



Precise positioning in multi-GNSS mode

Cécile Deprez & René Warnant

Novembre 2017

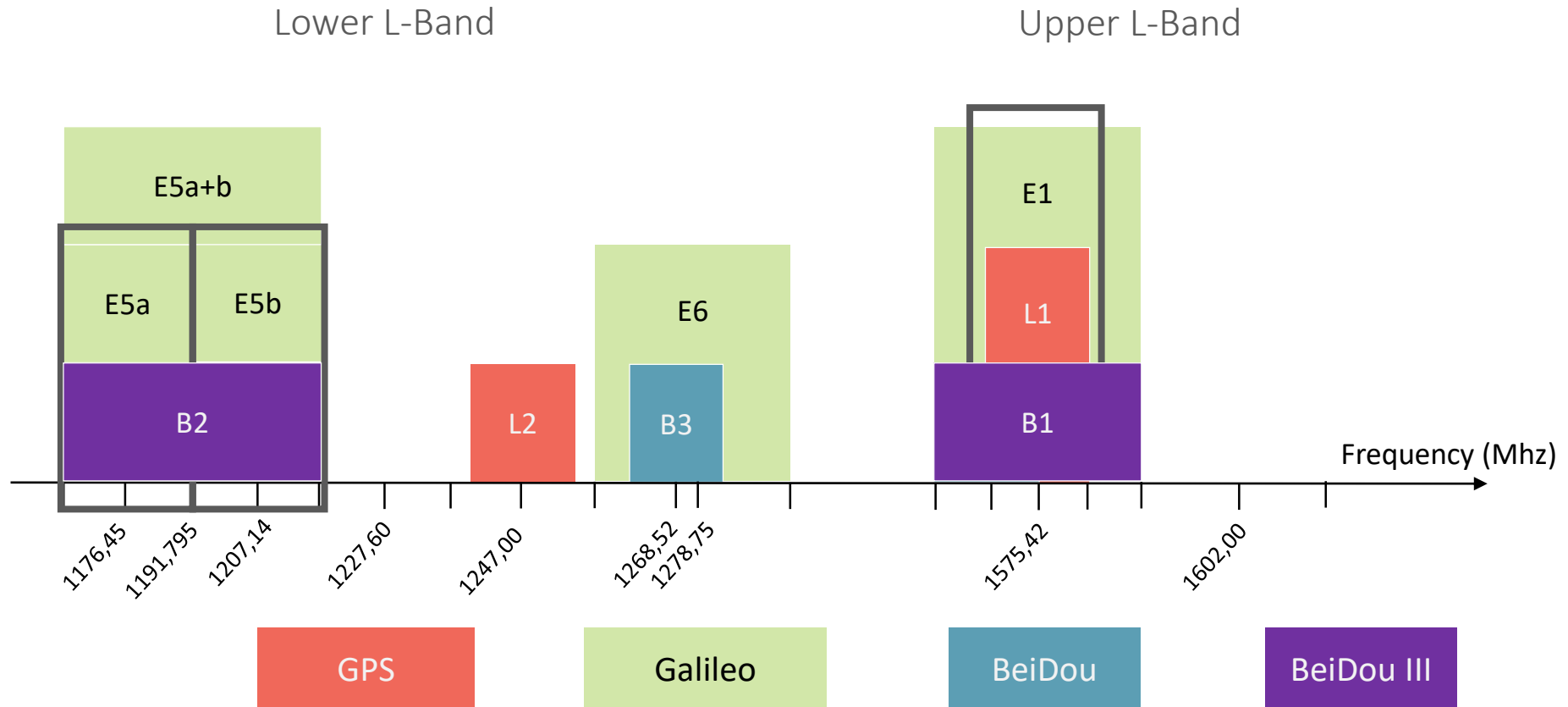
Global Navigation Satellite Systems

Altitude: $\pm 20\,000$ km

A diagram showing the Earth at the center, surrounded by several orbital paths. Numerous satellite icons, depicted as purple rectangular bodies with gold-colored components, are positioned along these paths. The paths are represented by thin white lines, some of which are thicker and more prominent, indicating different orbital planes or altitudes. The background is black, making the white lines and satellite icons stand out.

American: GPS	31 satellites
Russian: GLONASS	23 satellites
European: Galileo	18 satellites
Chinese: BeiDou	23 satellites

