Real-time RTK messages for permanent reference station applications standardized by RTCM

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Permanent Reference Station Arrays

Arrays with Permanent Reference Stations are established worldwide.

Network RTK with Networking Reference Stations is one technique:

- to share Reference Station Observation Information in Real-Time
- to improve coverage
- to homogenize coordinates over large areas

The performance of RTK systems is ultimately dependent on a seamless and completely documented information flow.

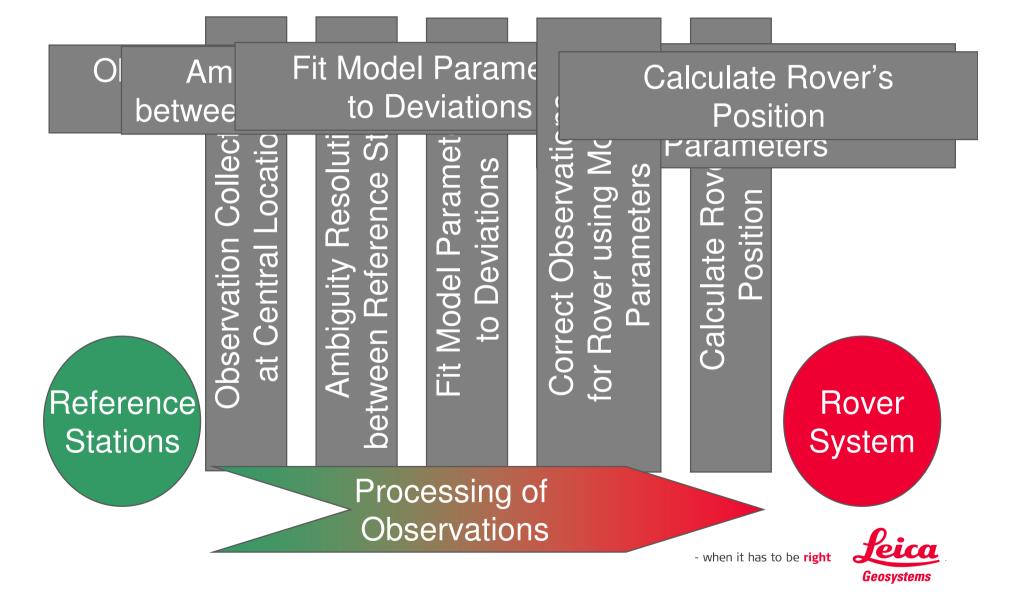


Moves towards Standard

RTCM (Radio Technical Committee for Maritime services)

- Defined more compact standard V3.0
 - Reduces required throughput by 70% compared to V2.3
- Interoperability
 - Supported by all manufacturers
- Defined Network RTK messages
 - Master-Auxiliary Concept
- Standard targets always broadcast media
 - no bi-directional communication required
 - Radio broadcast
 - Internet broadcast





