



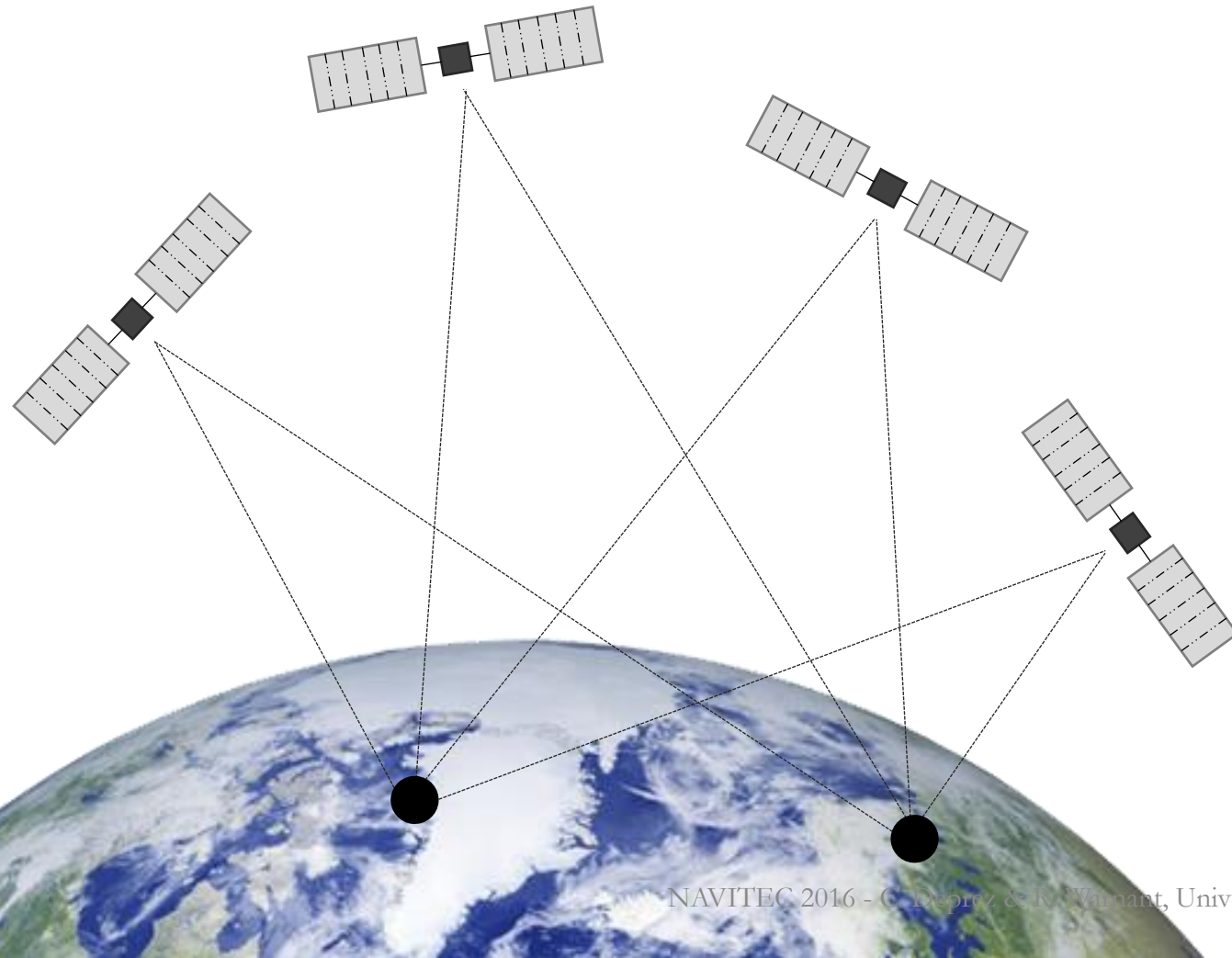
# Multi-GNSS relative positioning with Galileo, BeiDou and GPS

