

ION GNSS+ 2016

# Galileo, an ace up in the sleeve for PPP techniques

September 15<sup>TH</sup> , 2016

Session D3: High Precision GNSS Positioning

**I. Rodríguez-Pérez**, L. Martínez-Fernández, G. Tobías-González,  
J. D. Calle-Calle, M. Romay, M. D. Laínez, P. F. Navarro, **GMV, Spain**

# Outline

## Introduction

- Precise Point Positioning Technique (PPP)
- GNSS Constellations Evolution

## Multi-GNSS PPP Analyses

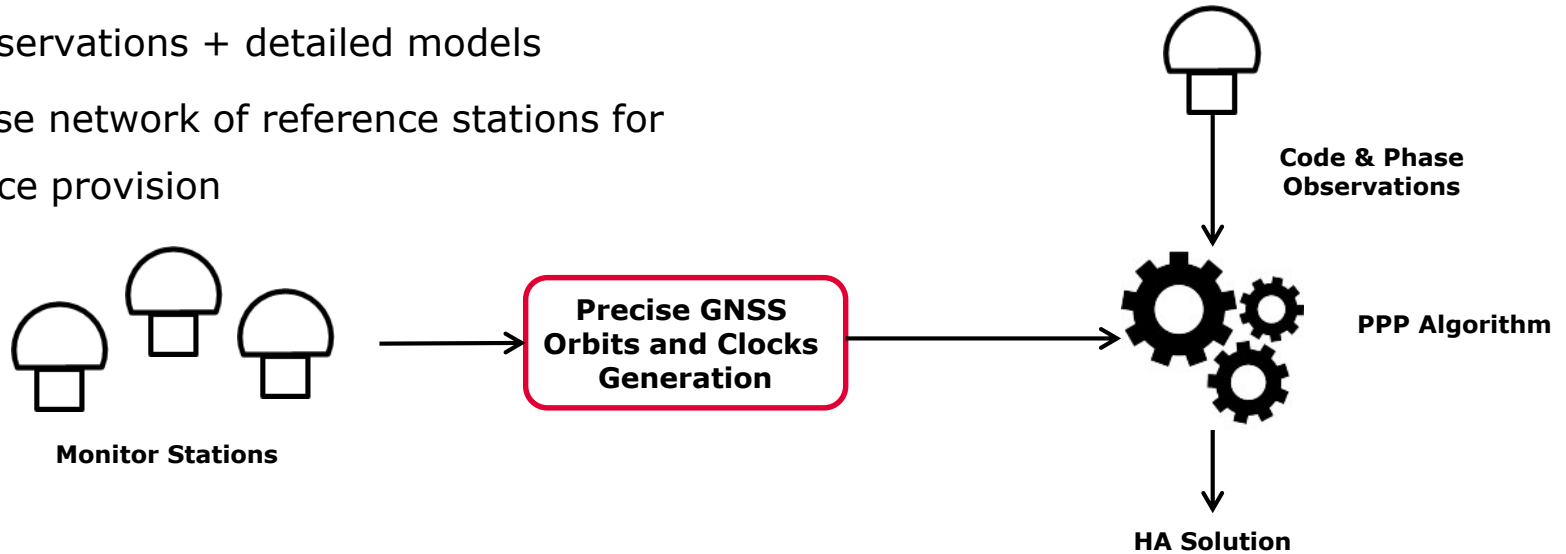
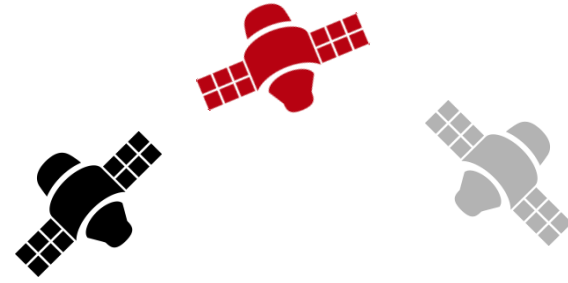
## Galileo-only PPP Study

