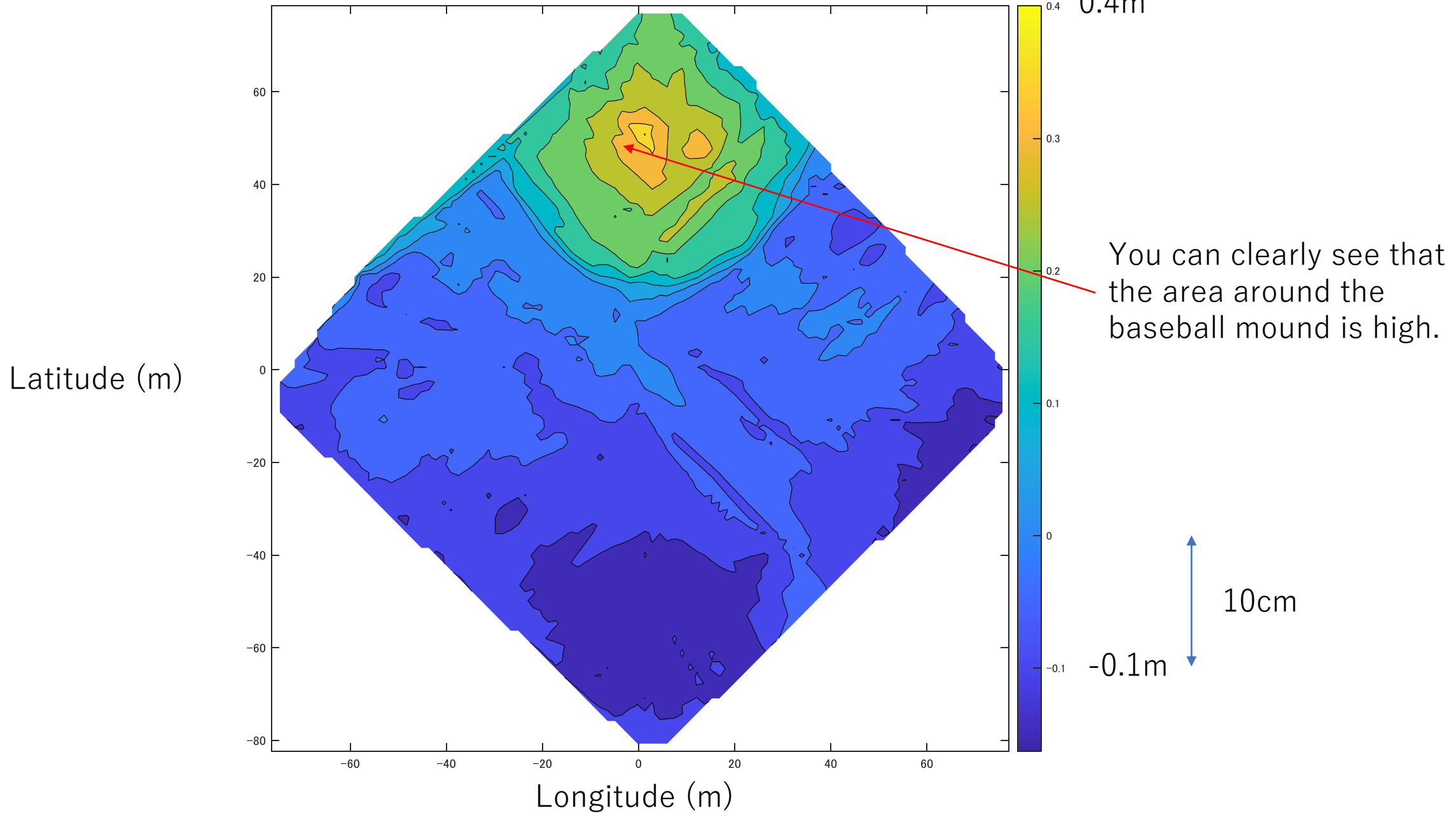
# Simple survey in campus



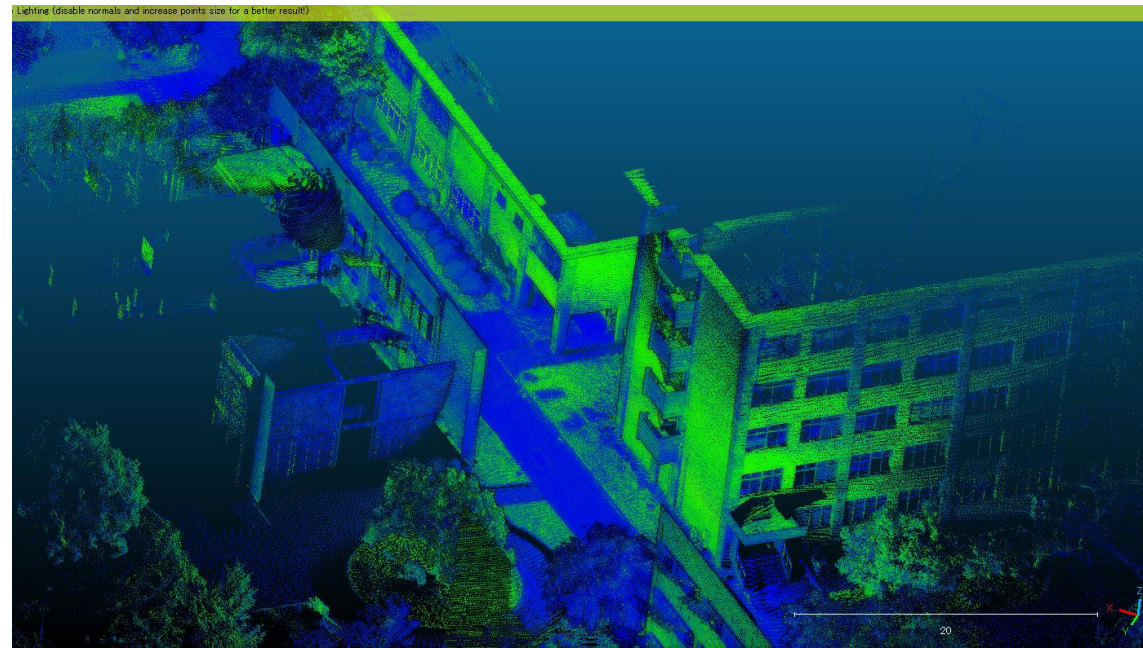
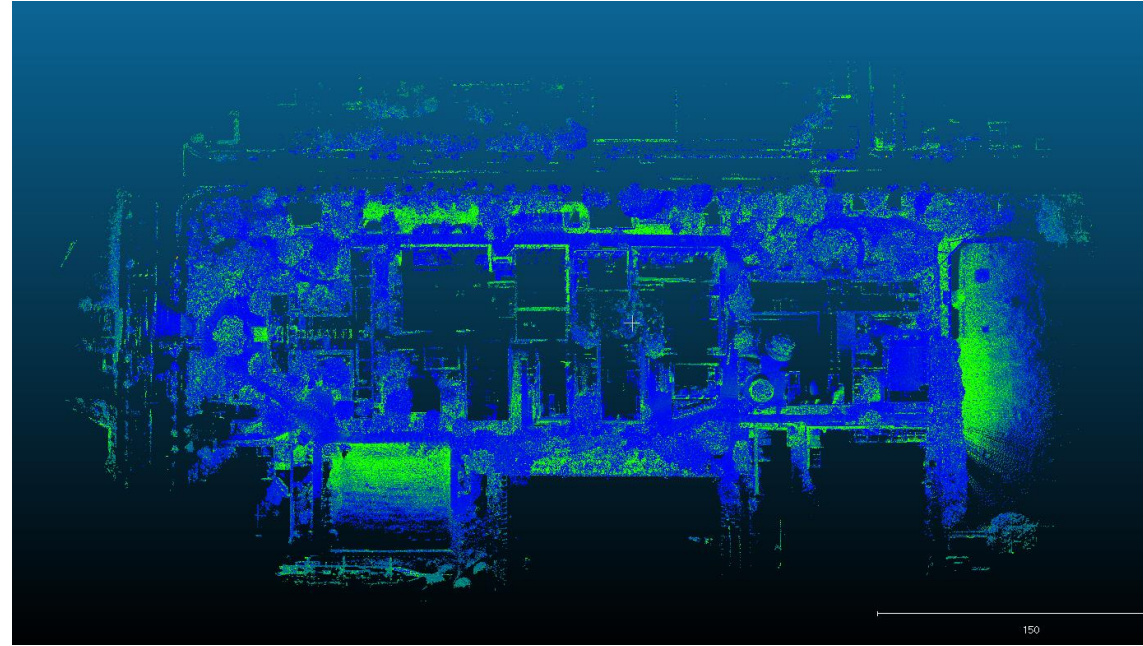


Install a cm-level receiver and antenna on the bicycle. Go around in a proper circle and generate a map of altitude