Cécile Deprez, René Warnant  
University of Liège

# Individual analysis of the GNSS signal precisions

# Double difference

eliminates **clock** errors



Relative  
Positioning

# Short baseline

to compute

**observation** precisions

Baseline length:  
5 metres

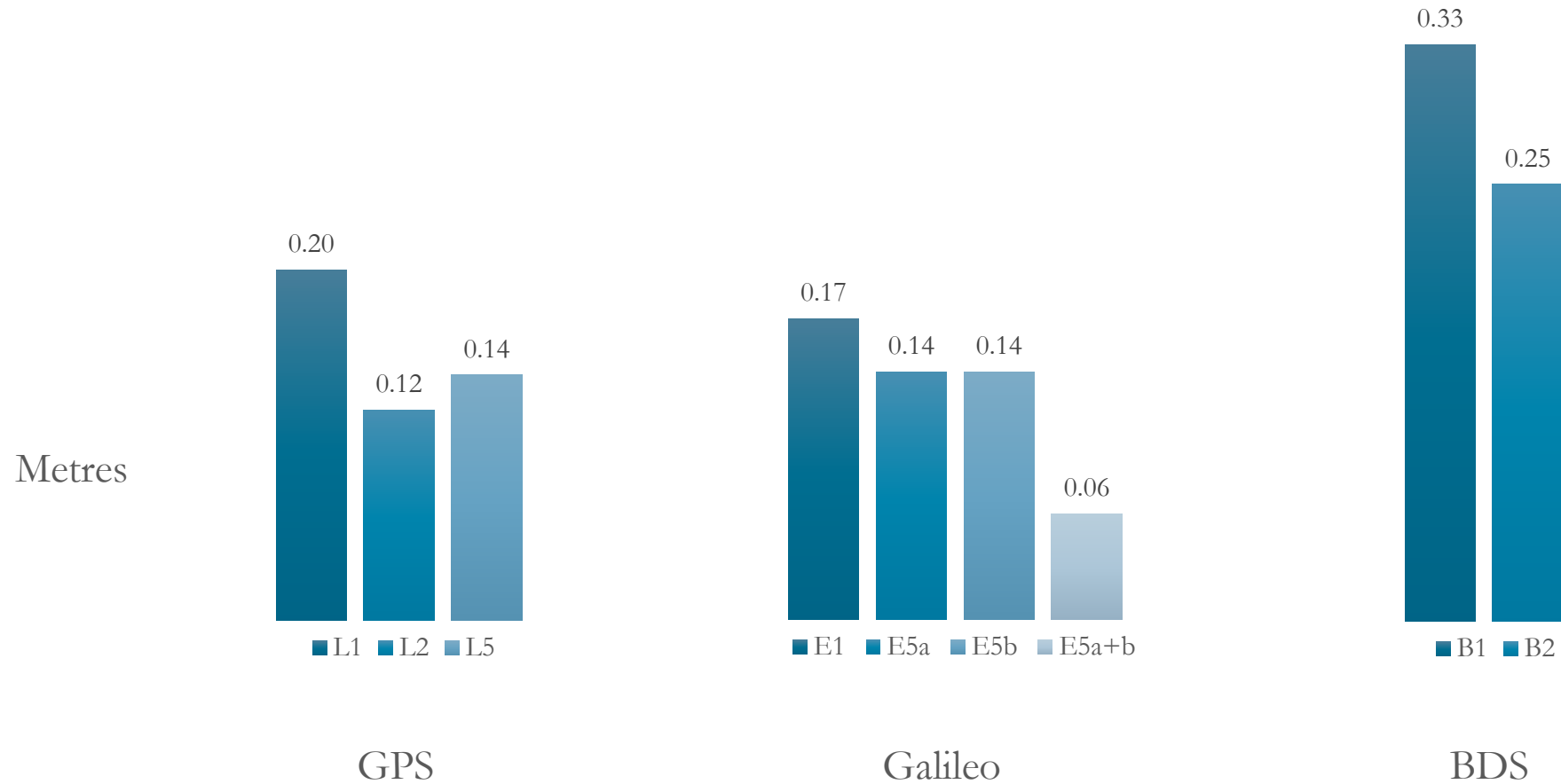
$$R - \rho = M + \varepsilon$$

Codes

$$\Phi - \rho = \lambda N + m + e$$

Phases

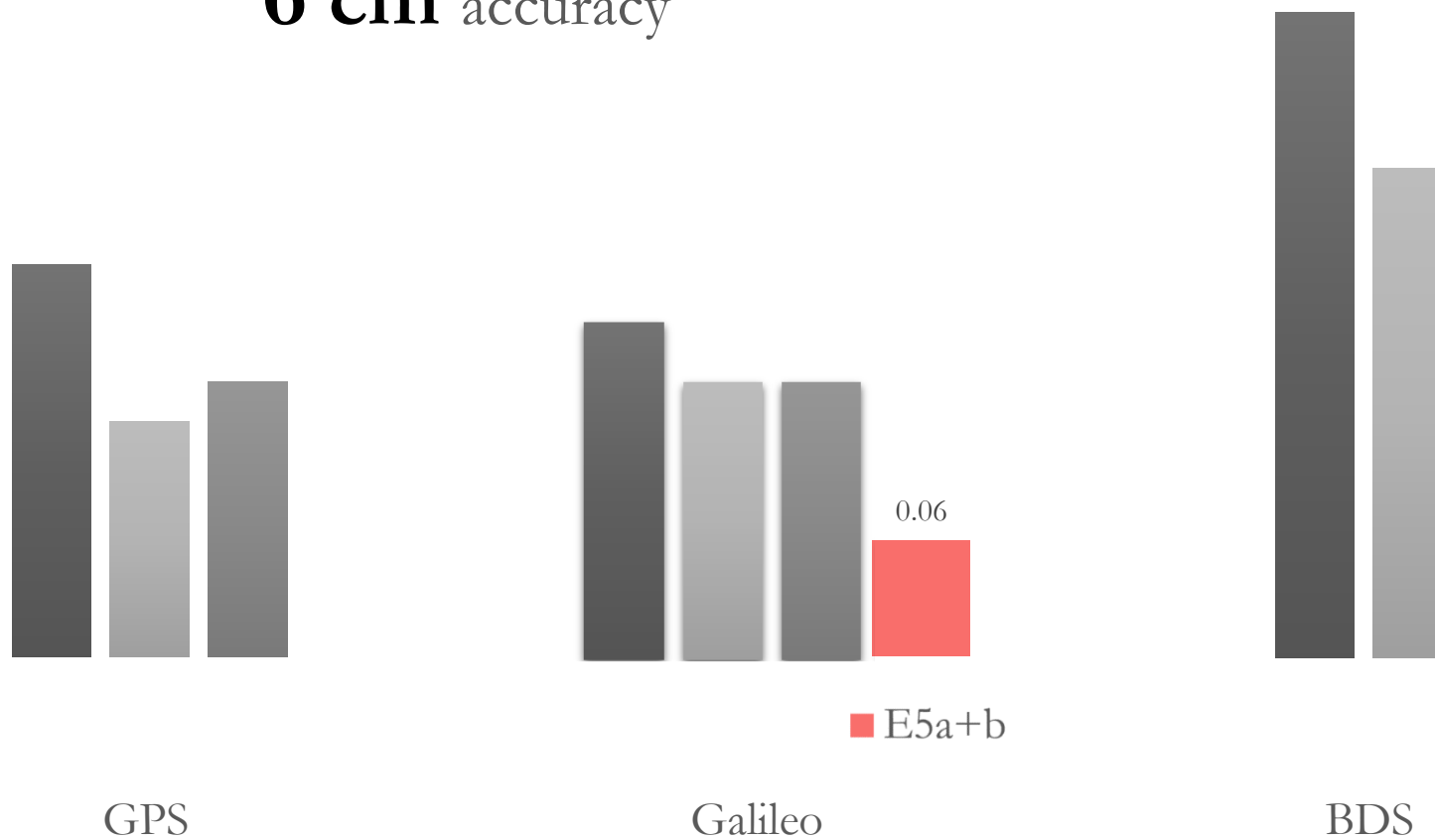
# Best precisions with **Galileo** code signals