## Conclusions

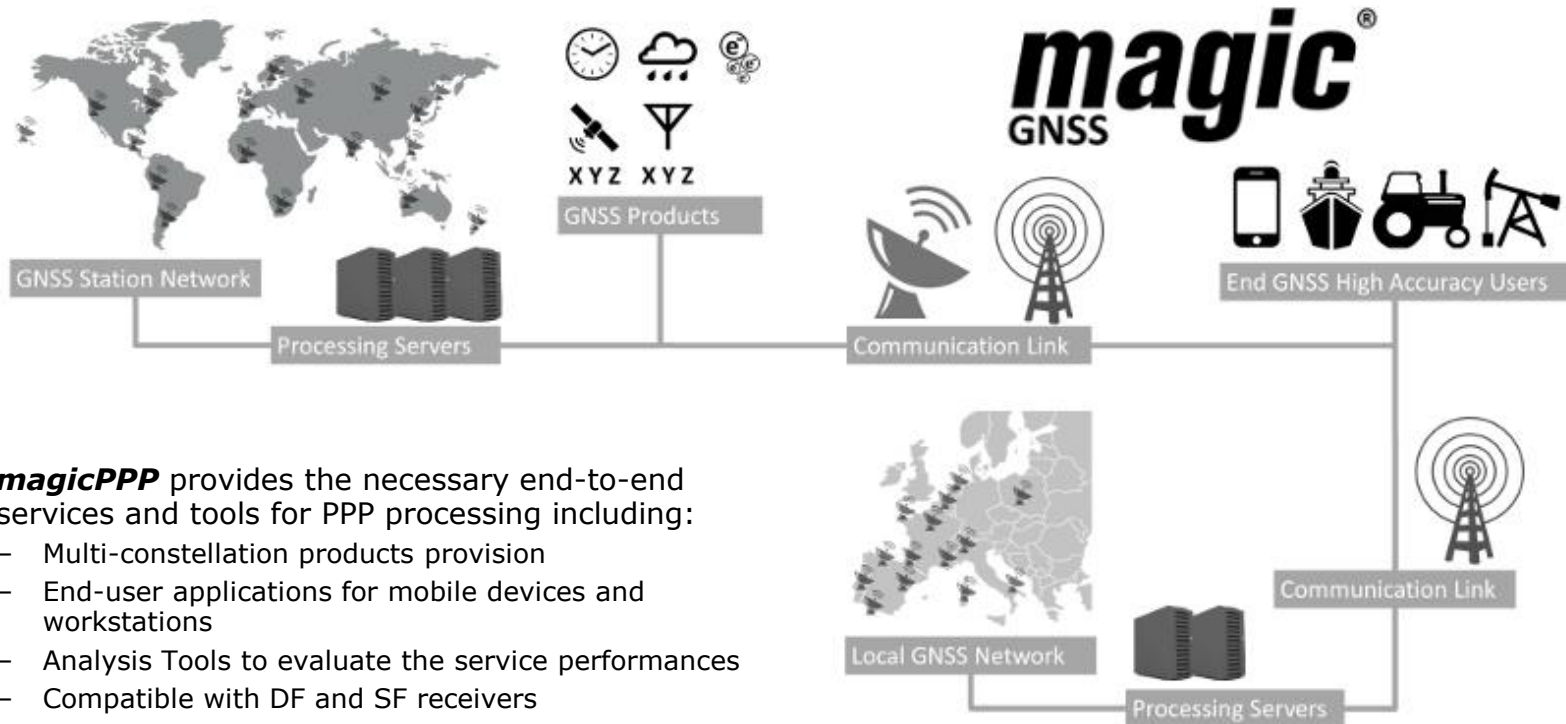
# ION GNSS+ 2016 INTRODUCTION

# Precise Point Positioning

- Two HA Positioning solutions: PPP and RTK
- PPP is an absolute positioning technique
- Worldwide or Regional coverage
- Relies on the use of precise orbits & clocks + observations + detailed models
- Sparse network of reference stations for service provision

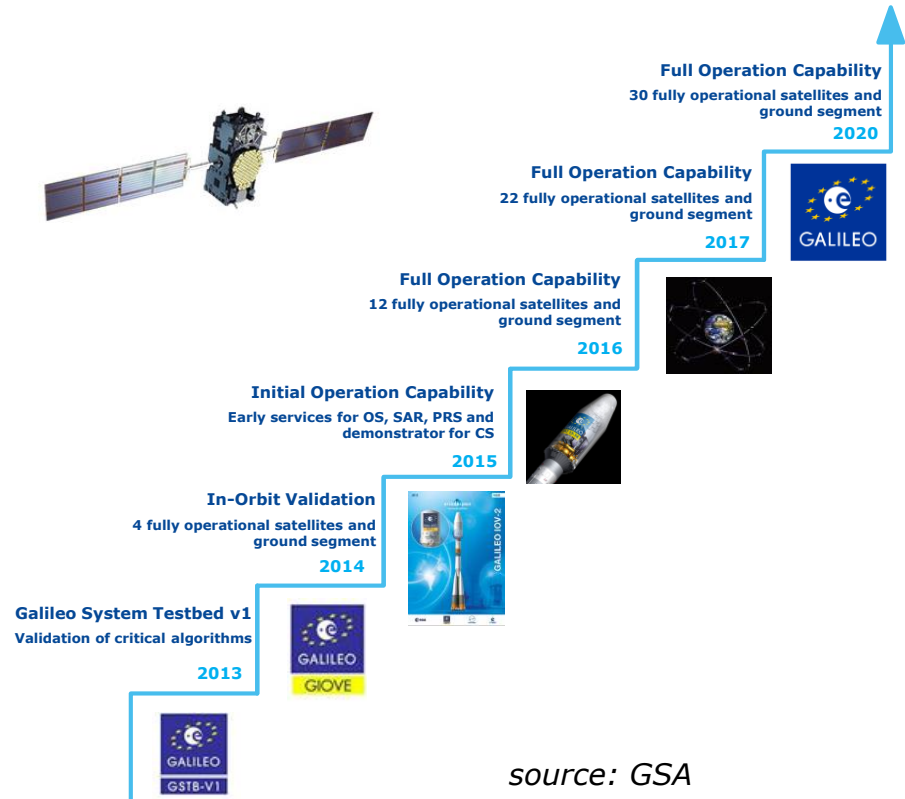
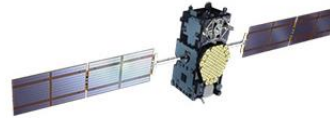
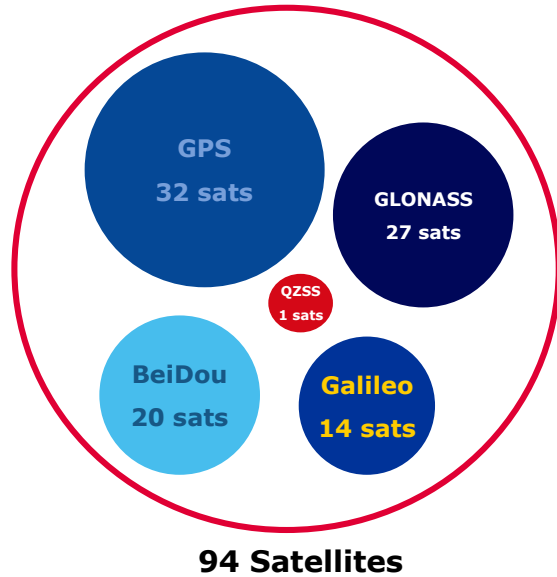


# magicGNSS



- **magicPPP** provides the necessary end-to-end services and tools for PPP processing including:
  - Multi-constellation products provision
  - End-user applications for mobile devices and workstations
  - Analysis Tools to evaluate the service performances
  - Compatible with DF and SF receivers

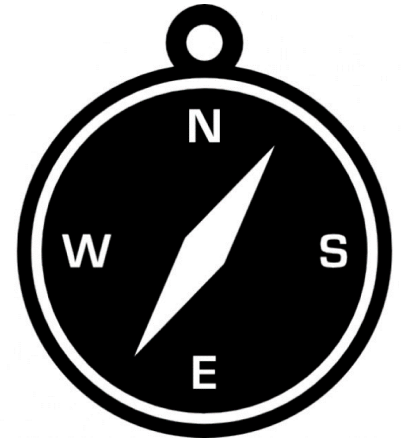
# GNSS Today



source: GSA

# On-going GNSS Evolutions

- GPS and GLONASS modernization
  - IIF satellites transmitting L2C and L5 signal → +Robustness
  - Better on-board clocks
  - Future CDMA GLONASS
- Galileo Deployment and Initial Services
  - 4 New satellites deployed during 2016 and 4 more expected for next year
  - High performance on-board clocks will help to improve the PVT solutions at user level
  - Initial Services Declaration
- IGS and Analysis Centers are also moving in the multi-constellation direction.