Observation Collection at Central Location

Resolution

Ambiguity

between Reference Station Fit Model Parameters to Deviations

Correct Observations for Rover using Mode Parameters

Calculate Rover's

Calculate Rover' Position

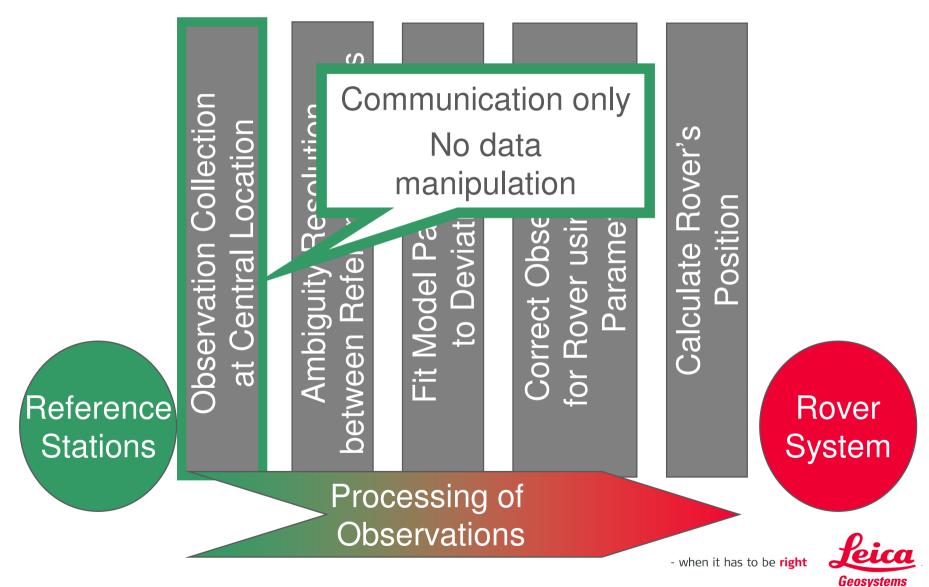
Reference Stations

Processing of Observations



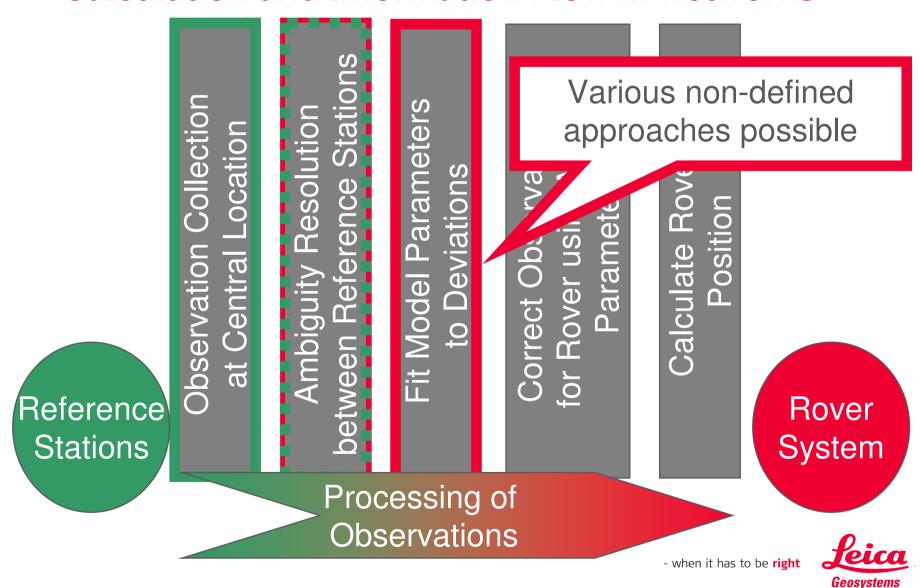
Rover

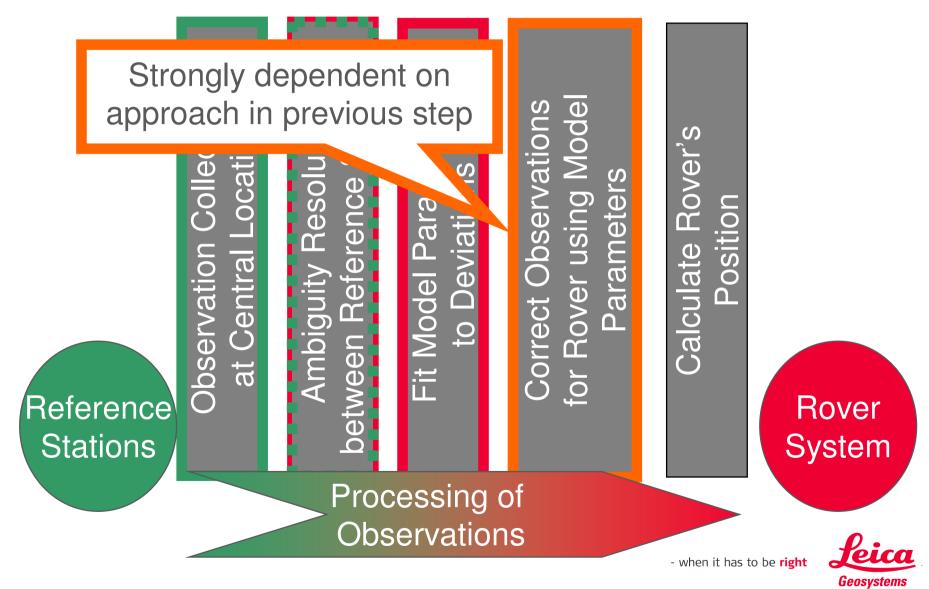
System

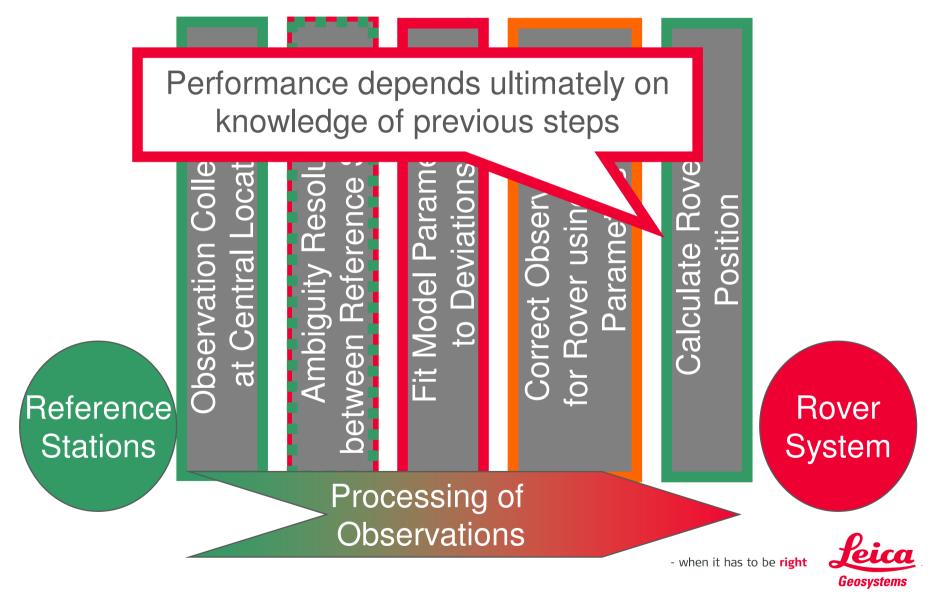


