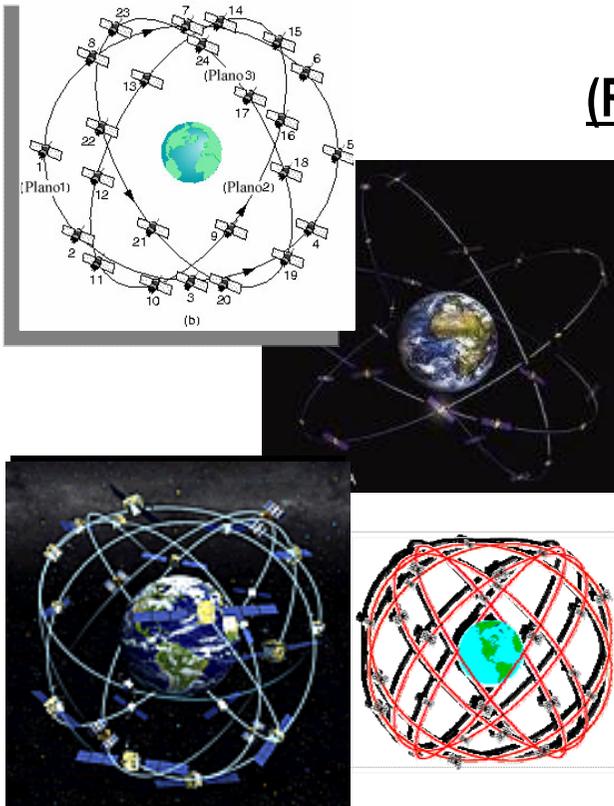


Analysis of dynamic generation and real time transmission of RTCM 3.1 geodetic transformation messages

Análisis de la generación dinámica de transformaciones geodésicas en forma de mensajes RTCM 3.1 y su emisión en tiempo real

GNSS Positioning in real time and RTCM SC-104 standards

(RTCM: Radio Technical Commission for Maritime Services)



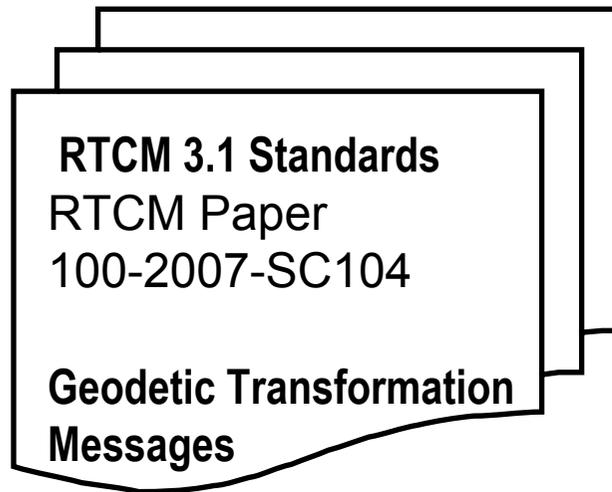
-DGPS/RTK, VRS, MAC, FKP

-Interoperability between **GNSS networks**

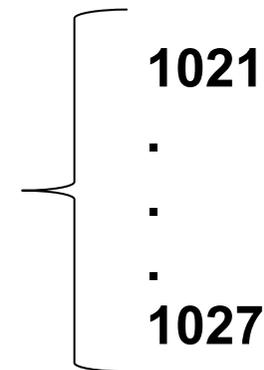
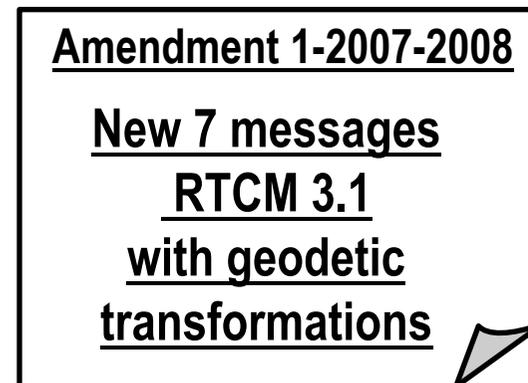
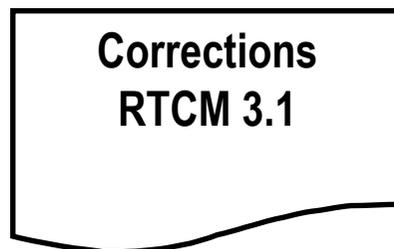
-Standard streams with corrections and data in multi-constellation context
(GPS+GLONASS+...GALILEO+...COMPASS.)