Compatibilities between GNSS

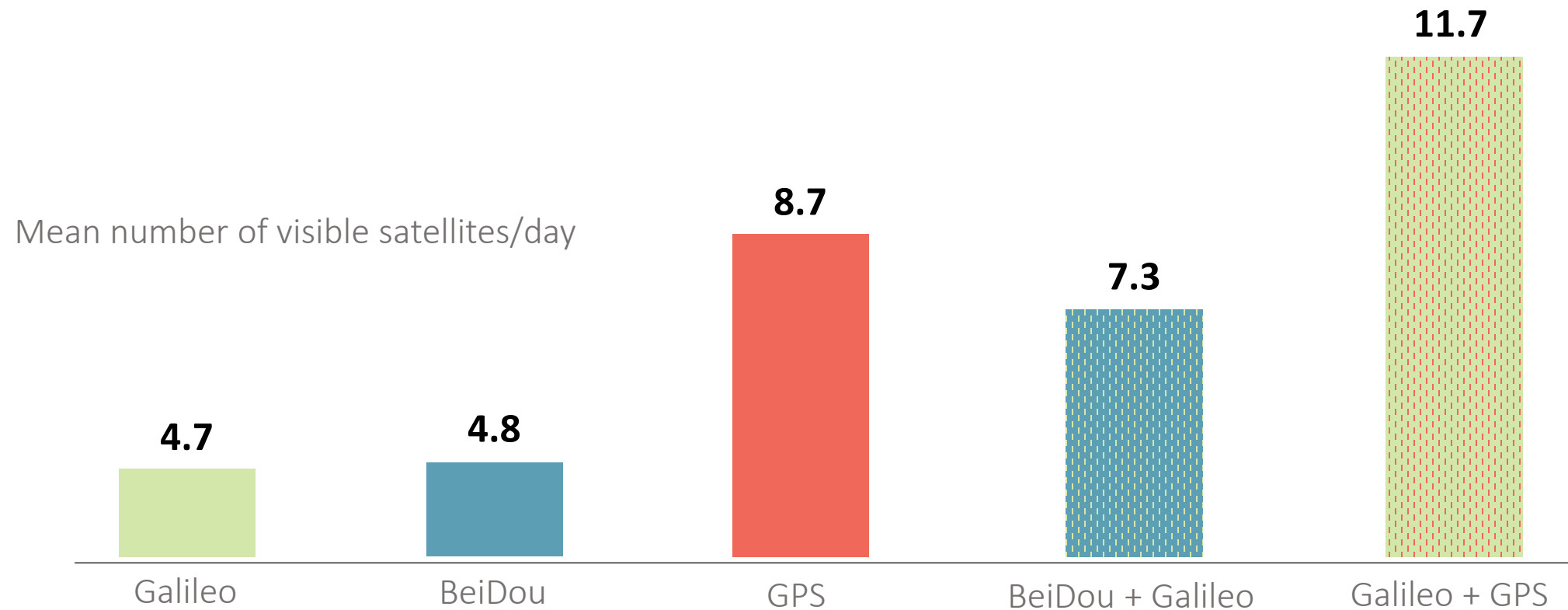


Benefits of multi-GNSS

- ❑ More satellites available
 - Satellites visible anywhere anytime

Addition of GNSS

rises the number of visible satellites



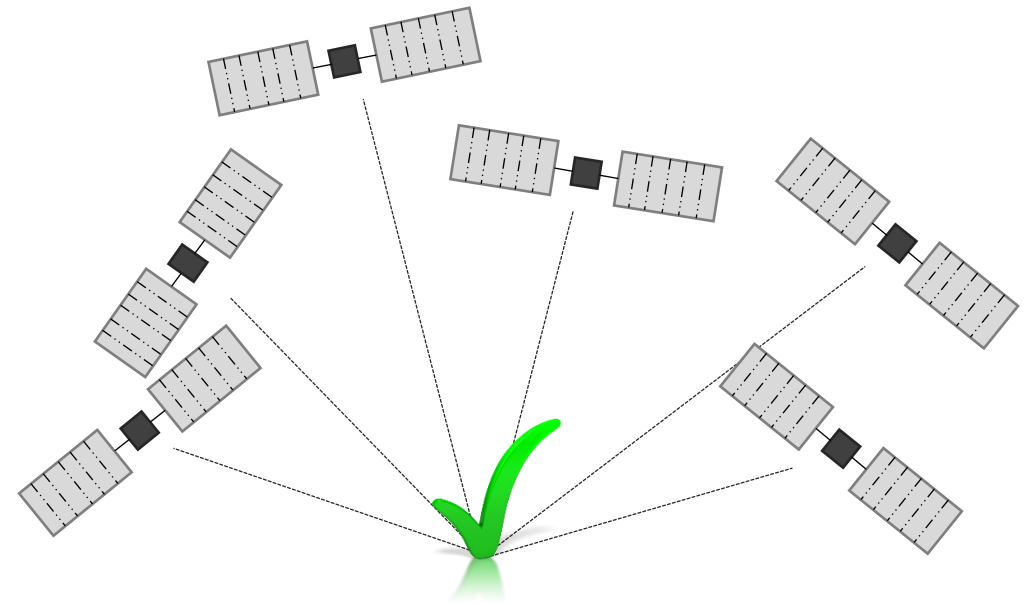
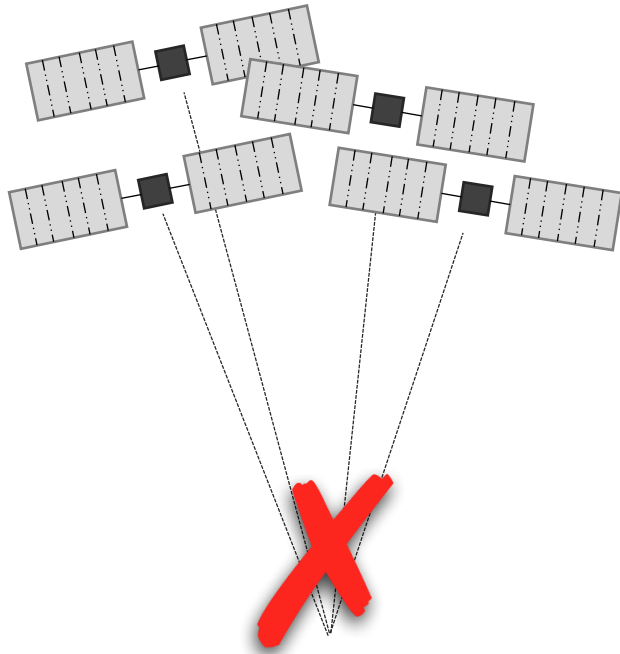
Benefits of multi-GNSS

- ❑ More satellites available
 - Satellites visible anywhere anytime
 - Improved satellite geometry