Unit is m

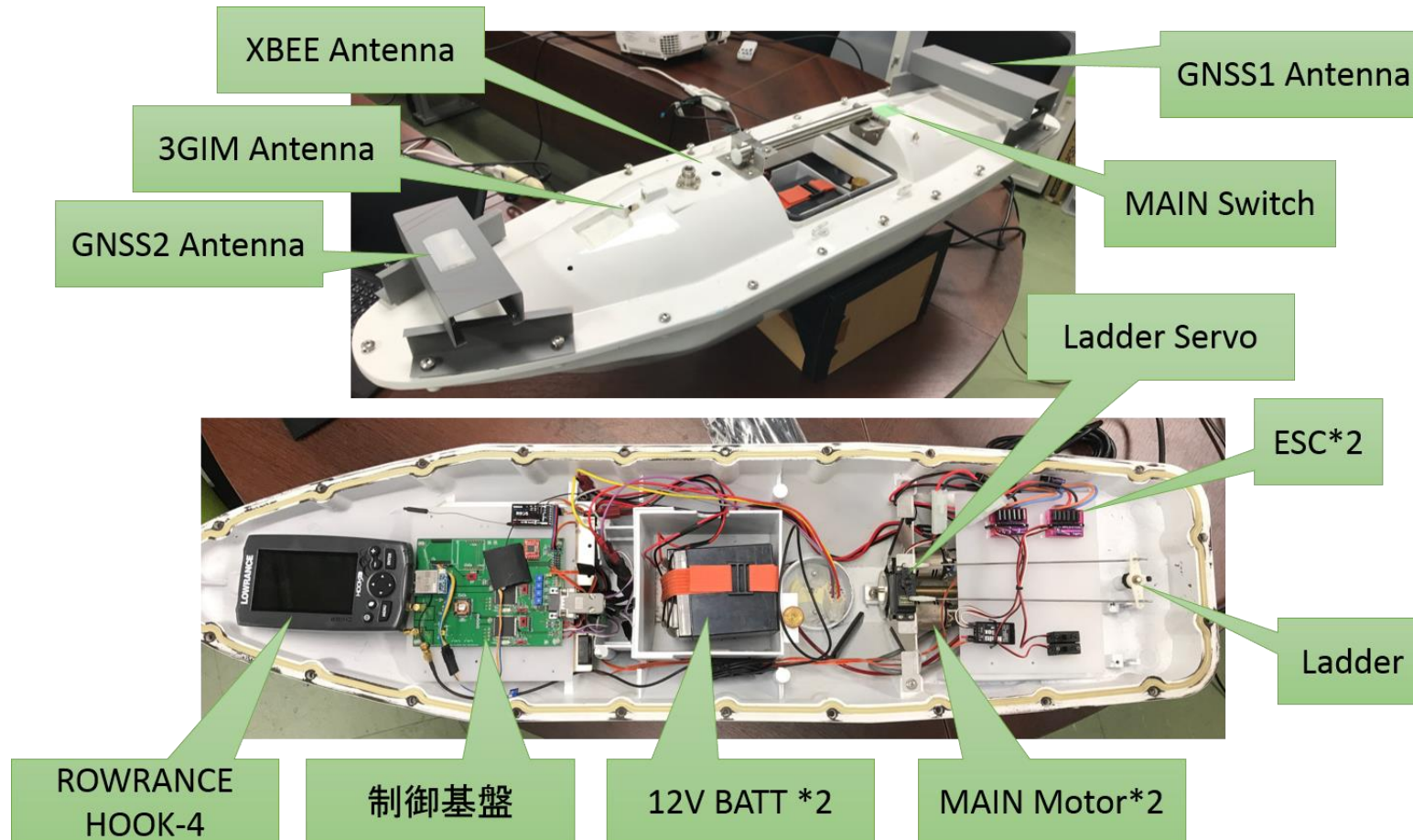


# Precise 3D map generation by GNSS/IMU/Speed/Lidar

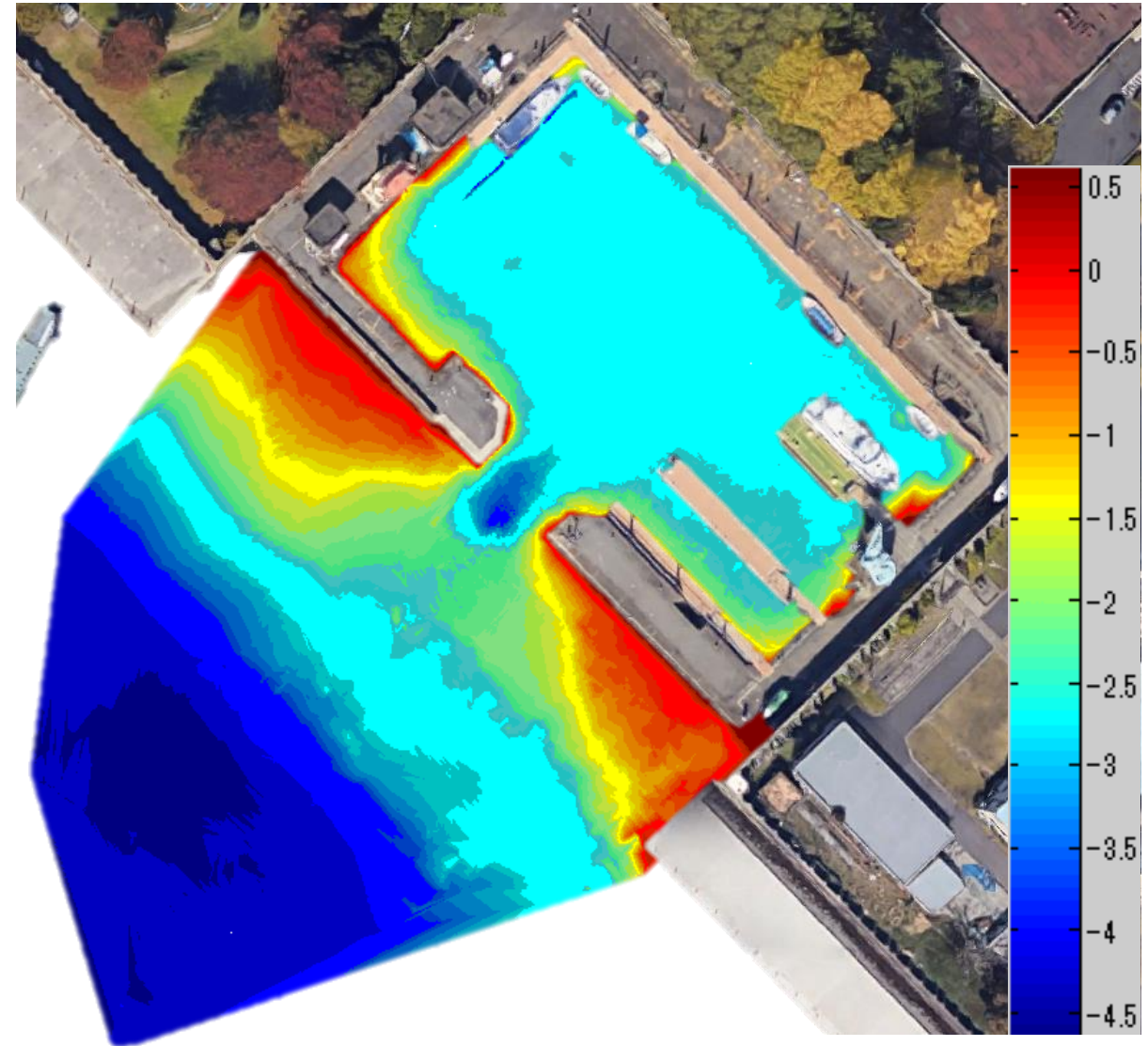