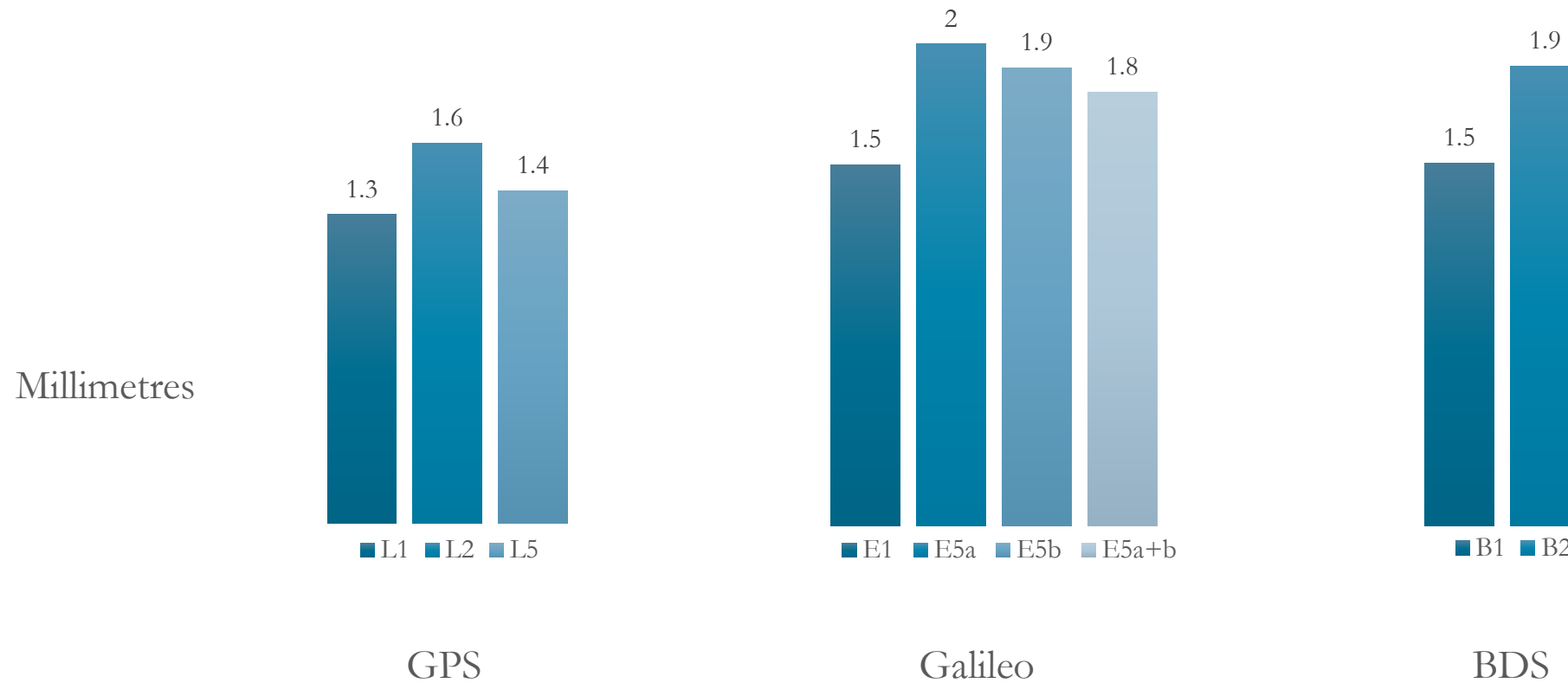
# Galileo E5a+b

reaches

## 6 cm accuracy

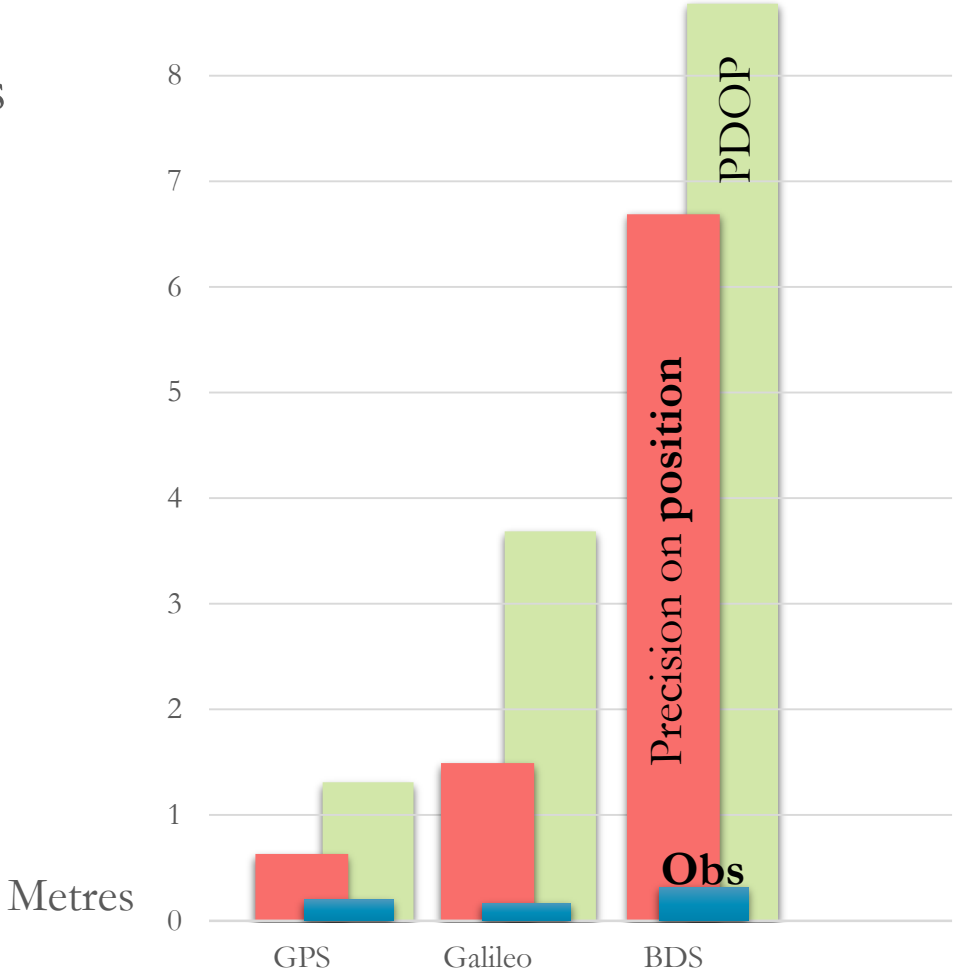
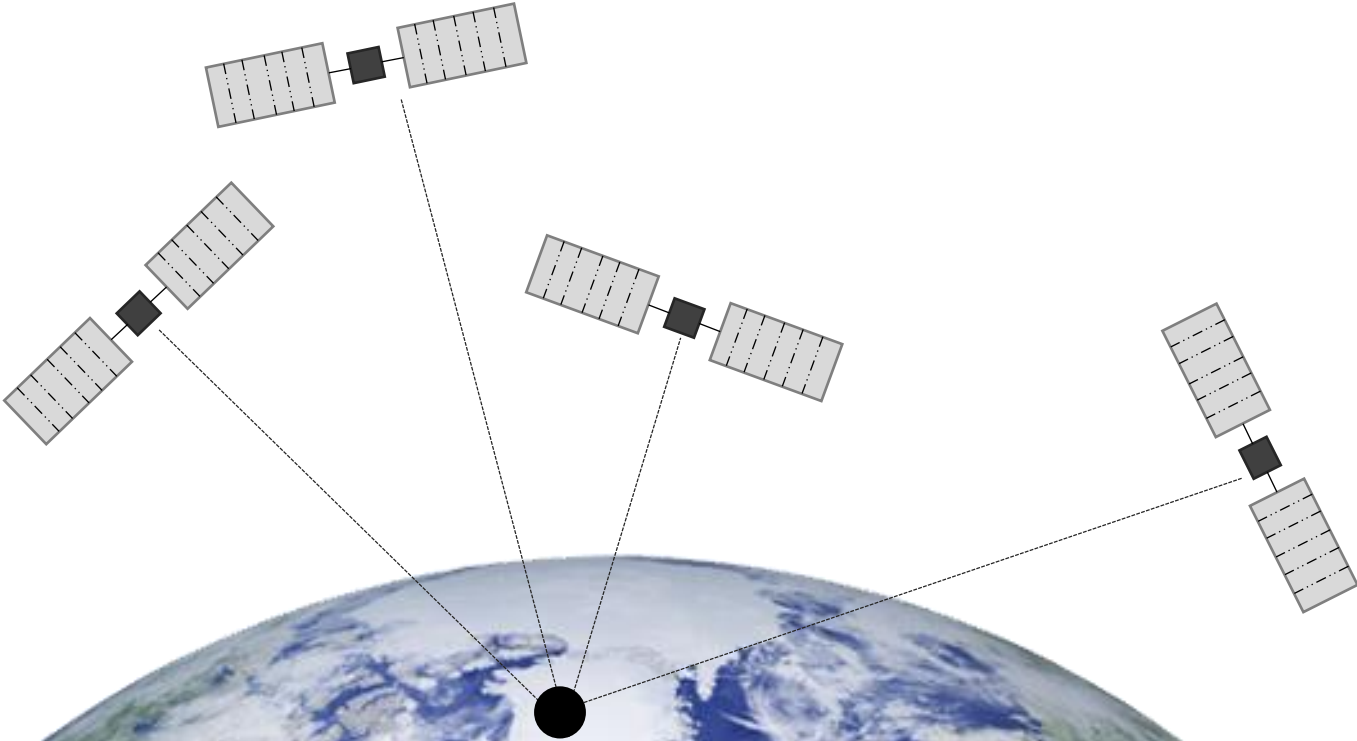