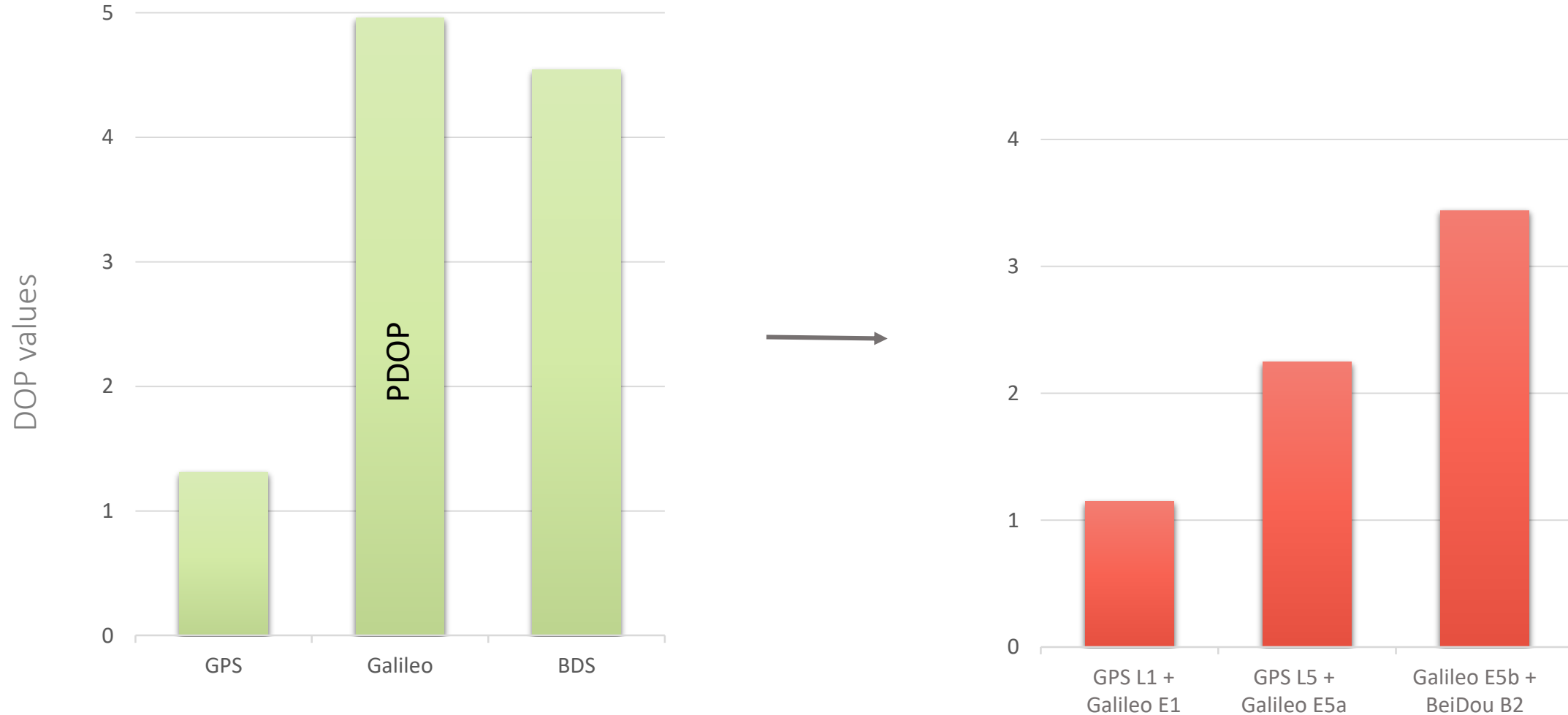
The **geometry** of the satellites affects the position precision :

$$\sigma_{POS} = DOP \cdot \sigma_{OBS}$$

Position **D**ilution **O**f **P**recision



Multi-GNSS solution improves geometry



Benefits of multi-GNSS

- More satellites available
 - Satellites visible anywhere anytime
 - Improved satellite geometry