# Depth Surveying by Small Boat



# Depth Survey Results at Campus Pond



# GPSJAM

Daily maps of GPS interference

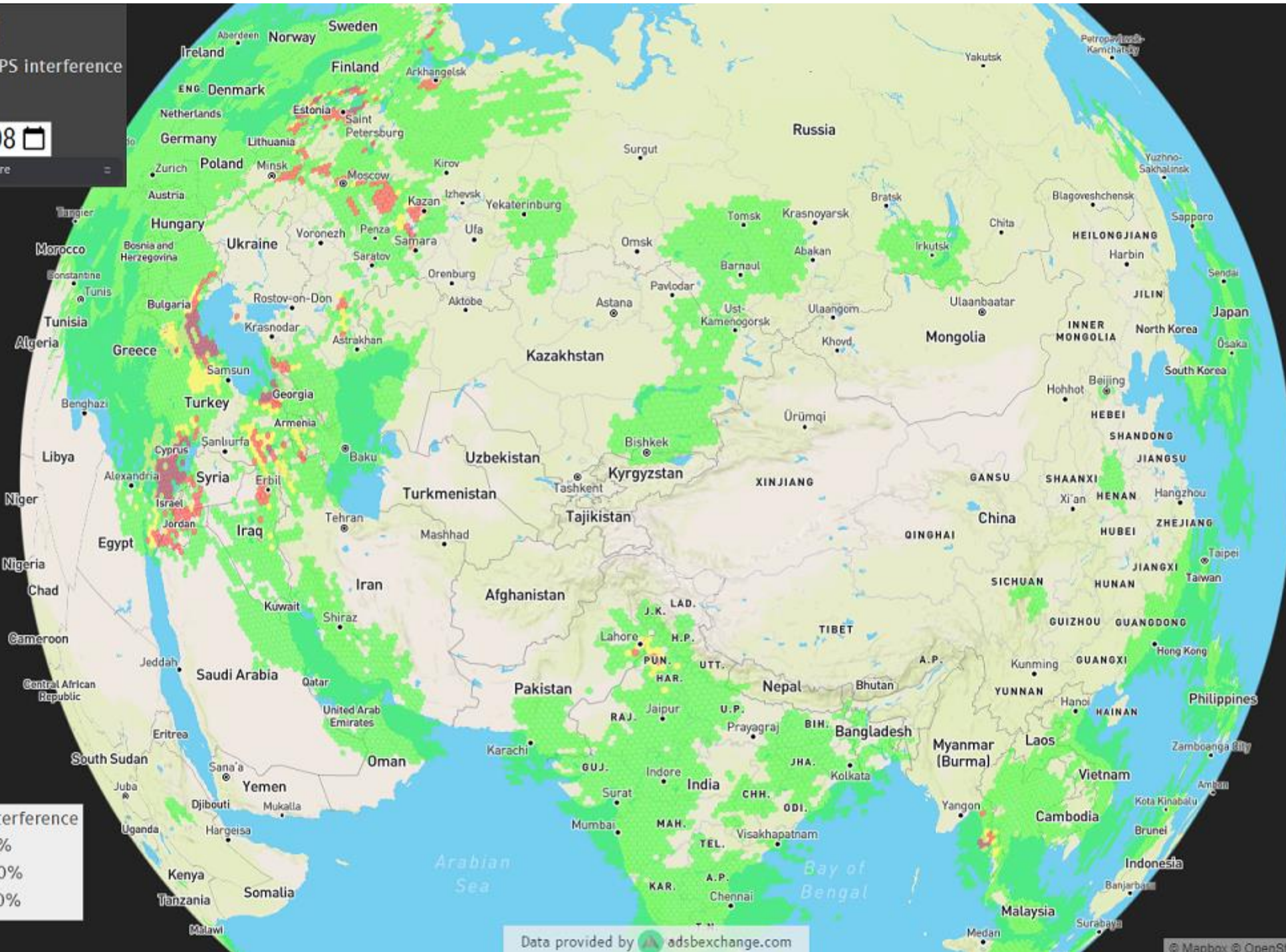
[About](#) | [FAQ](#)