# Similar phase precisions



# PDOP

decreases **position precisions**  
of **smaller** constellations





# Multi-GNSS analysis

Estimation of the inter-system biases

# Independent GNSS constellations

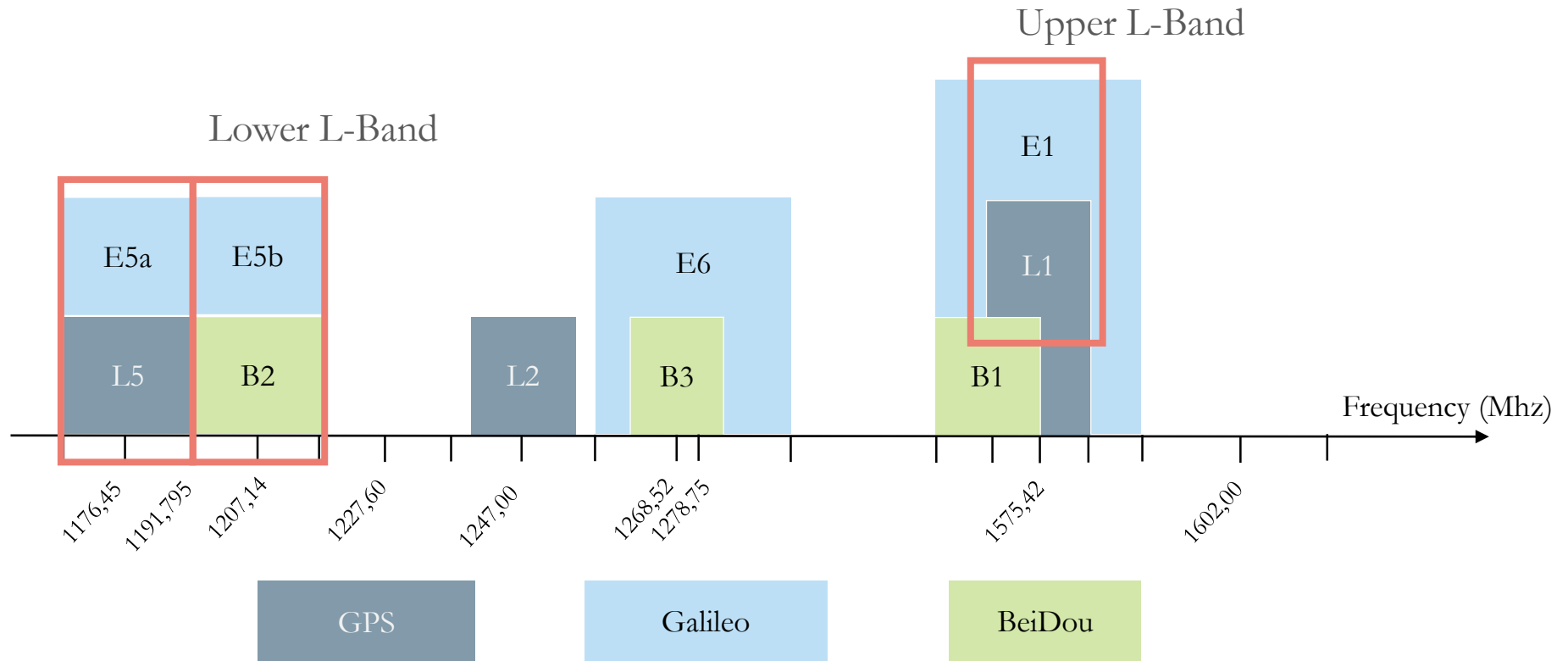


GPS  
31 satellites

BeiDou  
23 satellites

Galileo  
18 satellites

# GNSS constellations are **compatible**



The **combination** of GNSS

leads to a **new error** :

**ISB**

Codes

$$R_{12}^{GG} = D_{12}^{GG} + \varepsilon_{12}^{GG}$$

$$R_{12}^{GE} = D_{12}^{GE} - d_{12}^{(GE)} + \varepsilon_{12}^{GE}$$

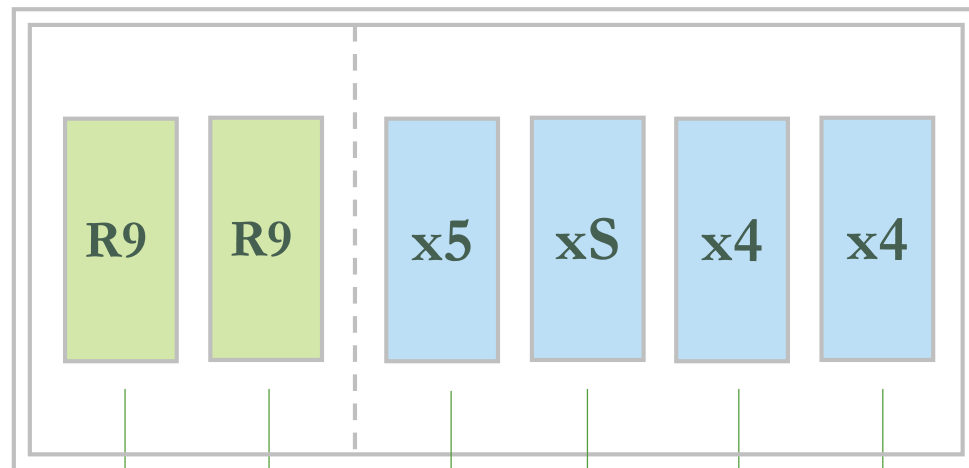
Phases

$$\Phi_{12}^{GE} = D_{12}^{GE} - d_{12}^{(GE)} + N\lambda_{12}^{GE} + e_{12}^{GE}$$