Integer Ambiguity Collection arameters Resolution in Network Easy to define Positio for Rover us Parame Correct Obs Observation Calculate Fit Mode Reference Rover **Stations** System Processing of Observations - when it has to be right

Geosystems







Collection Fit Model Parameters Observations for Rover using Mode Resolution Parameters Observation Sorrect oetween at Reference **Stations** Processing of

Calculate Rover's Position

> Rover System

Observations



Proprietary Interfaces

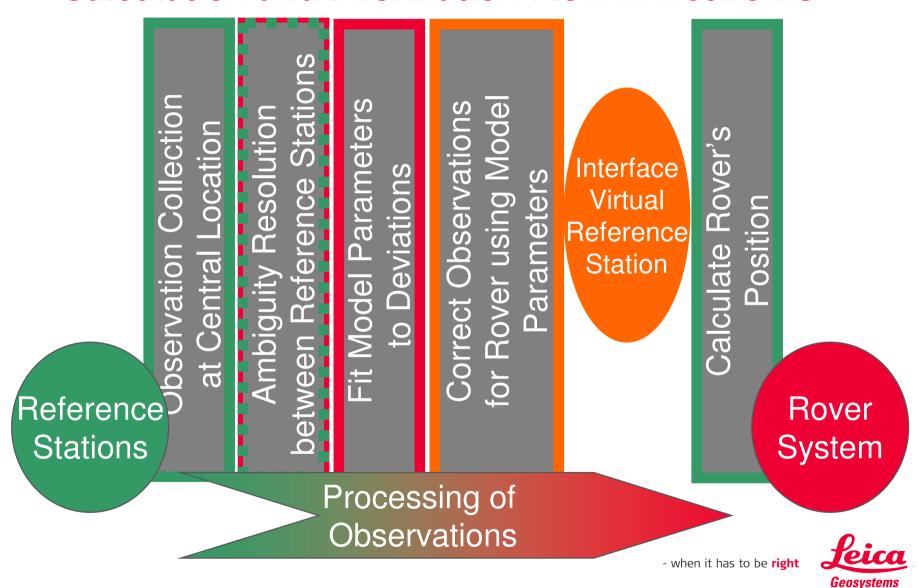
For the first installations proprietary interfaces have been used.