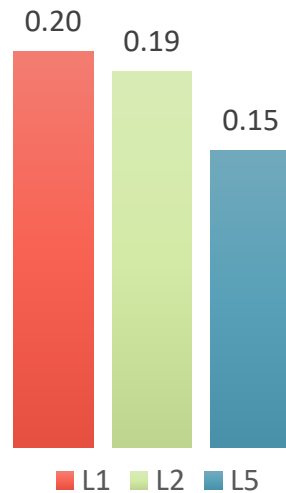
- New frequencies available

Best precisions with Galileo code signals

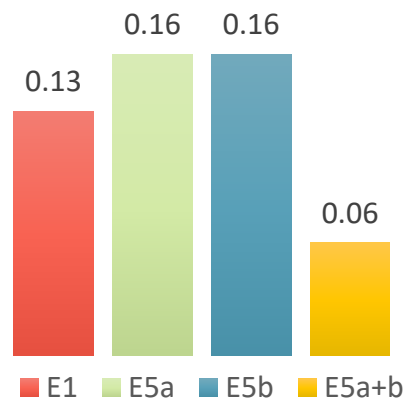
New signals = more robust

$$\sigma_{POS} = DOP \cdot \sigma_{OBS}$$

Metres



GPS

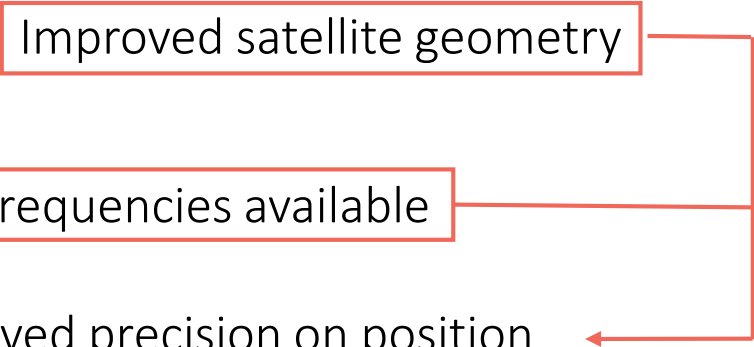


Galileo



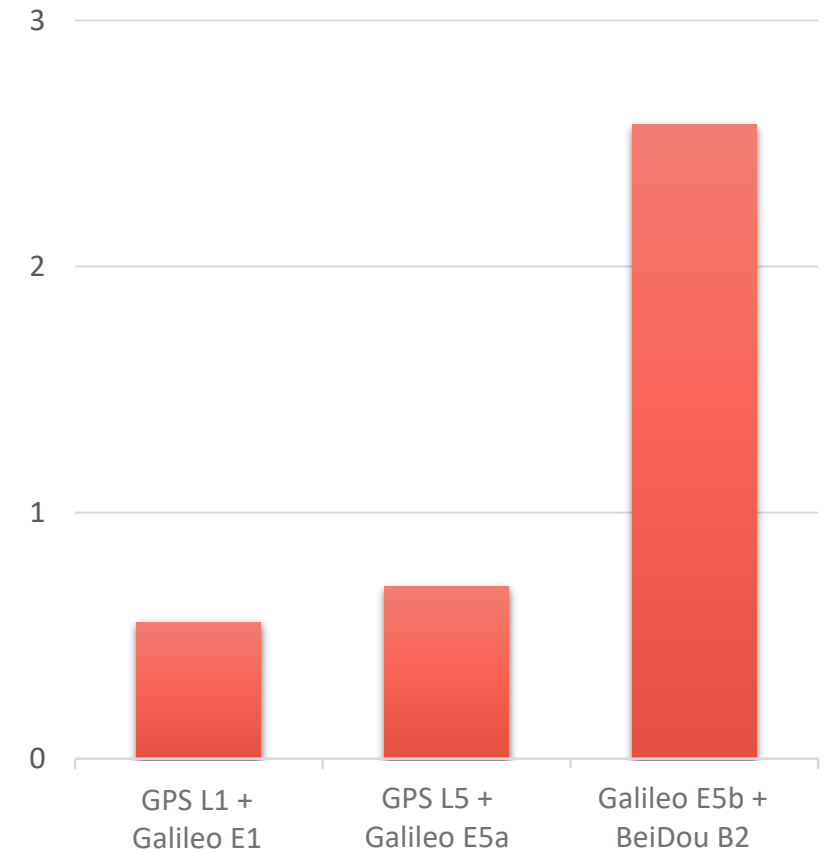
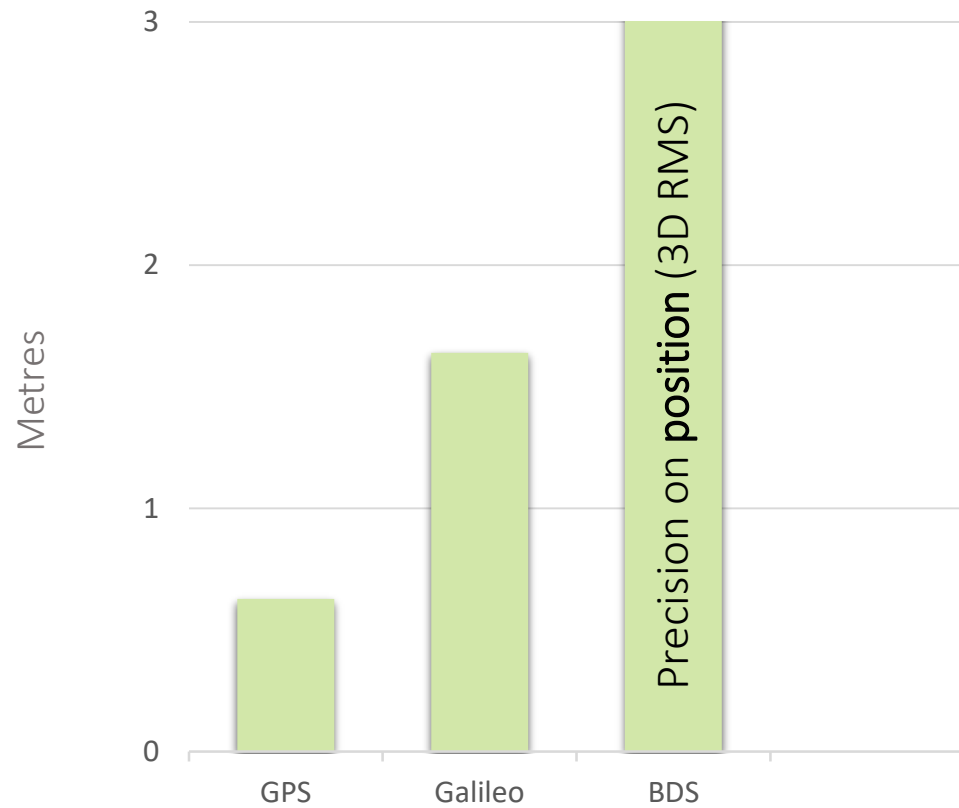
BDS

Benefits of multi-GNSS

- ❑ More satellites available
 - Satellites visible anywhere anytime
 - Improved satellite geometry
 - ❑ New frequencies available
 - ❑ Improved precision on position
- 

Multi-GNSS solution leads to **more precise positions**

regardless of the type of receiver used



Benefits of multi-GNSS

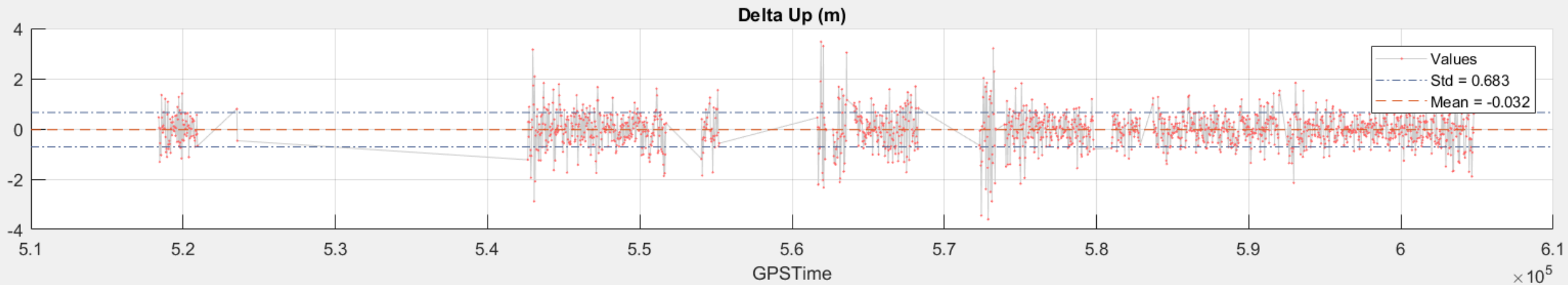
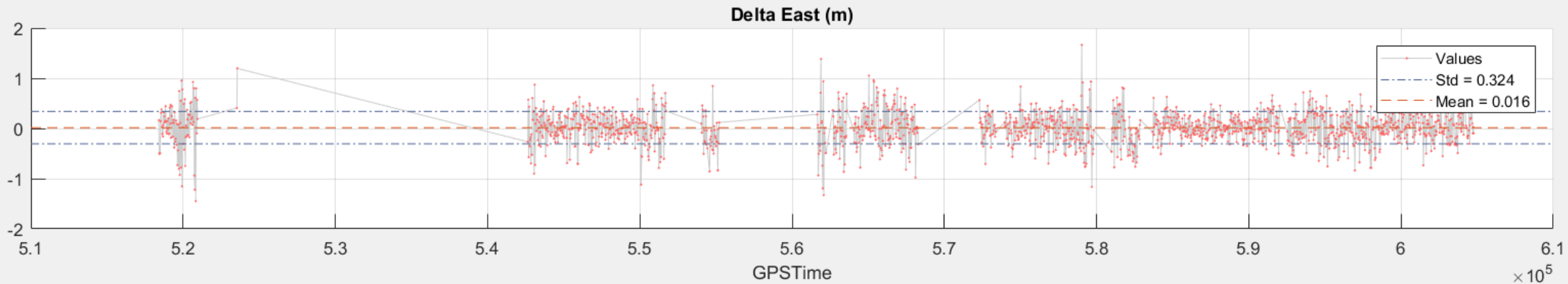
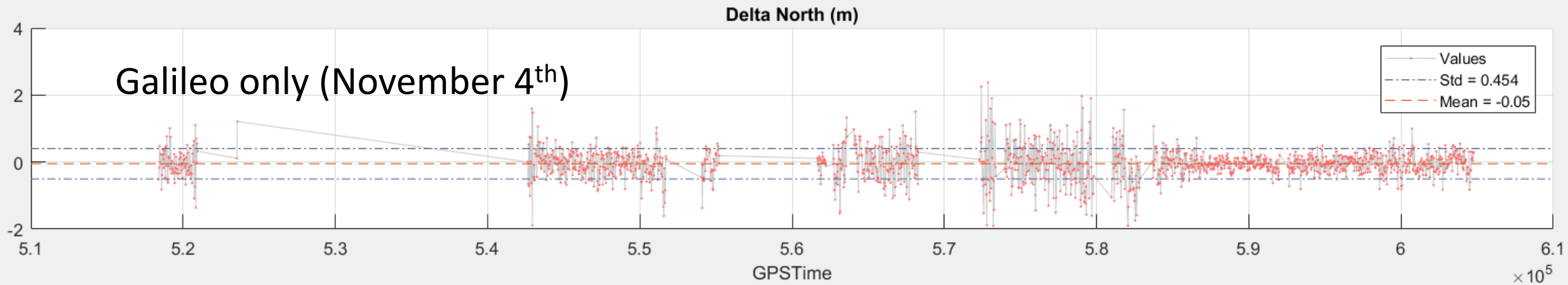
- More satellites available
 - Satellites visible anywhere anytime
 - Improved satellite geometry

