

Training on GNSS, 8 JAN 2020 12:00-12:30

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TUMSAT GNSS Lab

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1. Overview of QZSS

QZSS is Japanese Regional Navigation Satellite System.

4 satellites are available in 2019 and it is planned additional 3 satellite launch until 2023. Every people in the coverage can use QZSS service freely.





QZSS orbit and coverage (2023)

1. Overview of QZSS

Main objective of QZSS are

- More robust navigation to complement other GNSS 1.
- High precise positioning service 2.





| Integrat | ed u | Isag | e of | QZS |
|----------|------|------|-------|-----|
| with | GPS | sate | llite | s |

| Frequency | 1176 | 6.45MHz | 1227.60MHz | 1278.75MHz | | 1575.42MHz | | | |
|-----------|------------------|--|------------|--|---|--------------|------------|---|--|
| | L5 | L5S | L2C | L6D | L6E | L1C/A | L1C | L1S L1Sb | |
| QZSS | PNT | Positioning Technology Verification Service | PNT | Centimeter-Level Augmentation Service (CLAS) | Multi-GNSS Advanced Demonstration tool for Orbit and Clock Analysis (MADOCA) | PNT | PNT | Sub-meter Level Augmentation Service (SLAS) | |
| GPS | <u>L5</u> PNT | | L2C PNT | | | L1C/A PNT | L1C PNT | | |
| | E5a | / | | E6B | E6C | E1 | | | |
| Galileo | PNT | | | High-Accuracy Service (HAS) | Commercial Authentication Service (CAS) | PNT | | | |



*****PNT : Positioning, Navigation, Timing

2. PPP service by QZSS

QZSS provides 2 types of precise point positioning (PPP) service.

CLAS (centimeter-level augmentation service)



MADOCA (multi-GNSS advanced demonstration tool for orbit and clock analysis)



Service Area of MADOCA

High accuracy land-based service

Wide coverage PPP service

MADOCA

Single Point Positioning

CNCC renaina measurement

CLAS (centimeter-level augmentation service)



Table. 6.3-1 Positioning Accuracy

| De la composition de la compos | Positionir | D 1 | | |
|--|---------------|----------------|---------|--|
| Positioning Type | Horizontal | Vertical | Kemark | |
| Static | ≤ 6cm(95%) | ≤ 12cm(95%) | (*)(**) | |
| | (3.47cm(RMS)) | (6.13cm(RMS)) | | |
| Kinematic | ≤ 12cm(95%) | ≤ 24cm(95%) | (*)(**) | |
| | (6.94cm(RMS)) | (12.25cm(RMS)) | | |

RTK class performance without base station

Corrected by L6D signal

| GNSS Failging measurement errors | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Distance between satellite and receiver | Receiver's noise | Multipath error | Tropospheric delay | lonospheric delay | Satellite's clock error | Satellite's orbit error |
| | User side error | | propagatio | on delay | Satellite sid | le error |
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◆SSR corrections include clock, orbit, code bias, phase bias, ionosphere, troposphere correction.

 $\begin{aligned} CPC_{user}^{PRN}(t) &= -\delta C^{PRN}(t) - \delta \mathbf{X}^{PRN} \cdot \boldsymbol{los}_{user}^{PRN}(t) + NET_BIAS_{k,phase}^{PRN}(t) - I_{user}^{PRN}(t) + T_{user}^{PRN}(t) \\ PRC_{user}^{PRN}(t) &= -\delta C^{PRN}(t) - \delta \mathbf{X}^{PRN} \cdot \boldsymbol{los}_{user}^{PRN}(t) + NET_BIAS_{k,code}^{PRN}(t) + I_{user}^{PRN}(t) + T_{user}^{PRN}(t) \end{aligned}$

Other corrections such as tide correction, receiver PCO/PCV, and phase windup should be corrected by users themselves.

| GNSS ranging measurement errors | | | | | , _ = = = = | |
|---|------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Distance between satellite and receiver | Receiver's | Multipath | Tropospheric | lonospheric | Satellite's | Satellite's |
| | noise | error | delay | delay | clock error | orbit error |

Corrected by L6D signal

CLAS correction data is created using Japanese local CORS(Continuously Operating Reference Stations) observation data.