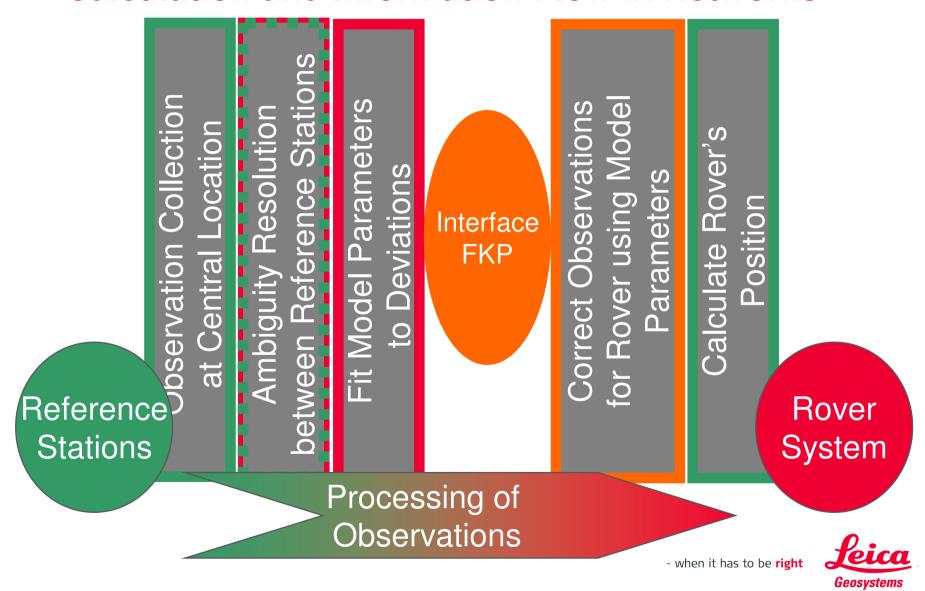
Information is disseminated using a standard format container, but the content is not completely described.

Consequences?

- Full Interoperability is not guaranteed
- Complete information is missing for following calculation steps
- Rover applications cannot perform optimally







Basic Idea of Correction Differences

Transmission of Observation Information of Several Reference Stations with Minimal Changes

Carrier Phase Observations of Different Reference Stations have Different Integer Ambiguities

- Homogenization of Information is required
- Overall Integer Ambiguity Level between Reference Stations

Main part is Satellite geometry between Reference Station and Satellite

- Elimination of Satellite Geometry
- Already defined for RTCM type 21 Messages (Version 2.3)

Tropospheric, Ionospheric and Orbit Error are Spatially Correlated

Single Differencing between Reference Stations is greatly reducing these effects



Forming Correction Differences

Forming single differences, separating known information

$$\Delta\Phi_{AB,1}^{j}(t) \left[\Delta\tilde{s}_{AB}^{j} - c \cdot \Delta dt_{AB,1,\Phi} - \frac{c}{f_{1}} \cdot \Delta N_{AB,1}^{j} \right] = \Delta T_{AB}^{j}(t) + \Delta \delta r_{AB}^{j,\Delta E} + \frac{\Delta T_{AB}^{j}(t)}{f_{1}^{2}} + \Delta \varepsilon_{1,\Phi}$$

Single Differenced Phase Observation Remaining error sources: Non-eispersive and dispersive