- New frequencies available

- Improved precision on position

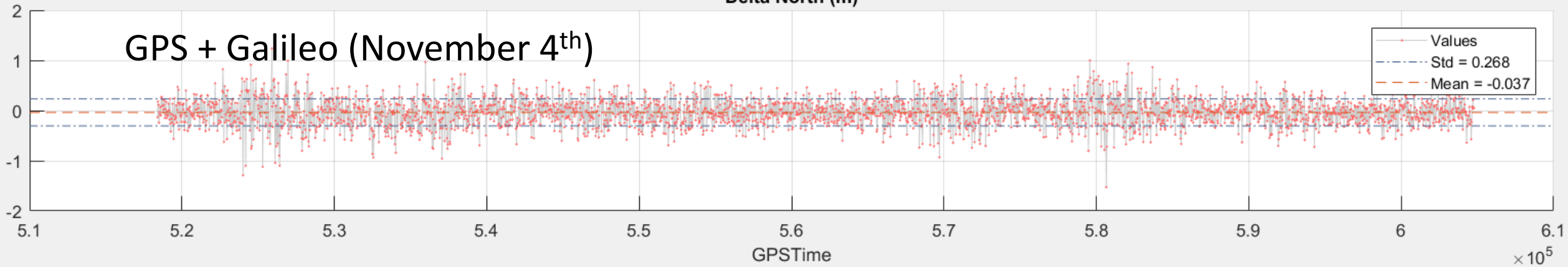
- Improved reliability

Galileo only (November 4th)

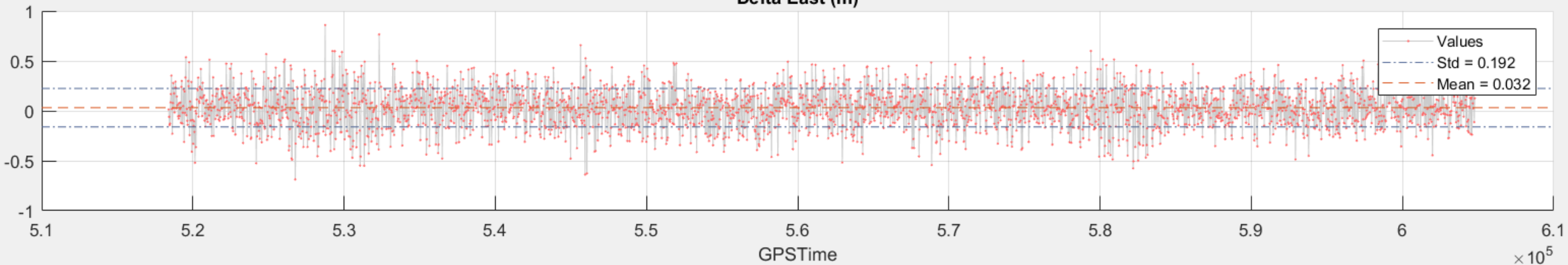


GPS + Galileo (November 4th)

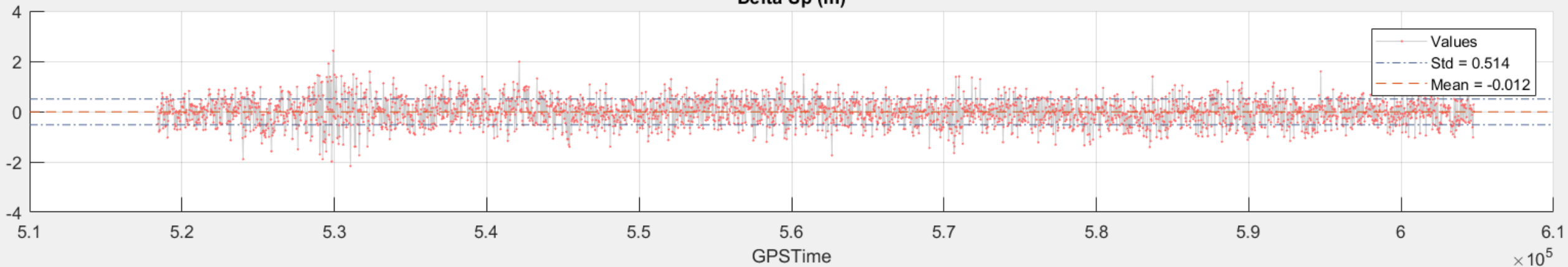
Delta North (m)



Delta East (m)