2024/02/08

More

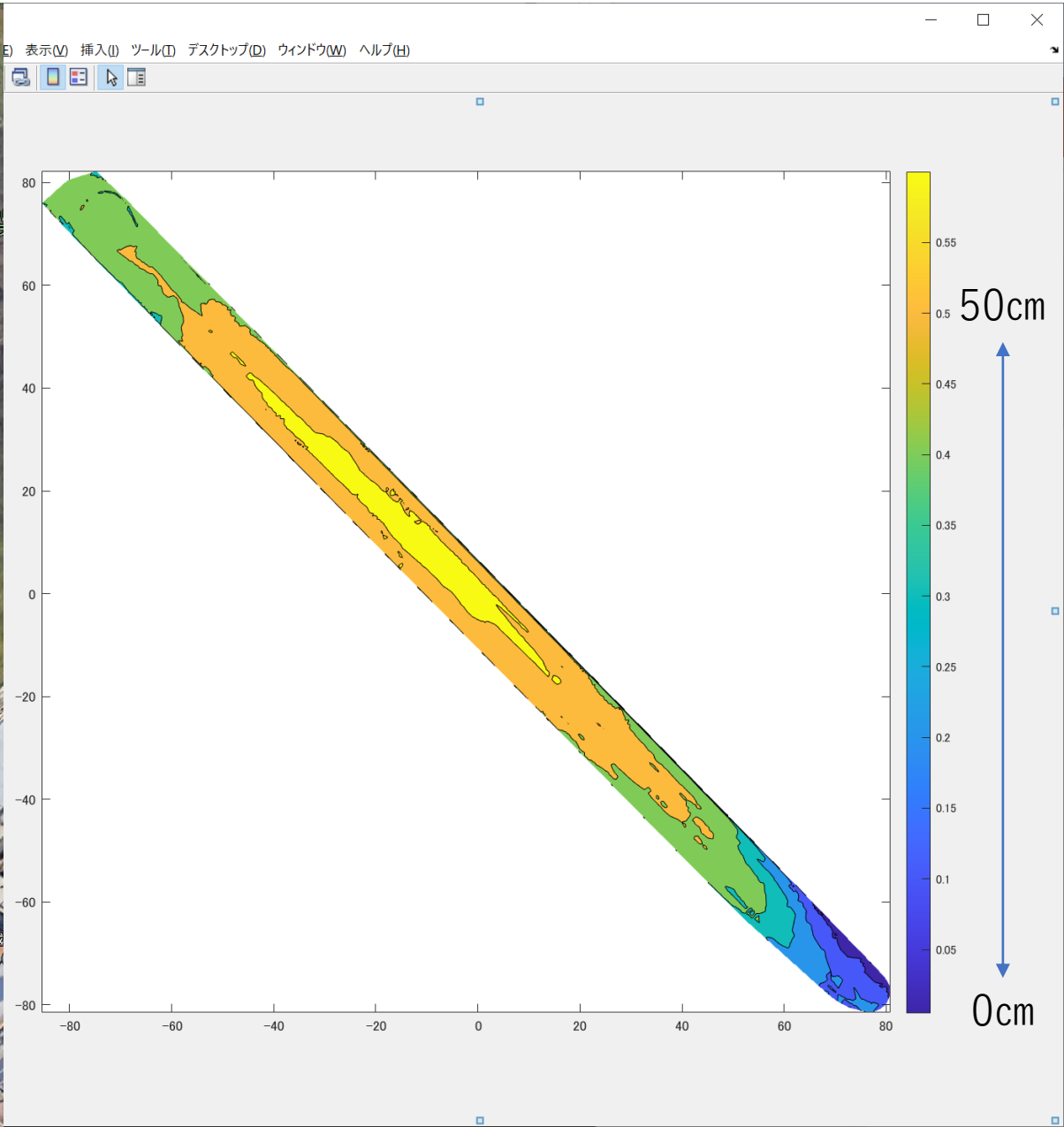
Level of GPS interference

- Low 0-2%
- Medium 2-10%
- High > 10%

