

Testing Static and Kinematic Modes of Precise Point Positioning Service in Ukraine

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Abstract—The article presents the results of experimental studies of the TerraStar service, which implements autonomous real-time PPP (Precise Point Positioning) technology. The service provides high-speed orbital and clock data of GPS, GLONASS, GALILEO, BeiDou navigation satellites received from more than 100 global navigation satellite system (GNSS) ground stations. These data, together with the algorithms of the NovAtel dual-frequency (multi-system) navigation receiver with integrated TerraStar PPP technology provide solutions for high-precision (4–40 cm) position determination. The data is transmitted to the navigation receiver via radio channels of geostationary satellites.

The authors have evaluated the claimed positioning accuracy for Ukraine in difficult radio navigation conditions (urban canyon, the city of Kyiv and Kyiv region), which complements a number of existing studies on the accuracy of TerraStar service in different regions of the world.

An experimental technique is described that contains the procedures for initializing, recording, and storing data from a navigation receiver for subsequent comparison with a reference trajectory generated using GrafNav/GrafNet 8.70 software.

It was determined that the accuracy of estimating coordinates obtained in post-processing by PPP using GrafNav/GrafNet 8.70 software is comparable with the accuracy of coordinates calculated by the NovAtel OEM 719 receiver in real time using information from TerraStar.

It was experimentally confirmed that the positioning accuracy in the studied area corresponds to the accuracy declared by the TerraStar providers, which remains for 5 min even in the absence of TerraStar data.

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INTRODUCTION

The modern world is characterized by the rapid introduction of global navigation satellite systems (GNSS) technologies in various areas of life. This is reported by the European GNSS Space Agency (GSA) [1].

The recent marketing researches [1] indicate that the global revenue of services using GNSS will increase by 150 billion euros from 2015 to 2025. At the same time, the number of GNSS receiving units (chips) will increase by more than two and a half times, and will amount to about 9 billion units in 2025. Thus, for each person there will be more than one product using GNSS technology.

This broad spread of GNSS is caused by the creation and development of GPS, WAAS (USA), GLONASS, SDCM (Russia), EGNOS, GALILEO (European Union), BEIDOU (China), QZSS (Japan), NAVIC (India), multi-system and multi-frequency navigation receivers, augmentation systems, improvement of measurement information processing methods.

Considerable attention is paid to the problems of improving satellite navigation technologies. The article [2] provided theoretical information on refining the ephemeris of navigation satellites, articles [3, 4] published data on improving the models of the ionosphere and troposphere, article [5] presented materials on improving the noise immunity of satellite navigation systems due to spatial filtering of interference by a microstrip antenna array, article [6] presented methods for estimating satellite navigation in the geostationary orbit; article [7] presented theoretical questions of forming corrections for high-precision

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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