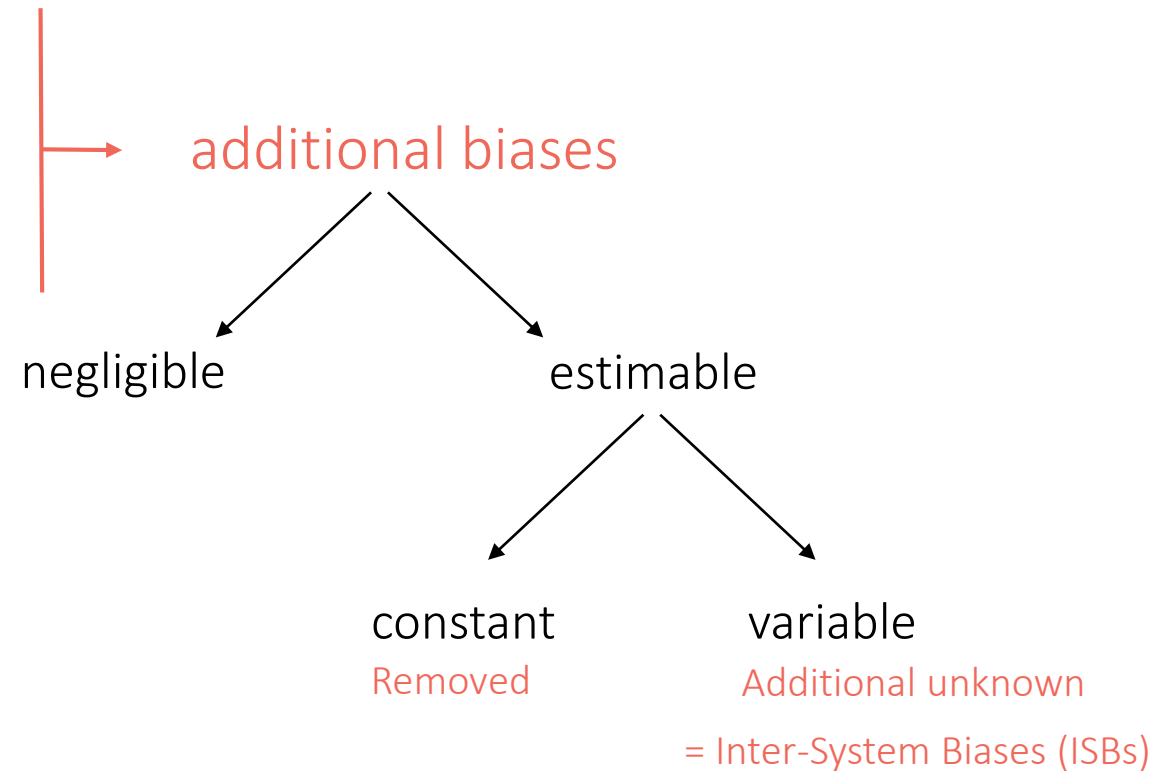
Delta Up (m)