# Objective

Demonstrate the benefits of using Galileo for Precise Point Positioning Techniques

- Two types of analysis have been performed:
  - 1) Multi-constellation PPP ⇨ Benefits of introducing Galileo
  - 2) Galileo-only PPP ⇨ Achievable performances



# ION GNSS+ 2016 MULTI-GNSS PPP ANALYSES

# Static-user Scenarios

- Stations
  - Continental Europe → WTZZ
  - North America → UCAL
  - Latitude  $> 60^\circ$  → HOFN
  - Latitude  $< -4^\circ$  → SEYG
- Configurations
  - GPS only
  - GPS + GLONASS
  - GPS + GALILEO
  - GPS + GLONASS + GALILEO

## Open sky scenarios



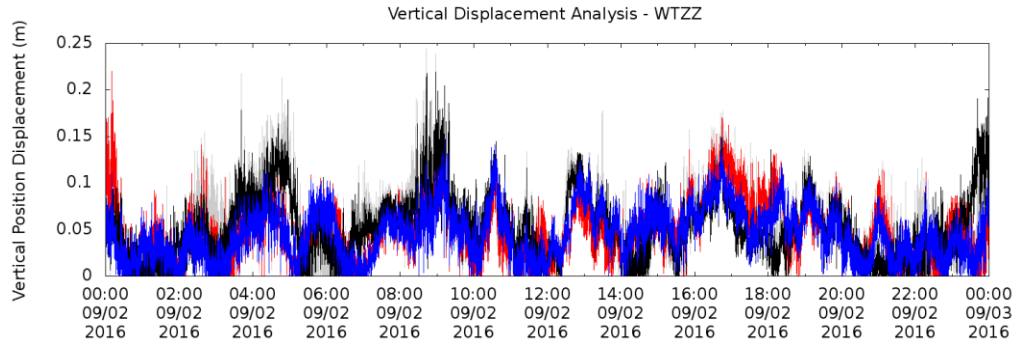
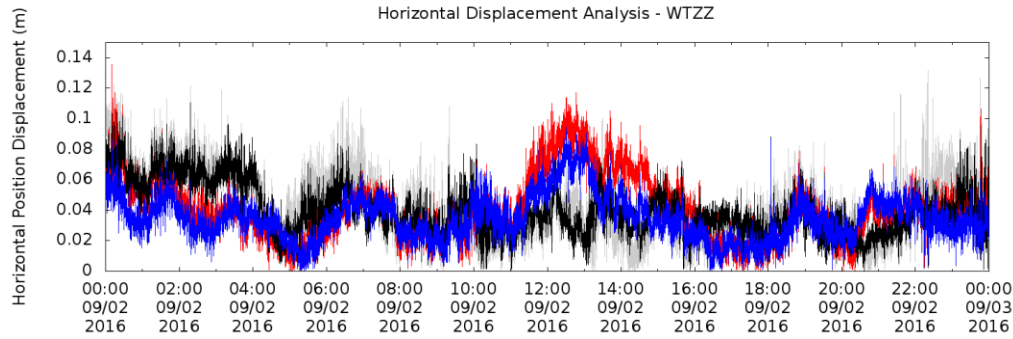
WTZZ

UCAL

HOFN

SEYG

# Continental Europe - WTZZ (Germany)



— GPS                      — GPS + GLONASS  
— GPS + GLONASS        — GPS + GLONASS + GALILEO

**Receiver: JAVAD TRE\_G3TH DELTA**

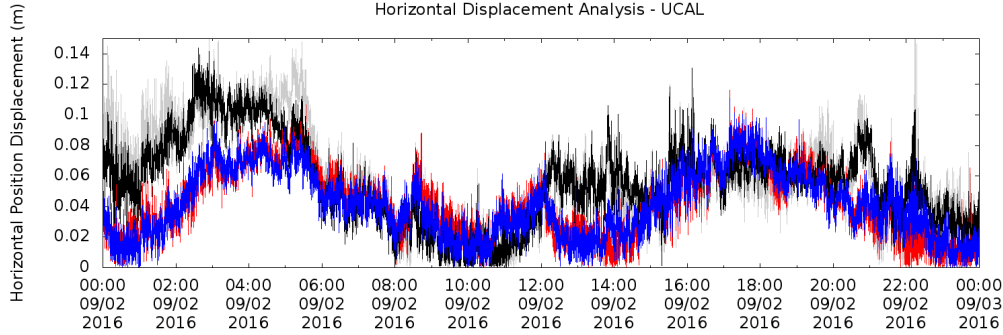
	G	GR	GE	GRE
H (RMS, m)	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04
V (RMS, m)	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.05



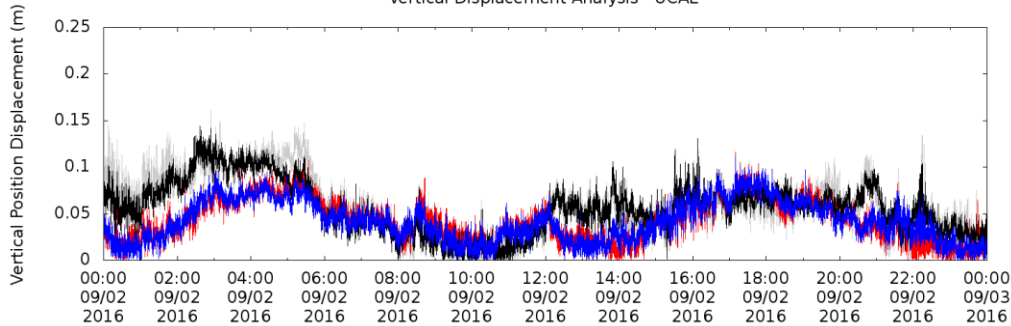
**Improvement: 20-30%**

# North America - UCAL (Canada)

Horizontal Displacement Analysis - UCAL



Vertical Displacement Analysis - UCAL



- GPS
- GPS + GLONASS
- GPS + GLONASS
- GPS + GLONASS + GALILEO

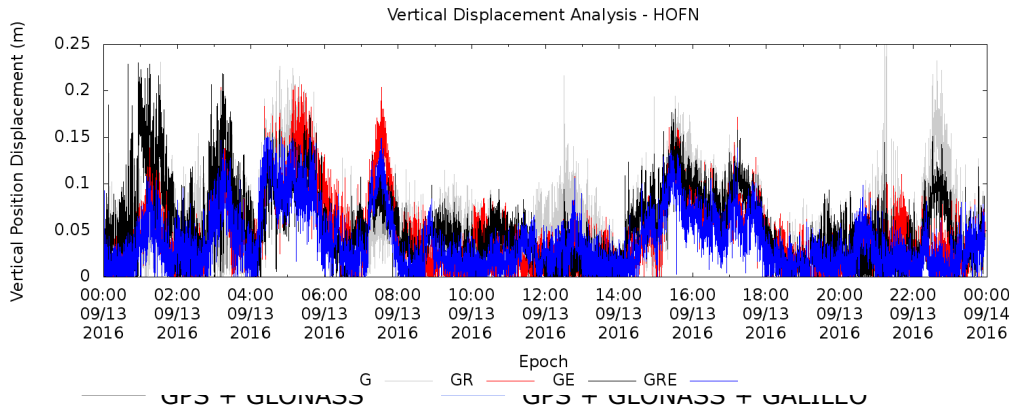
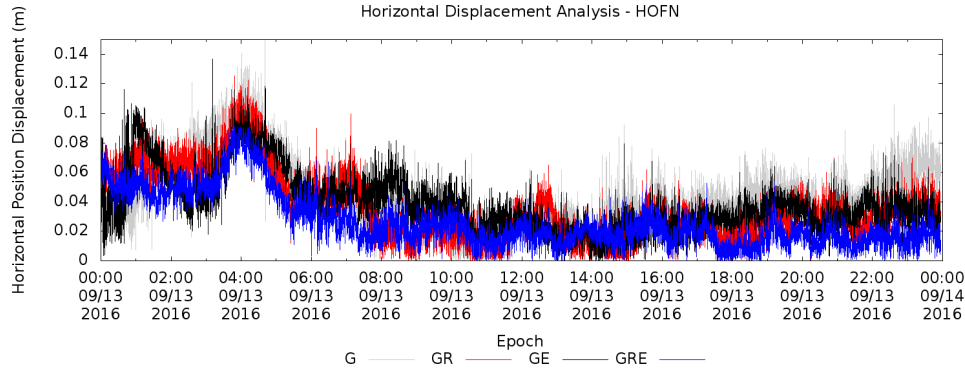
**Receiver: TRIMBLE NETR9**