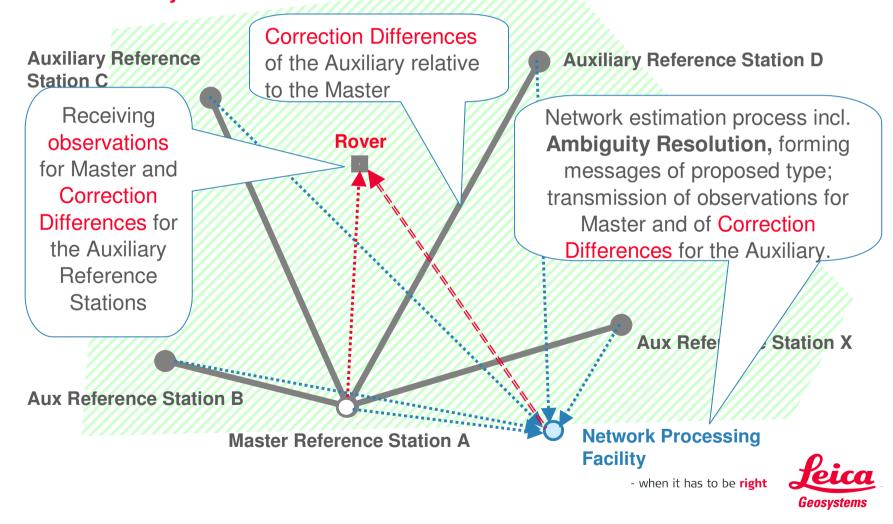
No Models which need extended description due to standardization problems !!!



Proposed Concept (Master-Auxiliary Concept)

One master reference station

Some auxiliary reference stations



Reference lween Reference **Stations**

Interface Master-**Auxiliary** Concept

Fit Model Parameters for Rover using Mode Correct Observations **Deviations**

Salculate Rover's Rover System

Position

Processing of Observations



Network RTK tests based on Master-Auxiliary Concept Interface

- Network with extremely short baselines
- Severe Ionospheric Disturbances
 - November 14, 2003
- Analysis of Observation Data (Hong Kong)
- Improvements with Network Results
 - 5 Permanent Reference Stations
 - Station HKKT used as rover
- Comparison between Single Baseline and Networking Results



Hong Kong HKFN Master Auxiliary 9.2 km Rover • **Designated rover 45** HKKT seconds observation 7.8 km interval **HKLT** -13.3 km 16.4 km **HKST HKSL** 15.6 km 20000.0 m HKSC - when it has to be right

Geosystems

Typical RTK rover settings

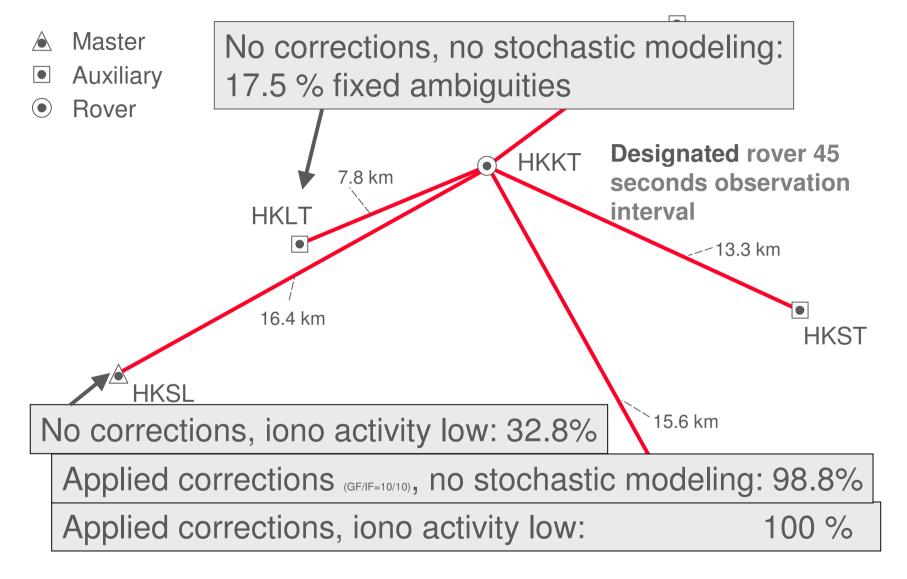
Typical processing parameters for baseline distances less than 10 km:

No stochastic modeling for ionosphere.

Typical processing parameters for baseline distances less than 20 km:

Stochastic modeling for ionosphere with ionospheric activity low.







Summary and Conclusions

Principles of Network RTK lined out

Information flow and calculation steps analyzed

Importance of choice of interface for interoperability

Master-Auxiliary Concept introduced

Optimally positioned interface for interoperability

Results of Performance of Master-Auxiliary Concept demonstrated

- Network with very short baselines and high ionosphere
- Performance increased from 30% to 100%
- Other results may be found on our web page



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