Drawbacks of multi-GNSS

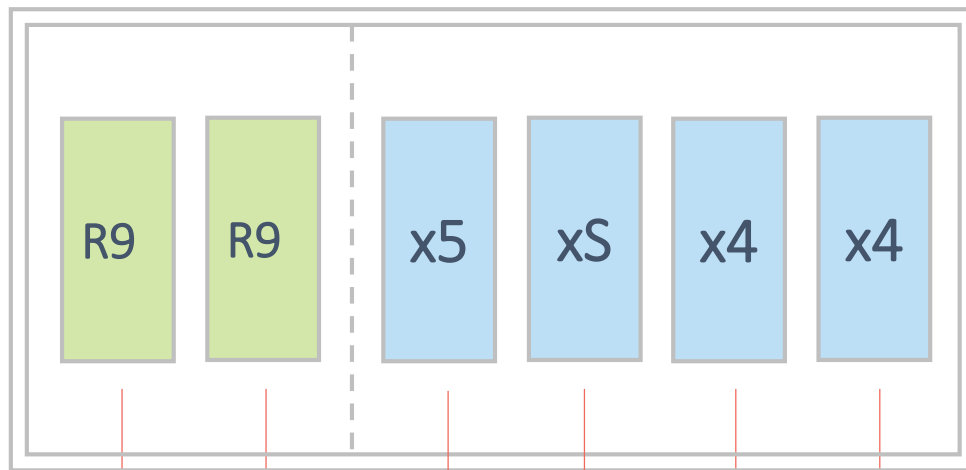
□ Differences between GNSS

- Coordinate systems
- Time systems
- Hardware delays



ISBs are receiver-dependent

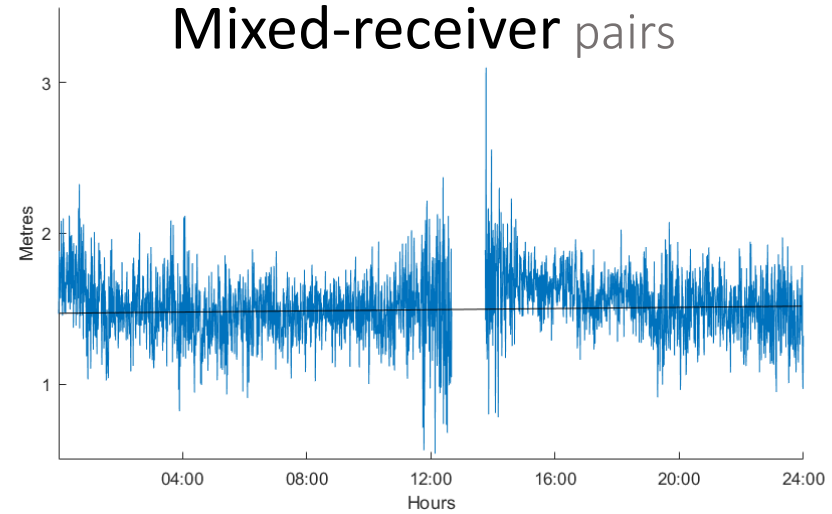
University of Liège



Trimble

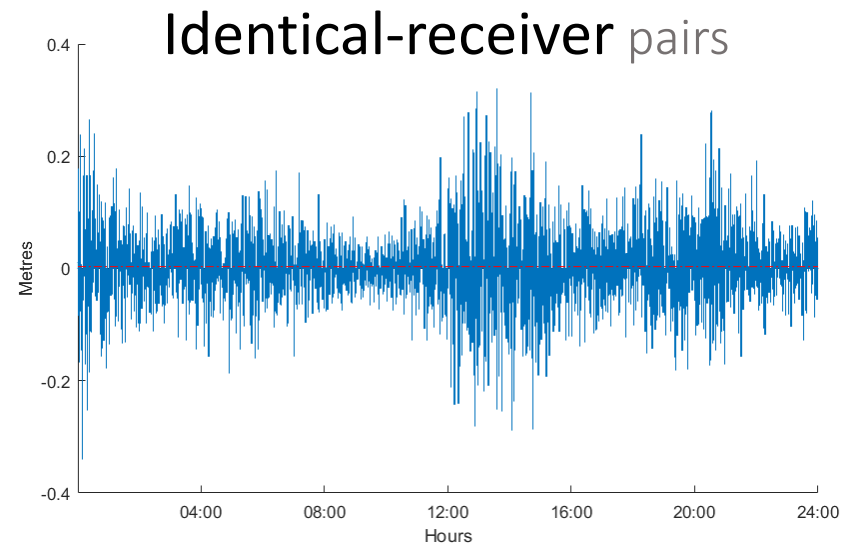
Septentrio

Mixed-receiver pairs



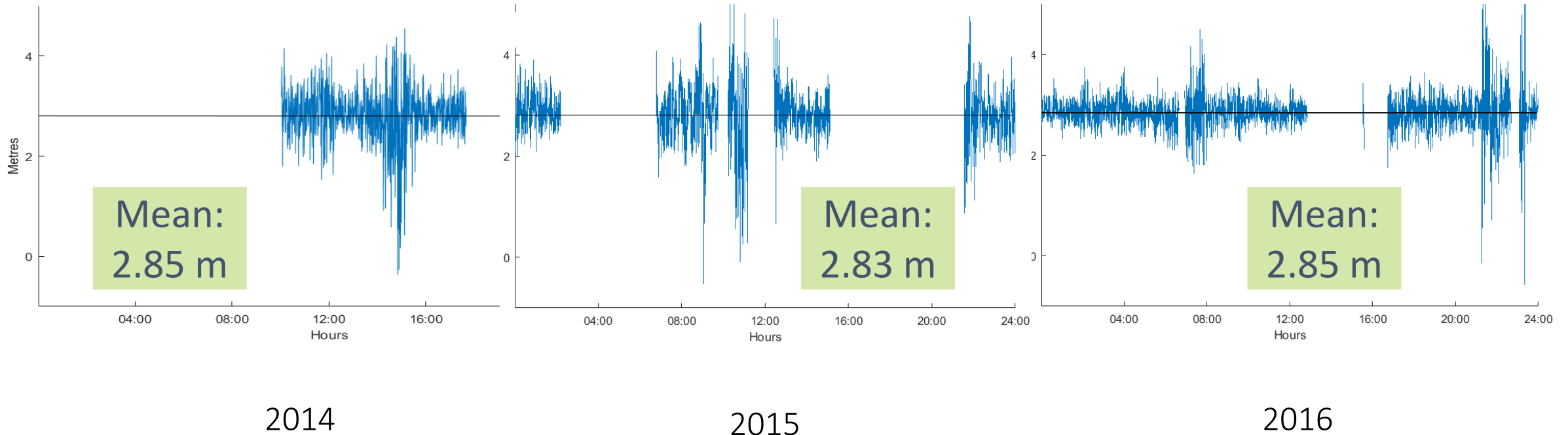
Mean:
1.52 m

Identical-receiver pairs

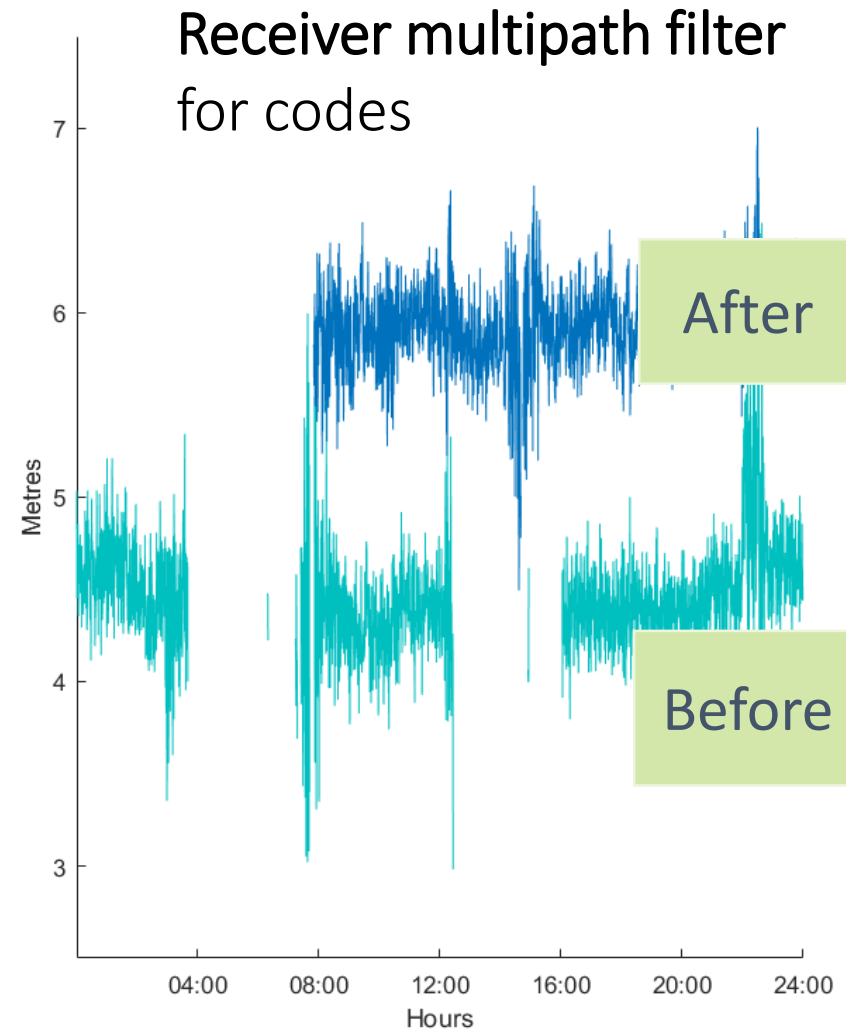
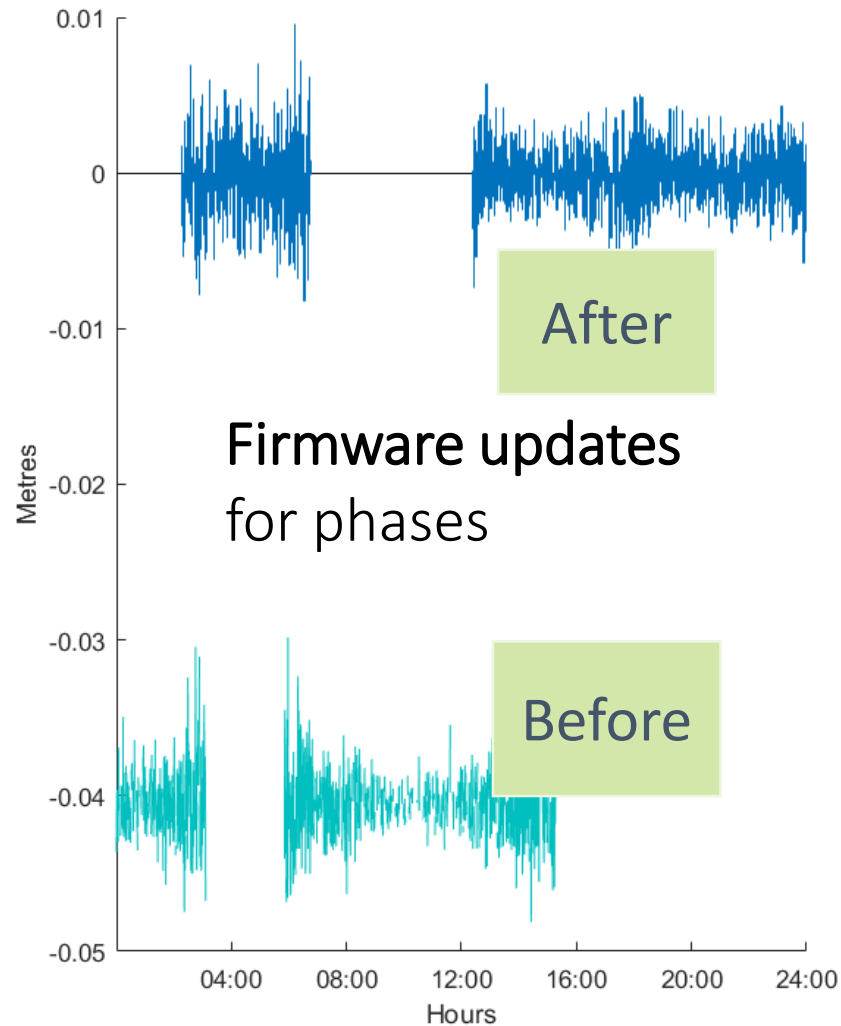