Zero baseline

# ISBs are receiver-dependent

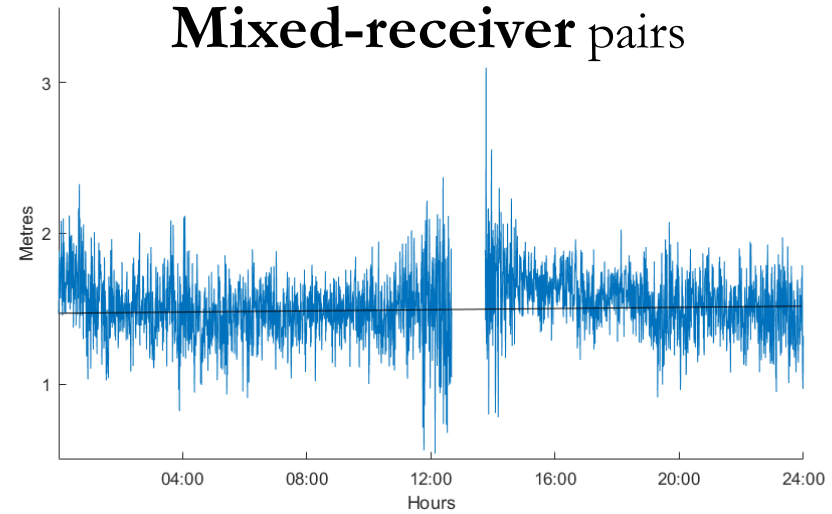
University of Liège



Trimble

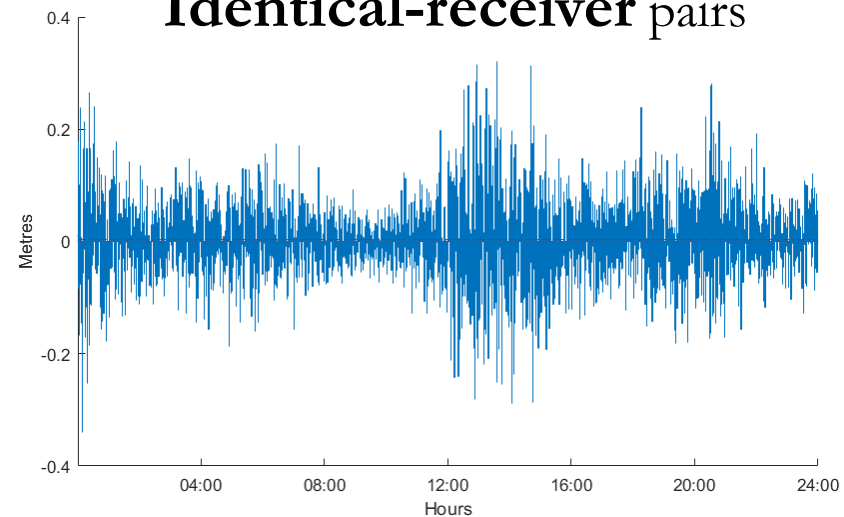
Septentrio

## Mixed-receiver pairs



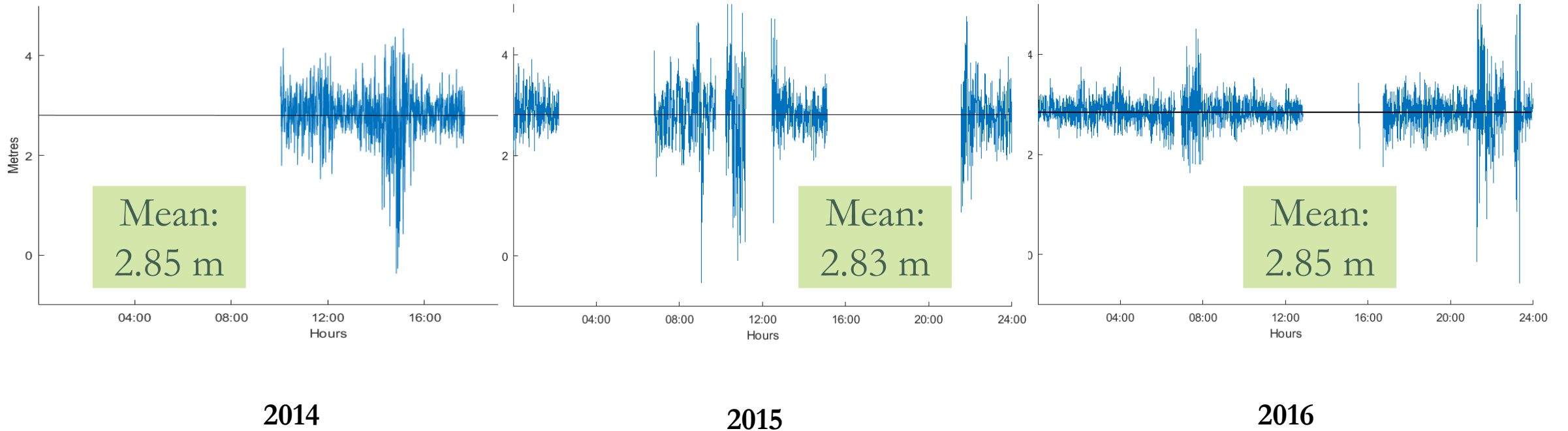
Mean:  
1.52 m