	G	GR	GE	GRE
H (RMS, m)	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.06
V (RMS, m)	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05



**Improvement: 0-15%**

# High Latitudes - HOFN (Iceland)



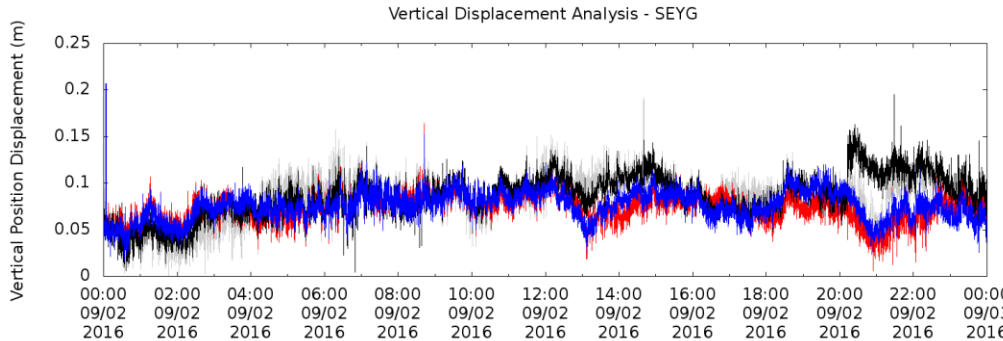
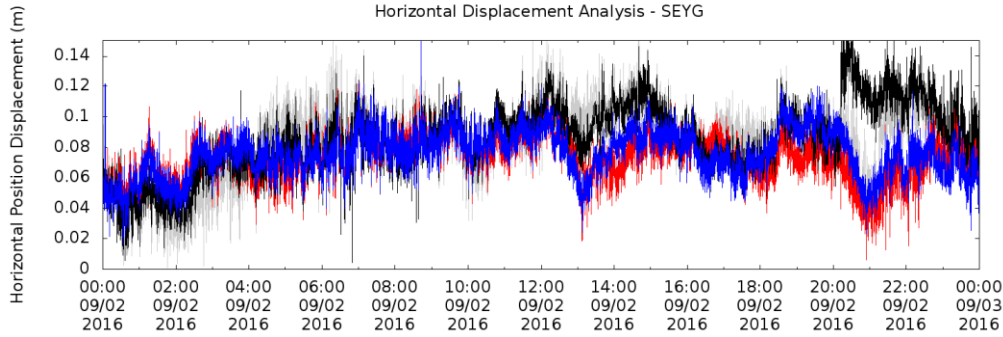
**Receiver: LEICA GR25**

	G	GR	GE	GRE
H (RMS, m)	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.03
V (RMS, m)	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.05



**Improvement: 25-30%**

# Low Latitudes - SEYG (Seychelles Islands)



- GPS
- GPS + GLONASS
- GPS + GLONASS + GALILEO

**Receiver: TRIMBLE NETR9**

	G	GR	GE	GRE
H (RMS, m)	0.09	0.07	0.09	0.08
V (RMS, m)	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.04

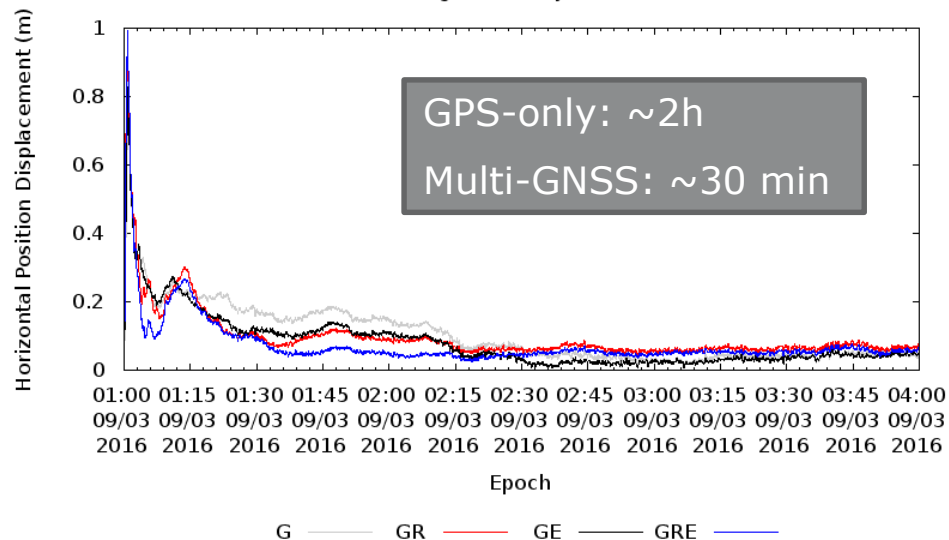


**Improvement: 10-30%**

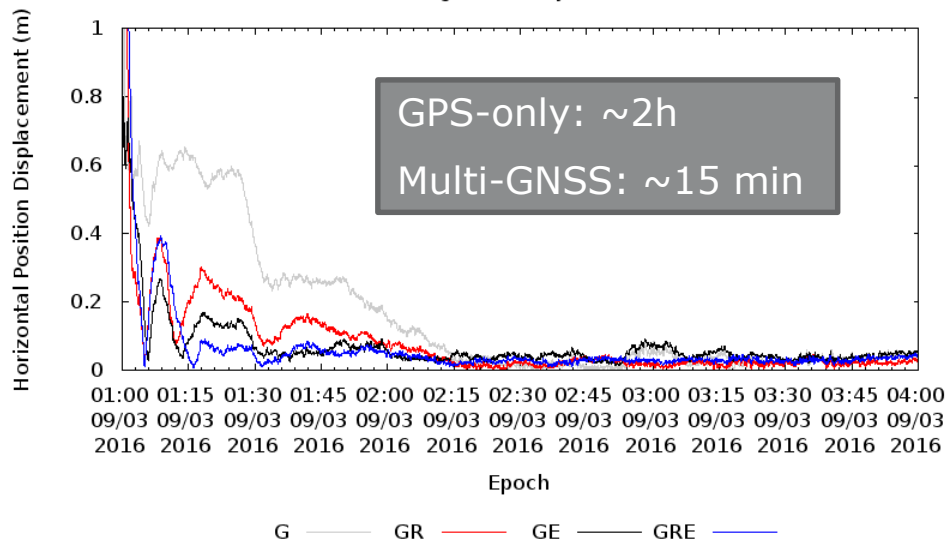
# Convergence Analysis

- Horizontal Converge is analyzed with different constellation combinations (G-only, G+R, G+E, G+R+E)