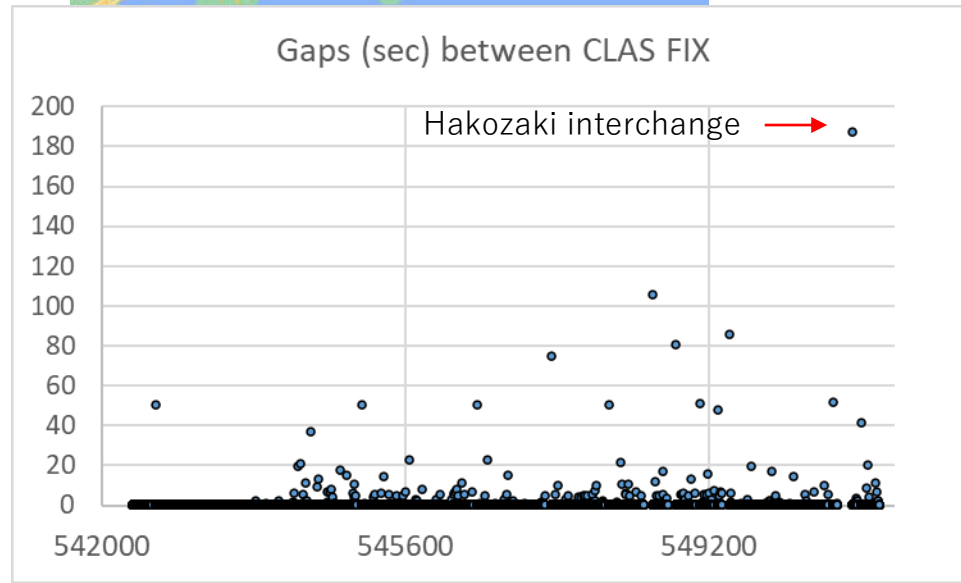
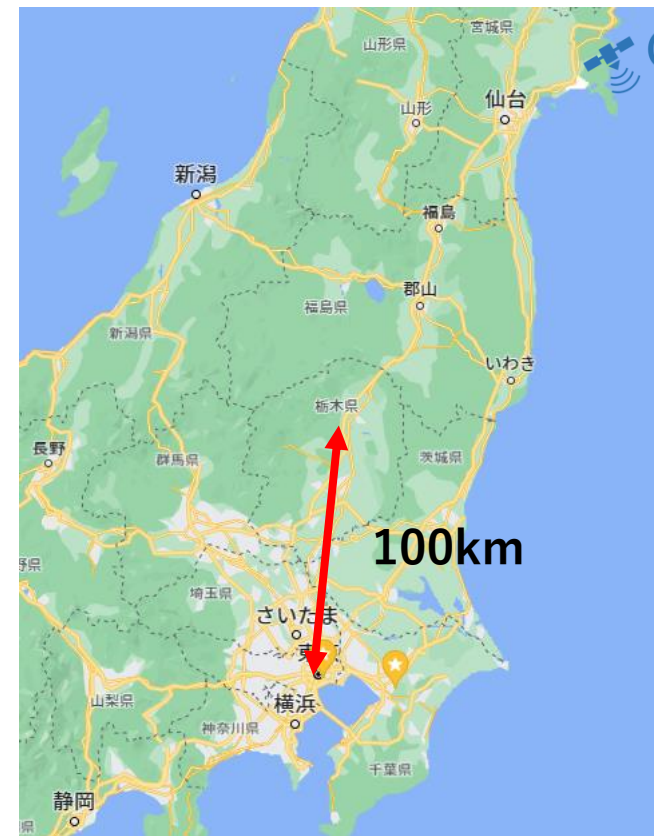
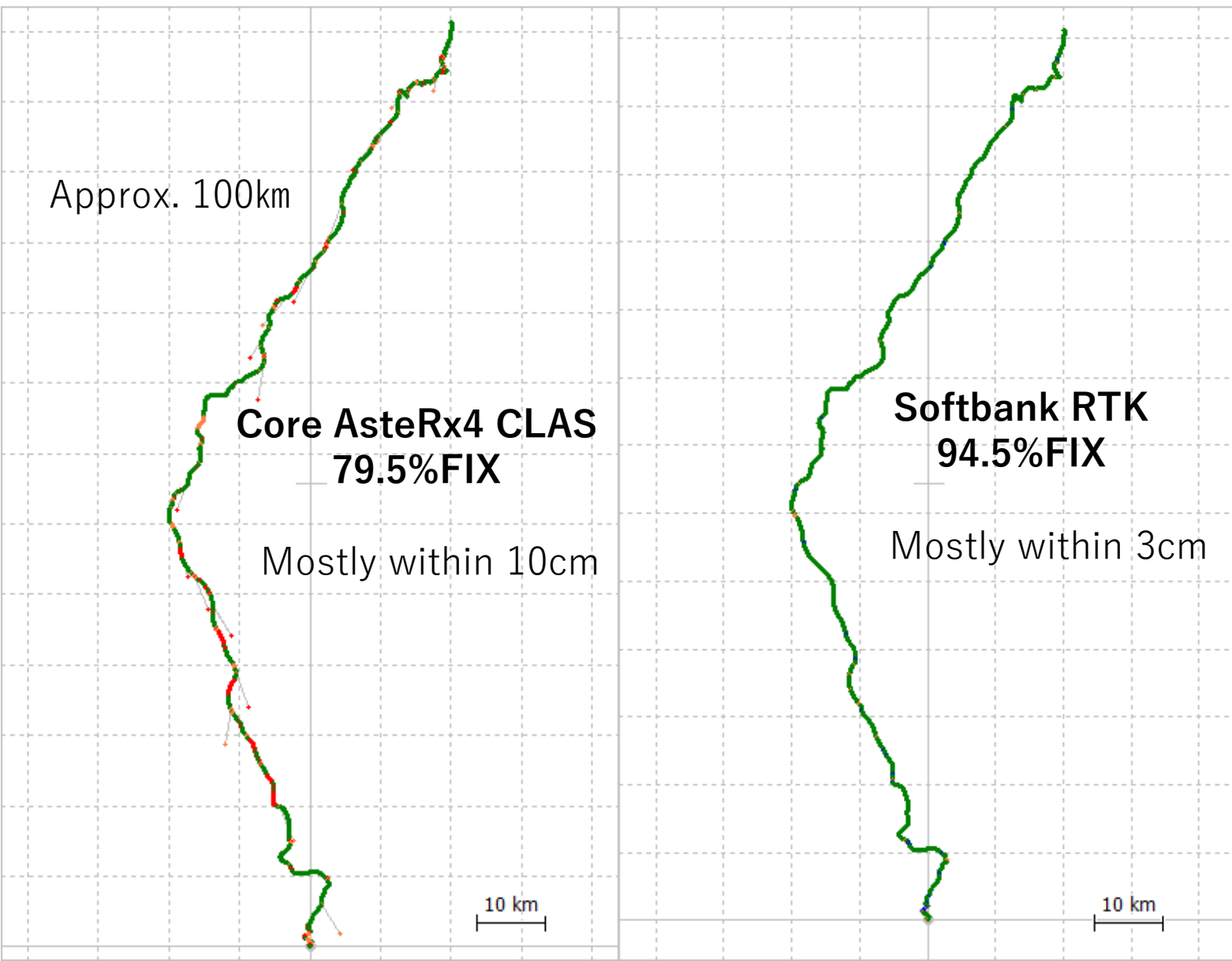