## Identical-receiver pairs

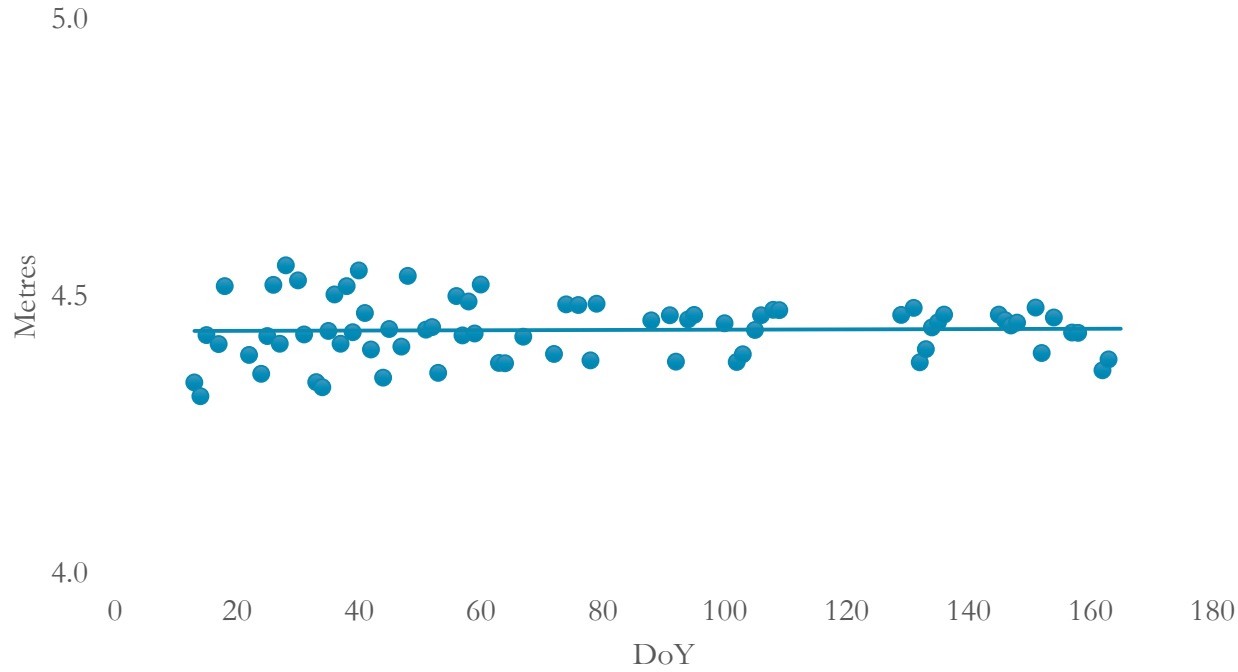


Mean:  
0.00 m

# ISBs are **stable** across years

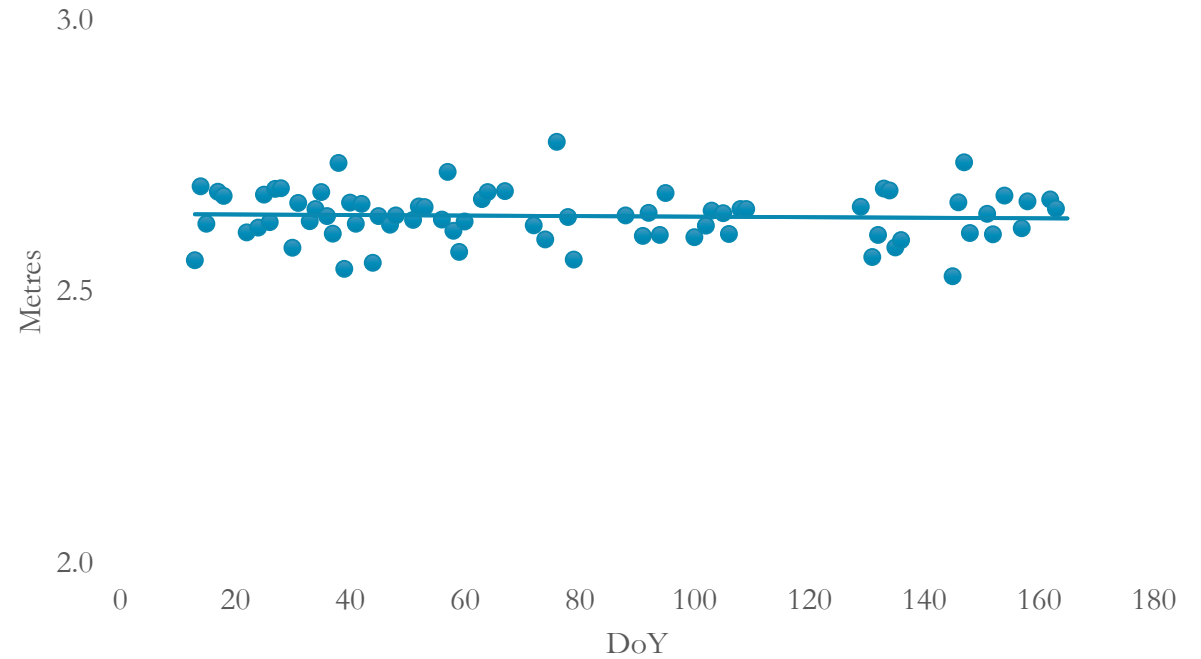


# ISBs are **stable** over time



Mean:  
4.44 m

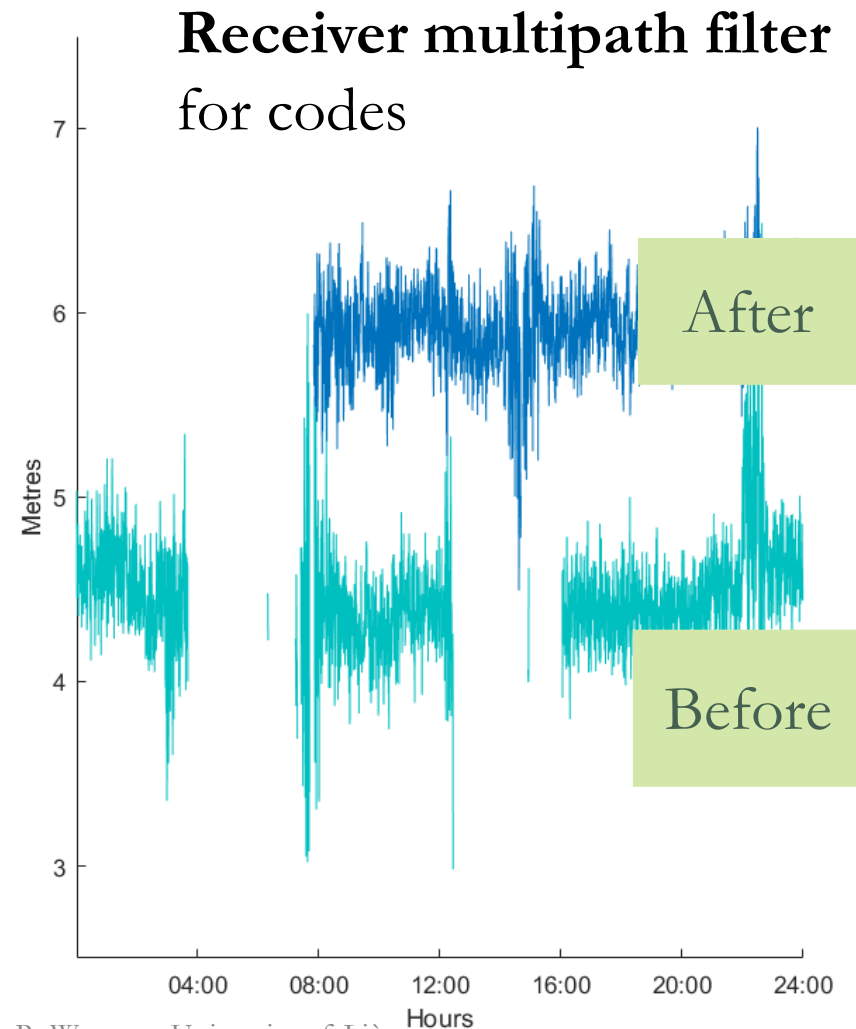
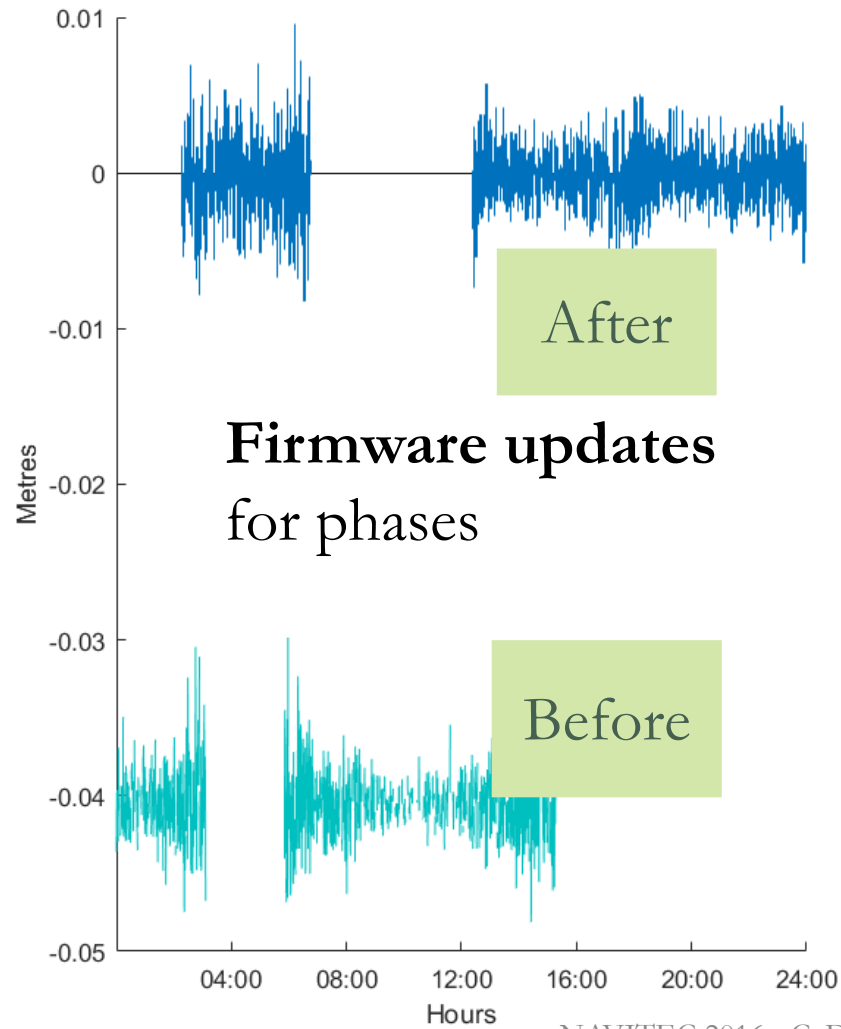
Std:  
0.05 m