Convergence Analysis - WTZZ



Convergence Analysis - UCAL



**ION GNSS+ 2016**  
**GALILEO-ONLY**  
**PPP STUDY**

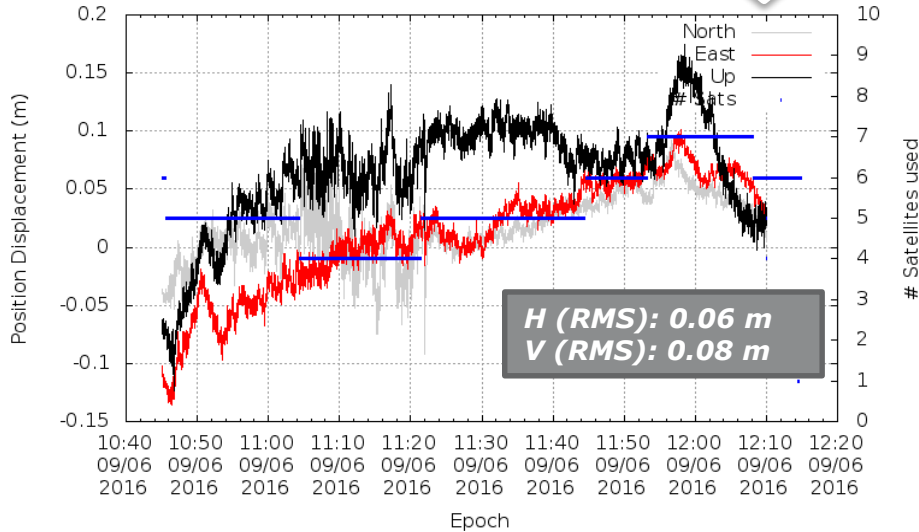


# Static-user Scenario

- WTZZ station → Wetzel (Germany)
- Date: 06/09/2016
- 4-7 Galileo Satellites available