Questions and Comments  
[nkubo@kaiyodai.ac.jp](mailto:nkubo@kaiyodai.ac.jp)

You can also see the exact slope of the road.

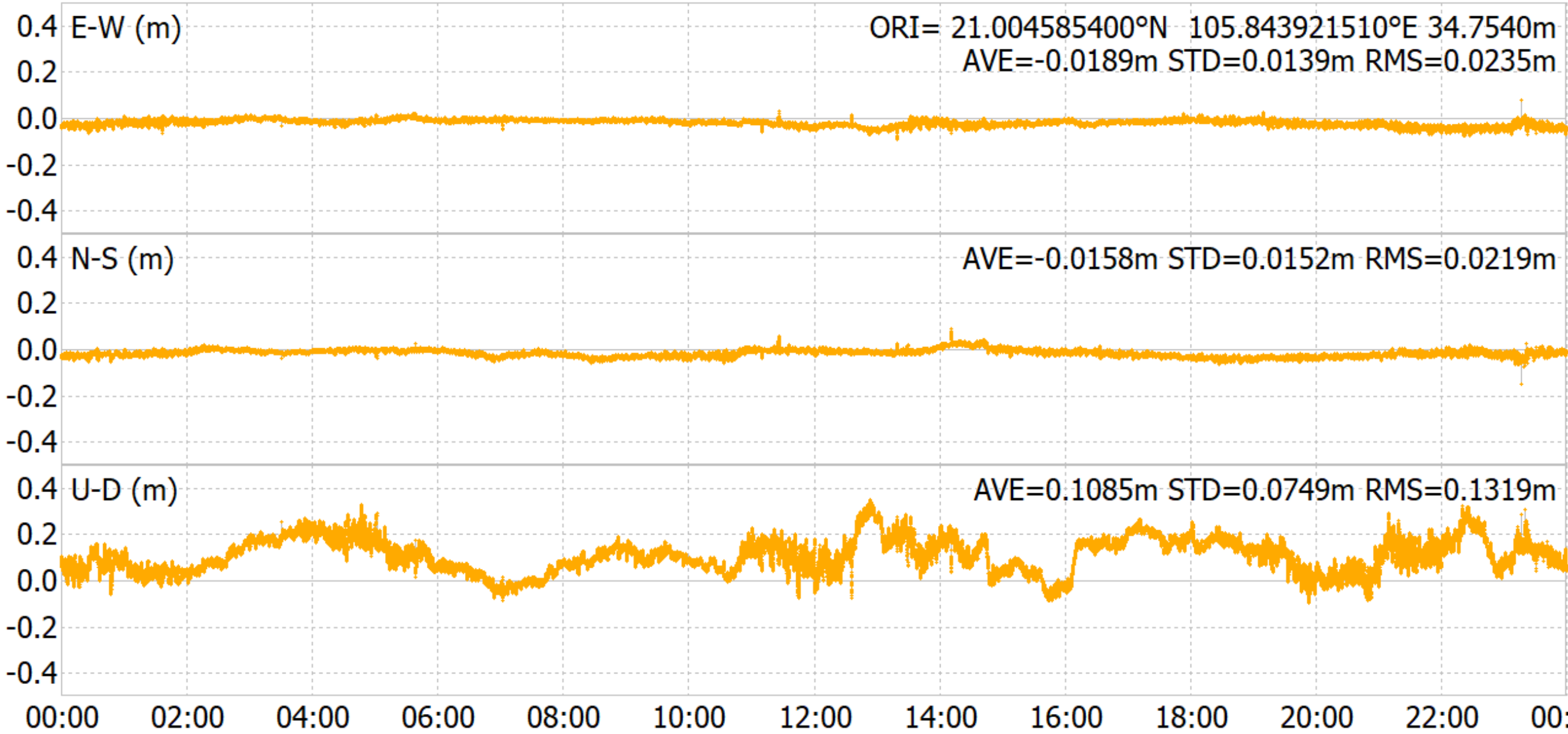


# 2. CLAS during 100km expressway

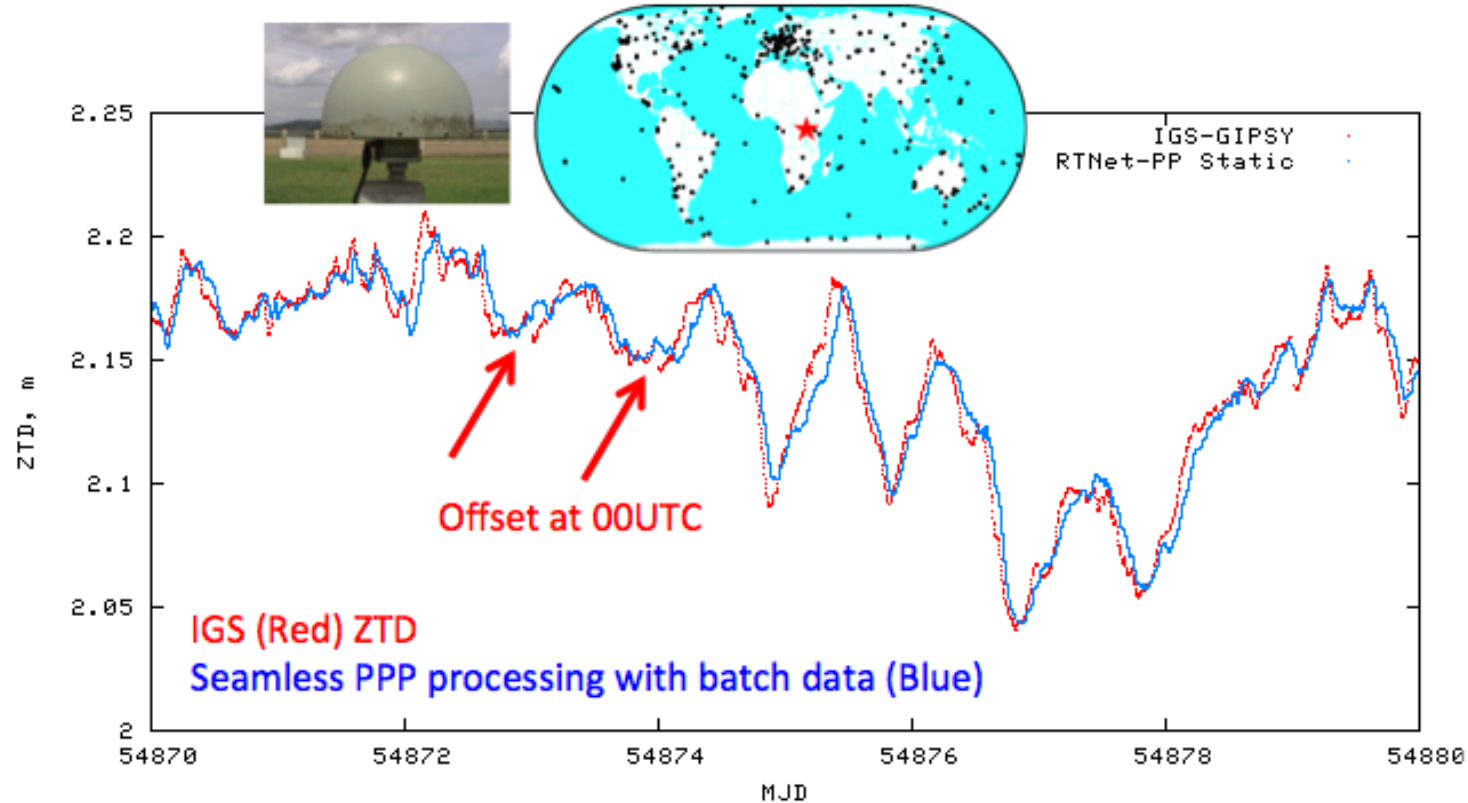


# HUST, Vietnam

## 5, Nov, 2023, real time



## Near Real Time Processing with Forwarding Kalman Filter



- IGS ZTD (post-processing) tends to show offset at 00UTC because of window processing
- **Seamless** processing of batch data helps to avoid jumps of solutions at data boundary