Mean:  
2.64 m

Std:  
0.05 m

ISBs might be **affected** by

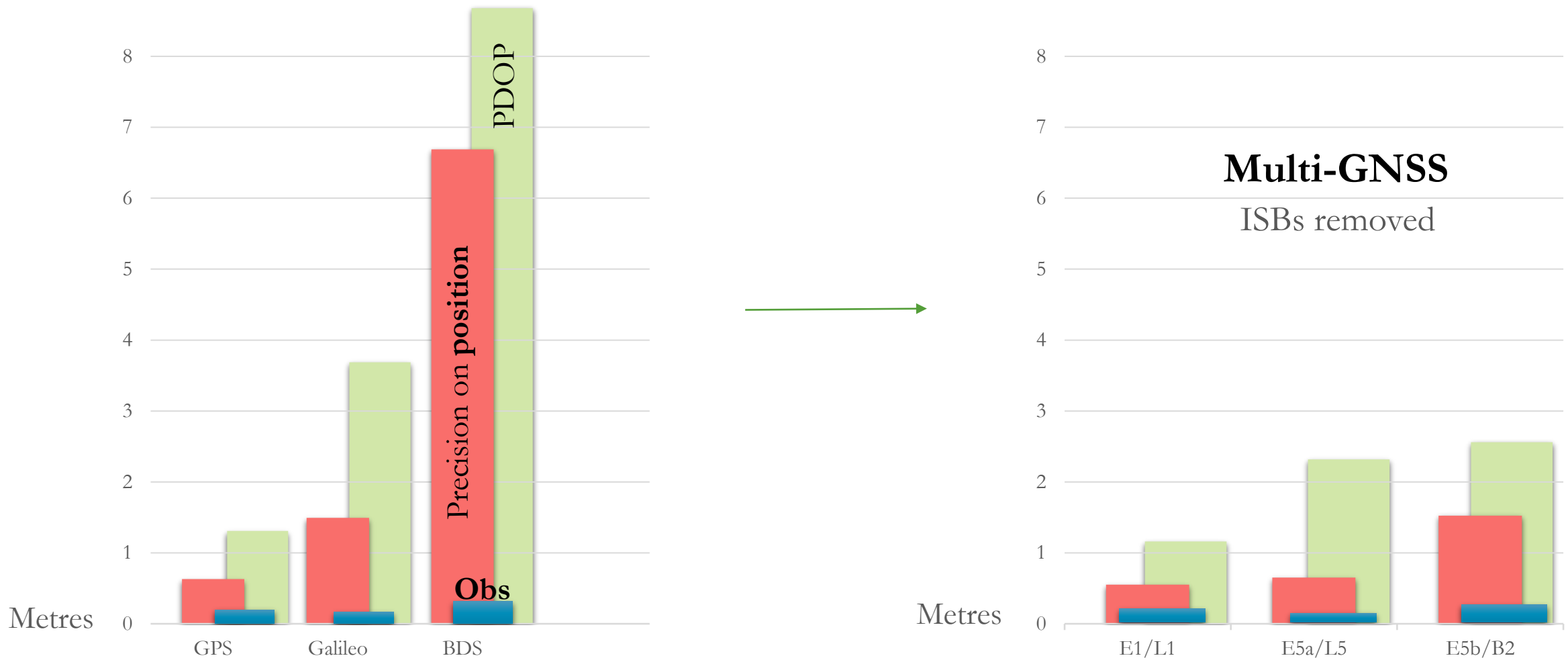




# Multi-GNSS positioning

Estimation of the improvement brought by multi-GNSS

# Multi-GNSS **improves** positioning results



What about **mass-market** receivers?