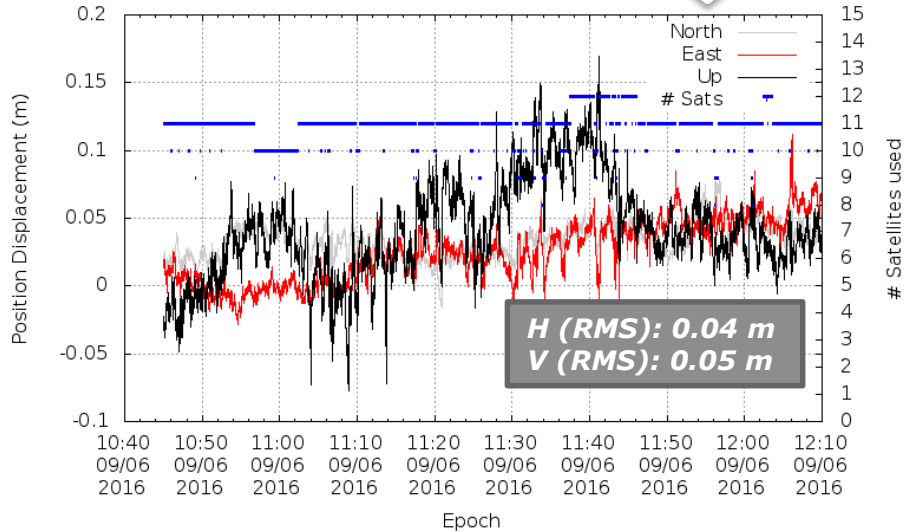
4-7 satellites

WTZZ Galileo-Only PPP



>10 satellites

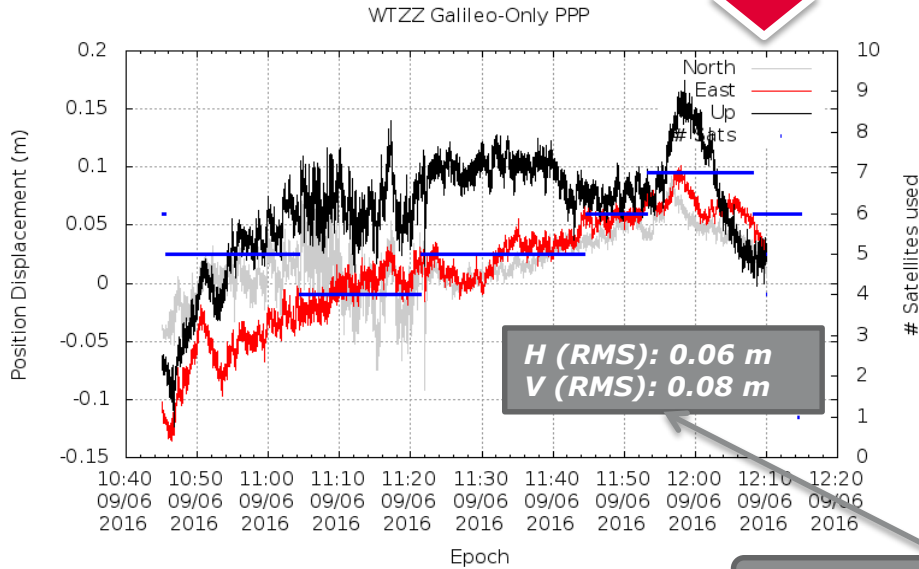
WTZZ GPS-Only PPP



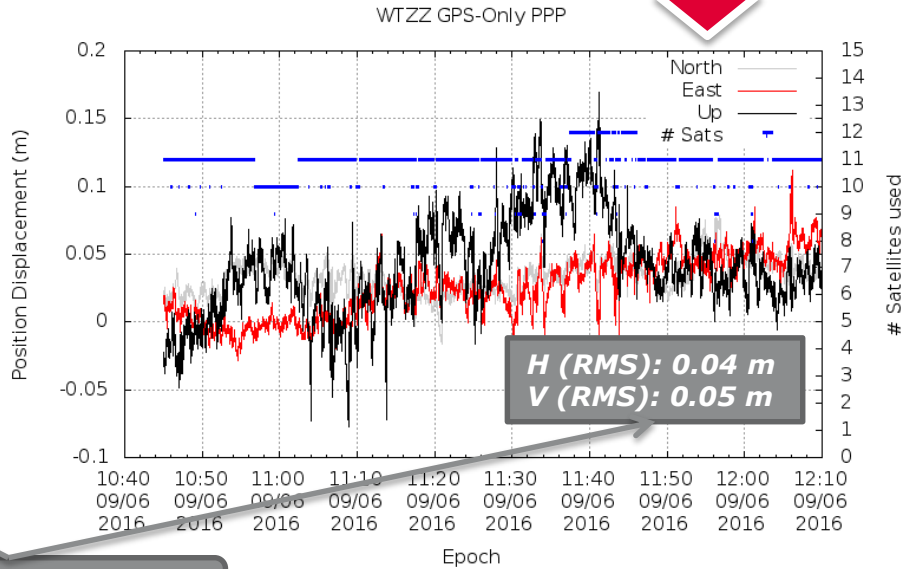
# Static-user Scenario

- WTZZ station → Wetzel (Germany)
- Date: 06/09/2016
- 4-7 Galileo Satellites available