Mean:
0.00 m

ISBs are **stable** across years



ISBs might be affected by



Conclusion

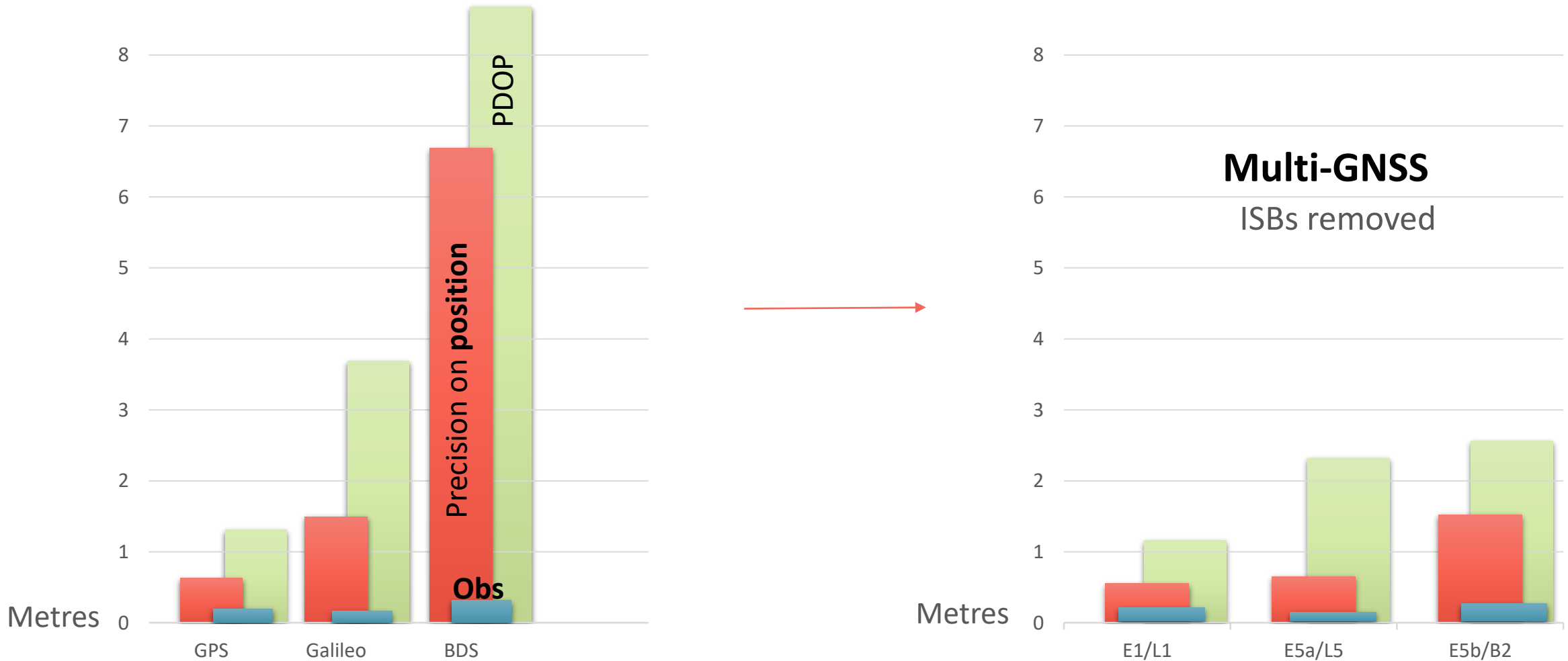
❑ Drawbacks of multi-GNSS

- Coordinate systems Negligible
- Time systems Constant – given in the ephemeris data
- Hardware delays Constant - Receiver and frequency dependent

❑ Benefits of multi-GNSS

- Availability
- Position precision improvement
- Reliability

Multi-GNSS improves positioning results



7TH BELGIUM GEOGRAPHY DAY



DEPREZ Cécile

PhD Candidate

University of Liège

Geomatics Unit - Geodesy and GNSS

Mail : cecile.deprez@uliege.be