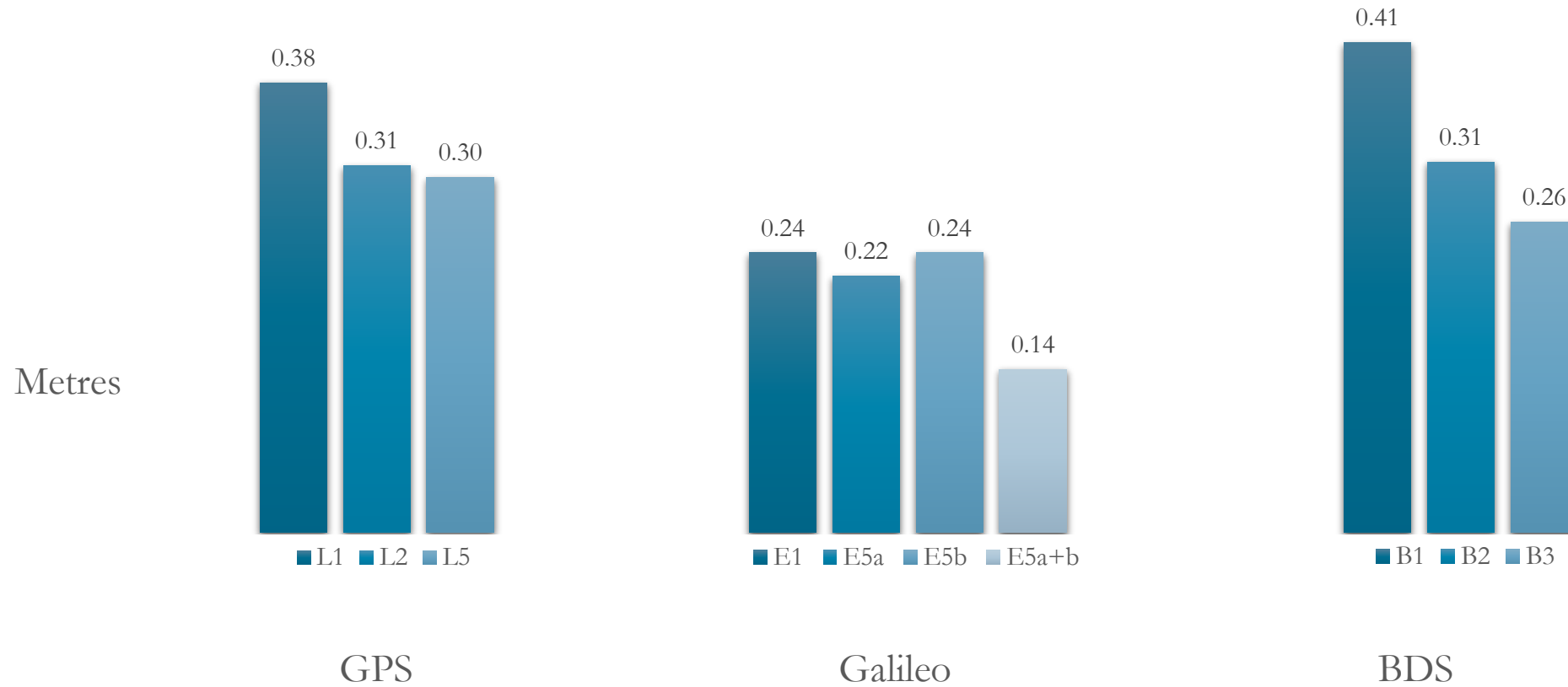
A satellite with large solar panels is shown in space, with the Earth visible in the background. The satellite is positioned diagonally across the frame, with its solar panels extending towards the bottom right. The Earth shows the continents of Europe and Africa, with clouds over the oceans.

Cécile **DEPREZ**,  
René **WARNANT**

[cecile.deprez@ulg.ac.be](mailto:cecile.deprez@ulg.ac.be)  
[rene.warnant@ulg.ac.be](mailto:rene.warnant@ulg.ac.be)

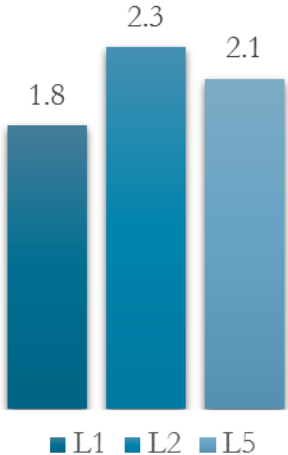
**University of Liège, Belgium**

# Best precisions with Galileo code signals

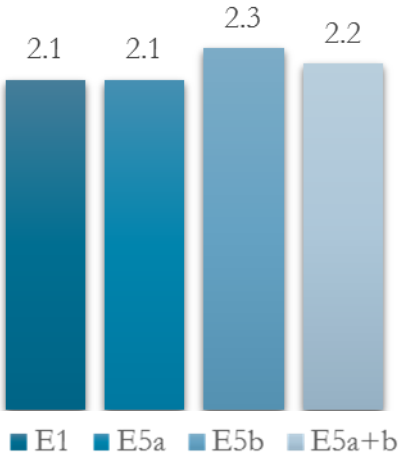


# Similar precisions

Millimetres



GPS



Galileo



BDS

# ISBs results

2014

	TR	X4	XS
TR	0,00	-4,44	-4,44
X4	4,44	-	-0,06
XS	4,44	0,06	-

2015

	TR	X4	XS
TR	0,00	-4,40	-4,44
X4	4,40	0,00	-0,04
XS	4,44	0,04	-

2016

	TR	X4	XS	X5
TR	0,00	-4,44	-4,49	-4,48
X4	4,44	0,00	-0,04	-0,03
XS	4,49	0,04	-	-0,02
X5	4,48	0,03	0,02	-

## Galileo E5a / GPS L5

# ISBs results

2014

	TR	X4	XS
TR	-	-2,82	-
X4	2,82	-	-0,06
XS	-	0,06	-

2015

	TR	X4	XS
TR	0,13	-2,92	-2,53
X4	2,92	0,02	-0,05
XS	2,53	0,05	-

2016

	TR	X4	XS
TR	0,13	-2,82	-2,57
X4	2,82	0,02	-0,04
XS	2,57	0,04	-

## Galileo E5b / BeiDou B2



# ISBs results

2014

	TR	X4	XS
TR	0,11	-0,49	-0,25
X4	0,49	-	0,00
XS	0,25	0,00	-

2015

	TR	X4	XS
TR	0,15	-0,39	-0,14
X4	0,39	0,00	0,00
XS	0,14	0,00	-

2016

	TR	X4	XS	X5
TR	0,15	-0,22	-0,16	-0,02
X4	0,22	0,00	0,00	-0,17
XS	0,16	0,00	-	-0,17
X5	0,02	0,17	0,17	-

## Galileo E1 / GPS L1

# ISBs phase results

2015

	TR	X4	XS
TR	0,00	-0,24	-0,24
X4	0,24	0,00	0,00
XS	0,24	0,00	-

2016a

	TR	X4	XS
TR	0,00	-0,24	-0,24
X4	0,24	0,00	0,00
XS	0,24	0,00	-

2016b

	TR	X4	XS
TR	-	-0,24	-0,24
X4	0,24	-	0,00
XS	0,24	0,00	-

## Galileo E5b / BeiDou B2