4-7 satellites



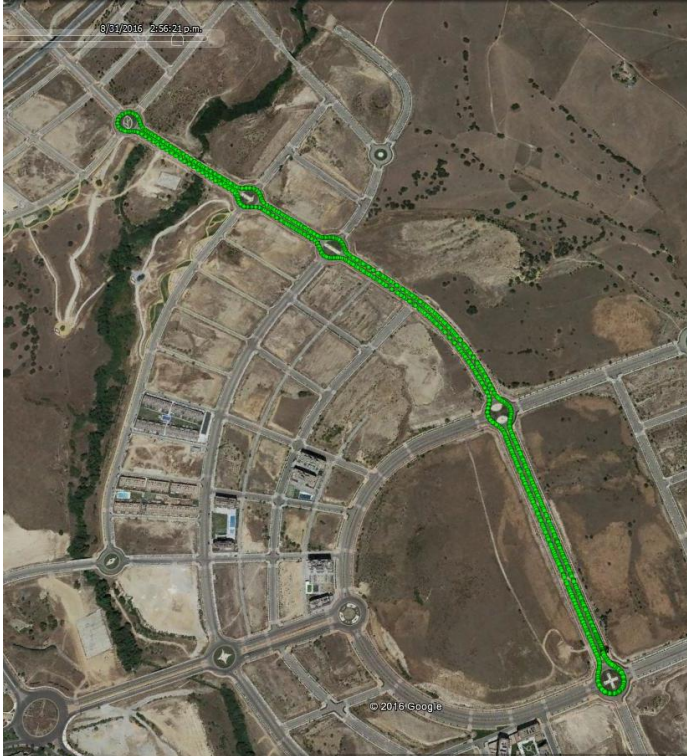
>10 satellites



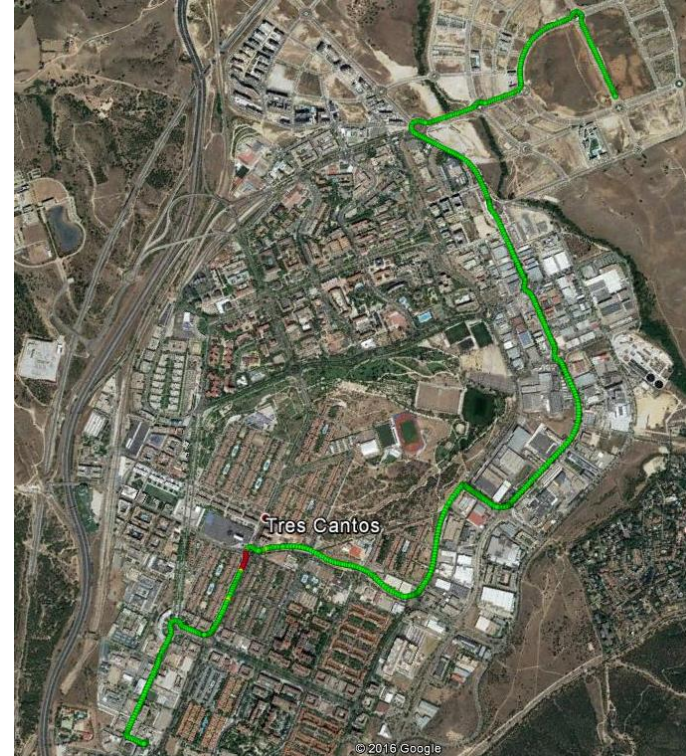
Comparable Accuracy

# Kinematic-User Scenario

## ■ Open-sky scenario

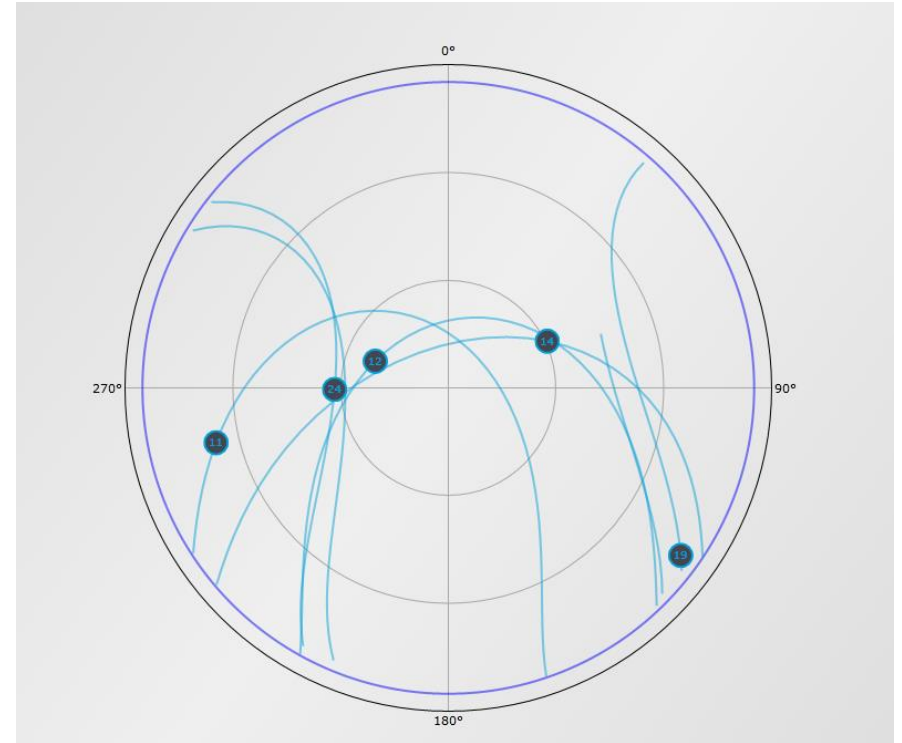


## ■ Urban scenario



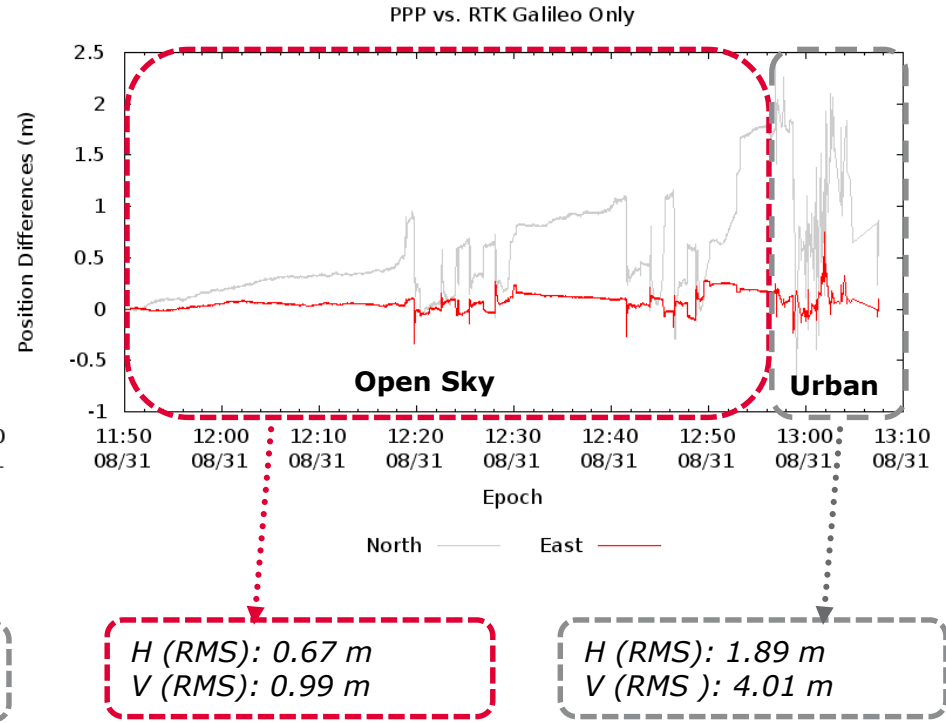
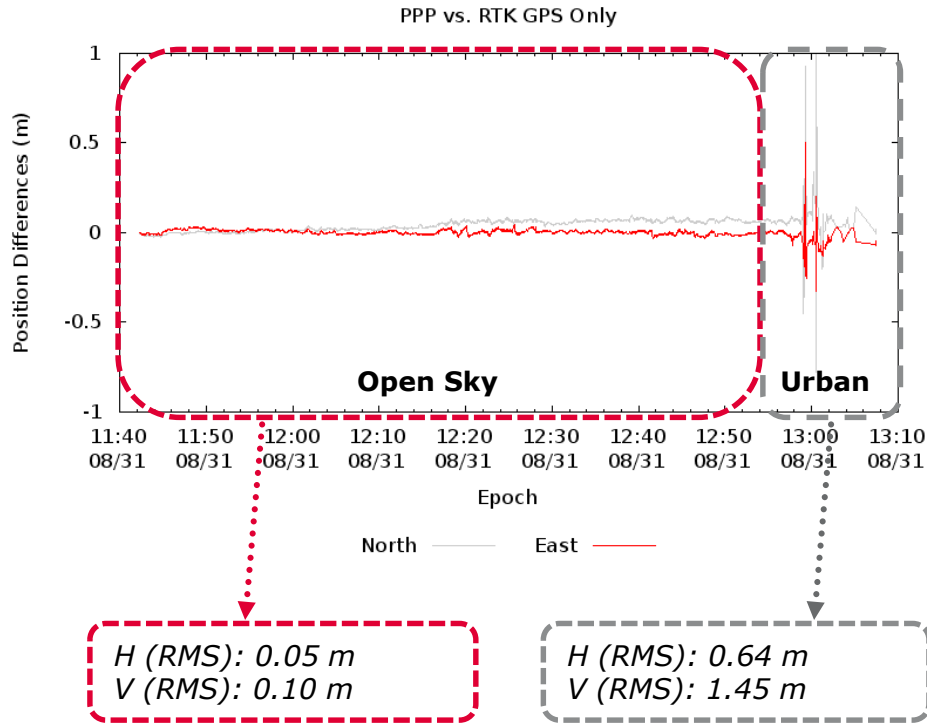
# Kinematic-User Scenario

- Used receiver: Trimble R10
  - Multi-GNSS receiver
  - Not able to track Galileo Eccentric satellites (E14 and E18)
- Both open-sky and urban conditions are considered