CLAS receiver get nearest local correction from L6D signal broadcasted by QZSS. Thanks to this local atmospheric delay correction, convergence time is very short than other PPP service.





- Application of CLAS
- ITS(Intelligent Transportation System)
- Agriculture

instead of RTK. Because RTK need network and base station infrastructure.





4. About MADOCA



4. About MADOCA

When L6E signal receiving was interrupted, it needed long time to recover to convergent PPP solution. This is because atmospheric delay estimation needs some time.



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4. About MADOCA

◆Application of MADOCA

Maritime offshore work where RTK can't use.









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Application of MADOCA

Agriculture where no mobile network service is provided and no cost to install VHF RTK base station.



5. Evaluation on the ship

We evaluated CLAS and MADOCA on the training ship of our university.

We show two voyage result near Tokyo bay area.



府中市

世田谷区

Training ship Shioji-Maru

5. Evaluation on the ship (CLAS)

- ◆ Fix rate of voyage 2 was good.
- Accuracy almost satisfied the official performance standard on land.



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not reliable solution

SPP: CLAS is not used

5. Evaluation on the ship (CLAS)

- ◆ Fix rate of voyage 2 was good.
- ◆ Accuracy almost satisfied the official performance standard on land.



Cumulative frequency graph (only Fix solution)

| CLAS | Fix rate | Horizontal 2DRMSE | Vertical 2DRMSE |
|--------------|----------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 7/24 Voyage1 | 62.80% | 9.06cm | 25.76cm |
| 7/25 Voyage2 | 93.60% | 13.26cm | 34.78cm |

Official performance standard Horizontal : <12cm Vertical : <24cm

* RMSE : Root Mean Squared Error

5. Evaluation on the ship (CLAS)

In voyage 2, the ship cruised with quick maneuver and Fix solution could not be calculated during the high COG rotation. This reason is assumed that L6D signal from QZS-3 was blocked by the mast.

When we changed L6 tracking selection mode to "Auto" (select good condition satellite automatically from QZS-1~QZS-4), the Fix rate was improved to 91.7% from 62.8%.





Relation ship between L6D signal S/N (Signal to Noise ratio) and positioning mode.

5. Evaluation on the ship (MADOCA)

- ◆MADOCA solution includes large error that caused by interruption of L6E correction data receiving.
- Availability was high, but accuracy was worse than CLAS.



Error plot of Voyage 1

Error plot of Voyage 2

5. Evaluation on the ship (MADOCA)

- ◆ MADOCA solution includes large error that caused by interruption of L6E correction data receiving.
- Availability was high, but accuracy was worse than CLAS.



Cumulative frequency graph (only PPP solution)

| MADOCA | PPP rate | Horizontal 2DRMSE | Vertical 2DRMSE |
|--------------|----------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 7/24 Voyage1 | 98.80% | 58.07cm | 127.44cm |
| 7/25 Voyage2 | 99.80% | 62.92cm | 116.46cm |

* RMSE : Root Mean Squared Error

CLAS

Accuracy satisfied expectation and it was better than MADOCA.

- There is no accuracy and availability degradation in the coastal area 5~10km away.
- Mast or other object on the ship blocked L6 signal and it caused low fix rate.
 We should consider antenna install position or more robust L6 tracking selection algorithm.

MADOCA

- By monitoring estimated error, we can use 40cm level position solution constantly in the wide QZSS coverage area.
- Influence by ship object is lower than CLAS.
- Future tasks are
 - > conduct more evaluations in different regions and environments.
 - > Performance improvement to achieve faster solution convergence and eliminate vertical bias.

7. Monitoring of MADOCA in Asia

Now, we are monitoring MADOCA-PPP accuracy and reliability in some university in Asia and Oceania.











7. Monitoring of MADOCA in Asia



Real time MADOCA-PPP solution in each station.







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Real time MADOCA-PPP solution in each station.



7. Monitoring of MADOCA in Asia

10

5

0.1

0

0



15

Average of the horizontal error
Standard deviation of the horizontal error

20

25

30

8. Promotion of MADOCA/CLAS

Consumer receiver release was started nowadays.





Magellan Systems Japan (CLAS, PPP)



We hope more QZSS use in Asia region.

Please let us know if you are interested in MADOCA-PPP. We will help you solve your problem by QZSS-PPP service.