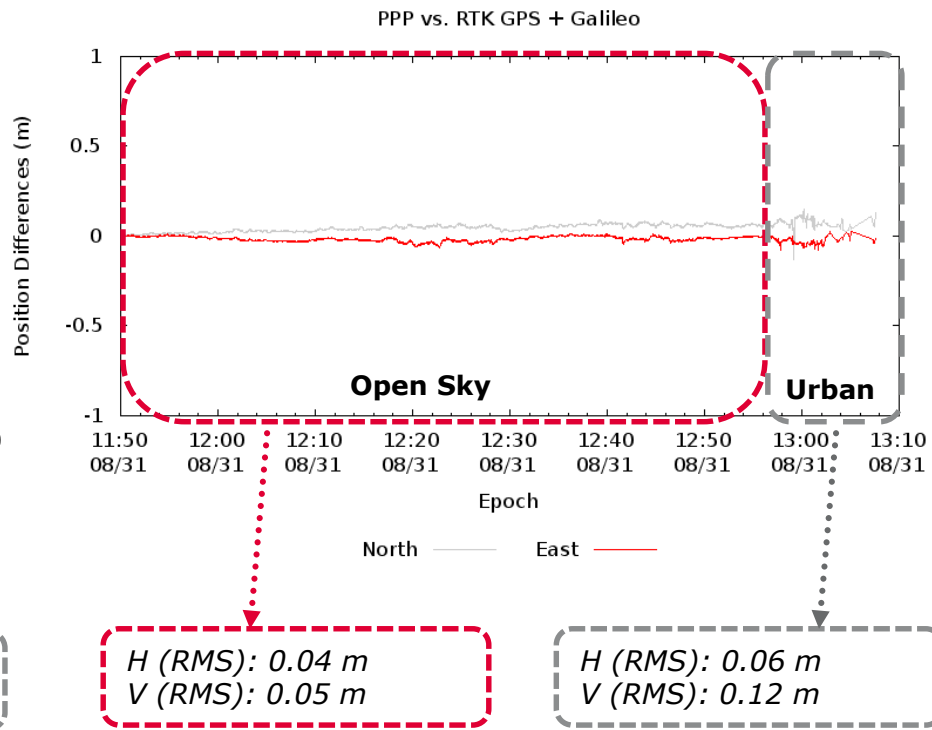
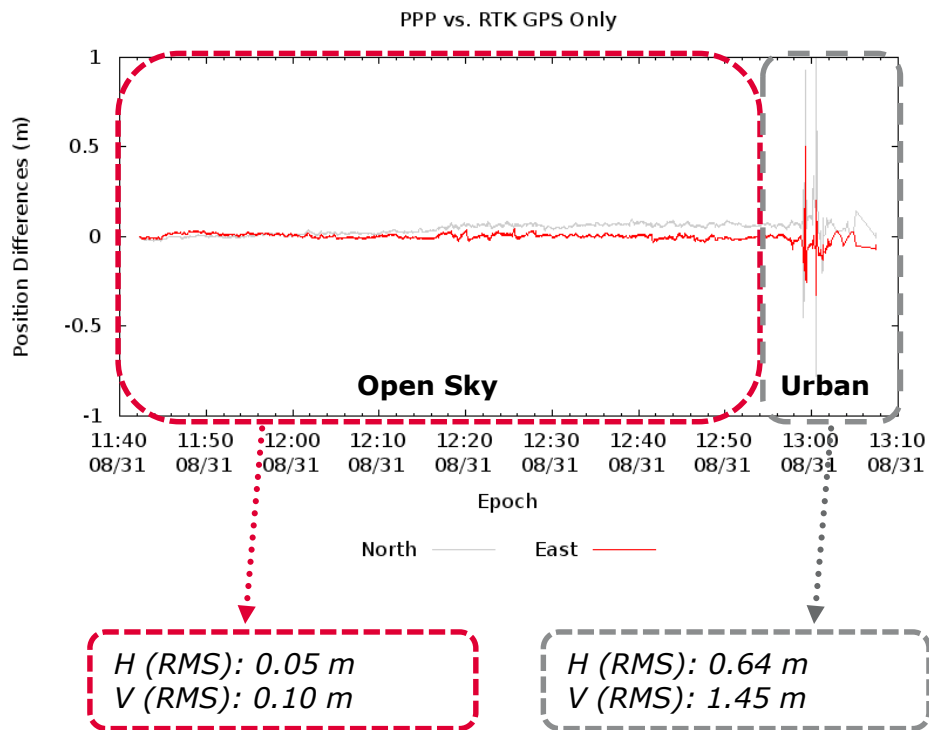
# Galileo-only PPP

## ■ Results Galileo-only (E11, E12, E19, E24) vs GPS-Only



# Galileo-only PPP

## ■ Results GPS+Galileo vs GPS-Only

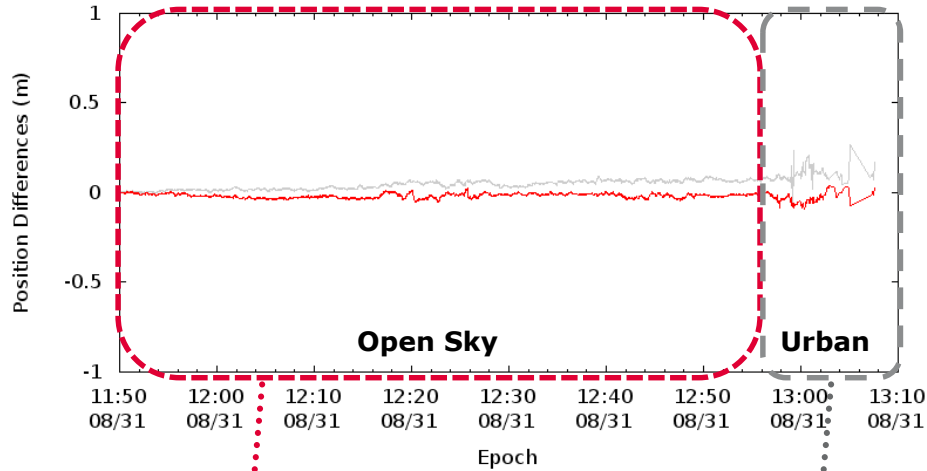




# Galileo-only PPP

## ■ Results GPS+GLONASS vs GPS+Galileo

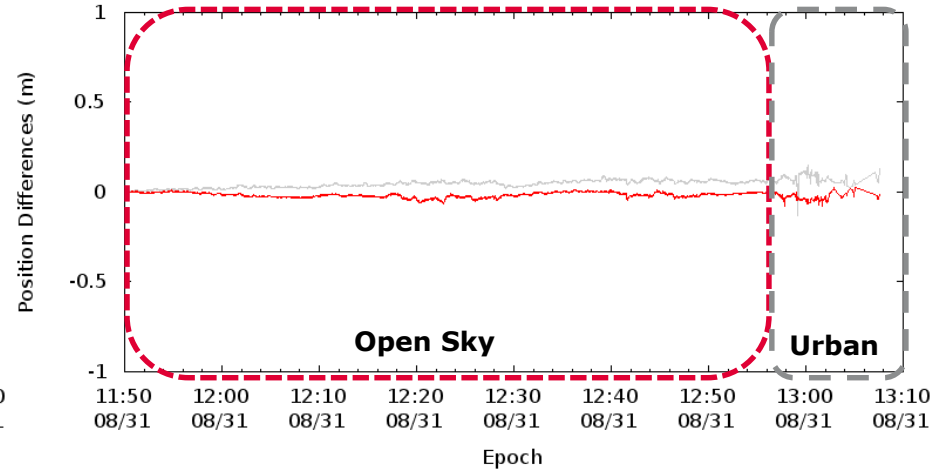
PPP vs. RTK GPS + GLONASS



*H (RMS): 0.04 m*  
*V (RMS): 0.07 m*

*H (RMS): 0.08 m*  
*V (RMS): 0.17 m*

PPP vs. RTK GPS + Galileo



# ION GNSS+ 2016 CONCLUSIONS



# CONCLUSIONS

- Galileo is becoming a reality!!
- The introduction of Galileo satellites in the PPP solution significantly improves the performances:
  - Around 20% in open-sky scenarios
  - Dramatic in urban environments
- The performances of Galileo-only PPP solutions are comparable to GPS-only solutions in open-sky scenarios. It is expected to be the same for kinematic scenarios once more Galileo satellites are available.
- In late 2017, it is foreseen to have 22 Galileo satellites orbiting which will represent a major step-forward for PPP.

# More about *magicPPP*

Tomorrow at 10:35:

D5b: Next Generation Sensors in Phones, Tablets and Wearables

**Moving forward to the Future Low-Cost PPP Paradigm**

Demos at booth 508!!!

www.gmv.com



# THANK YOU

Visit us at booth

508

**gmV**



[www.facebook.com/infoGMV](http://www.facebook.com/infoGMV)

[@infoGMV](https://twitter.com/infoGMV)