Standardization of geodetic transformation messages - RTCM 3.1

RTCM Working Group:



NTRIP PROTOCOL stream with:



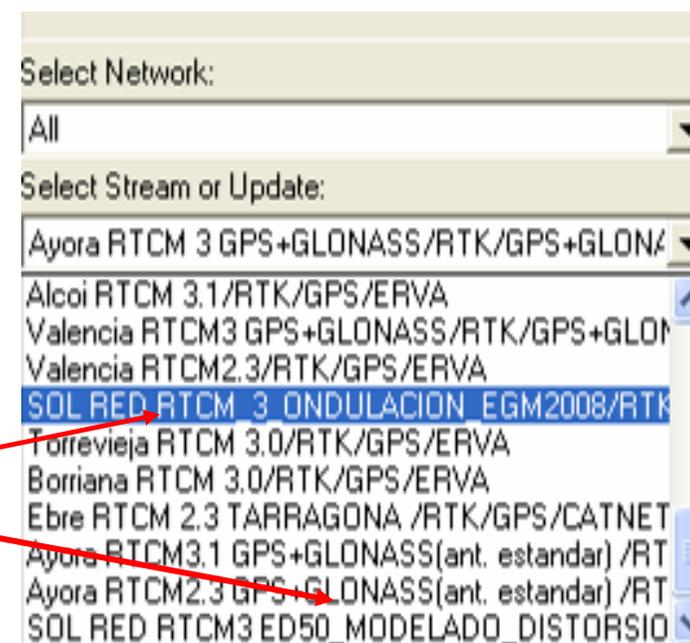
Standardization of geodetic transformation messages - RTCM 3.1

Analysis topics and potential advantages.

For GNSS services providers:

-Administration, centralized implementation of transformations following RTCM 3.x standards:

- Geoid Undulations
- SGR ETRS89-ED50 parameters transport
- Definitions of CRS and projection for the final user
- It allows sending *offsets* between solutions of the network aligned with different frames
(ITRF_{yy} –ITRF_{xx}/ETRF_{xx})



Standardization of geodetic transformation messages - RTCM 3.1

Analysis topics and potential advantages.

For final users:

- Analysis of final accuracy when setting up geodetic transformation in GNSS control center, NTRIP real time transport, and finally, due to interpolation in GNSS rover decoders.
- Final users could choose between different **streams or Mountpoints** with different transformation between CRS (Coordinate Reference Systems), is it not necessary set up transformation parameters or grid models in field controller?
- All users that choose same Mountpoints with transformations set up in GNSS control center use same models or GRIDS.

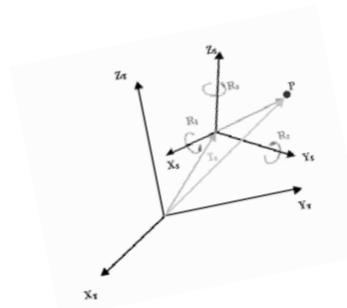


Standardization of geodetic transformation messages - RTCM 3.1

Supported CRS operations

Messages:
1021-1027

- 1021: 5p Molodensky, 7p Bursa-Wolf
- 1022: Badekas-Molodensky parameters



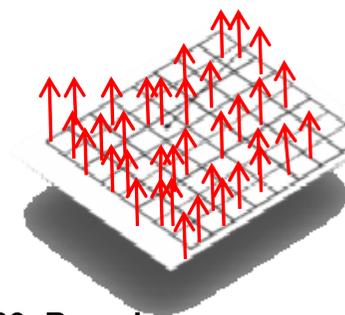
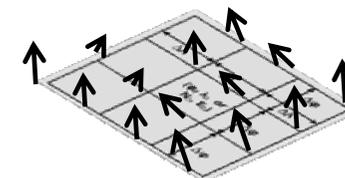
$$\begin{bmatrix} X_T \\ Y_T \\ Z_T \end{bmatrix} = M * \begin{bmatrix} 1 & +R_Z & -R_Y \\ -R_Z & 1 & +R_X \\ +R_Y & -R_X & 1 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} X_S \\ Y_S \\ Z_S \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} dX \\ dY \\ dZ \end{bmatrix}$$



-1023 $\phi_0 \lambda_0$ / 1024 $N_0 E_0$:GRID

$\delta\lambda, \delta\phi$ o $\delta N, \delta E$

δN_{geoid}



Standardization of geodetic transformation messages - RTCM 3.1 Supported CRS operations

Projection definition:

-1025: Support of 7 projections

-1026: Lambert conformal conic projection

-1027: Oblique Mercator

-False northing

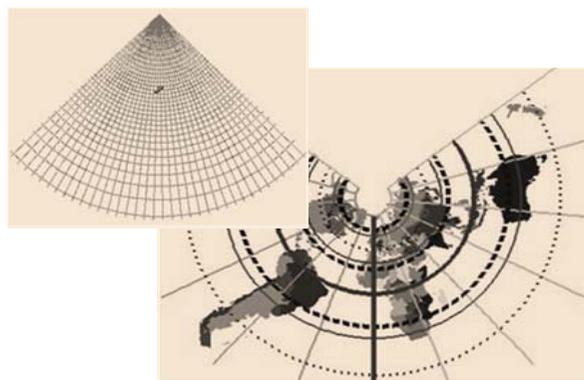
-False easting

-Prime meridian

-Scale factor at prime meridian

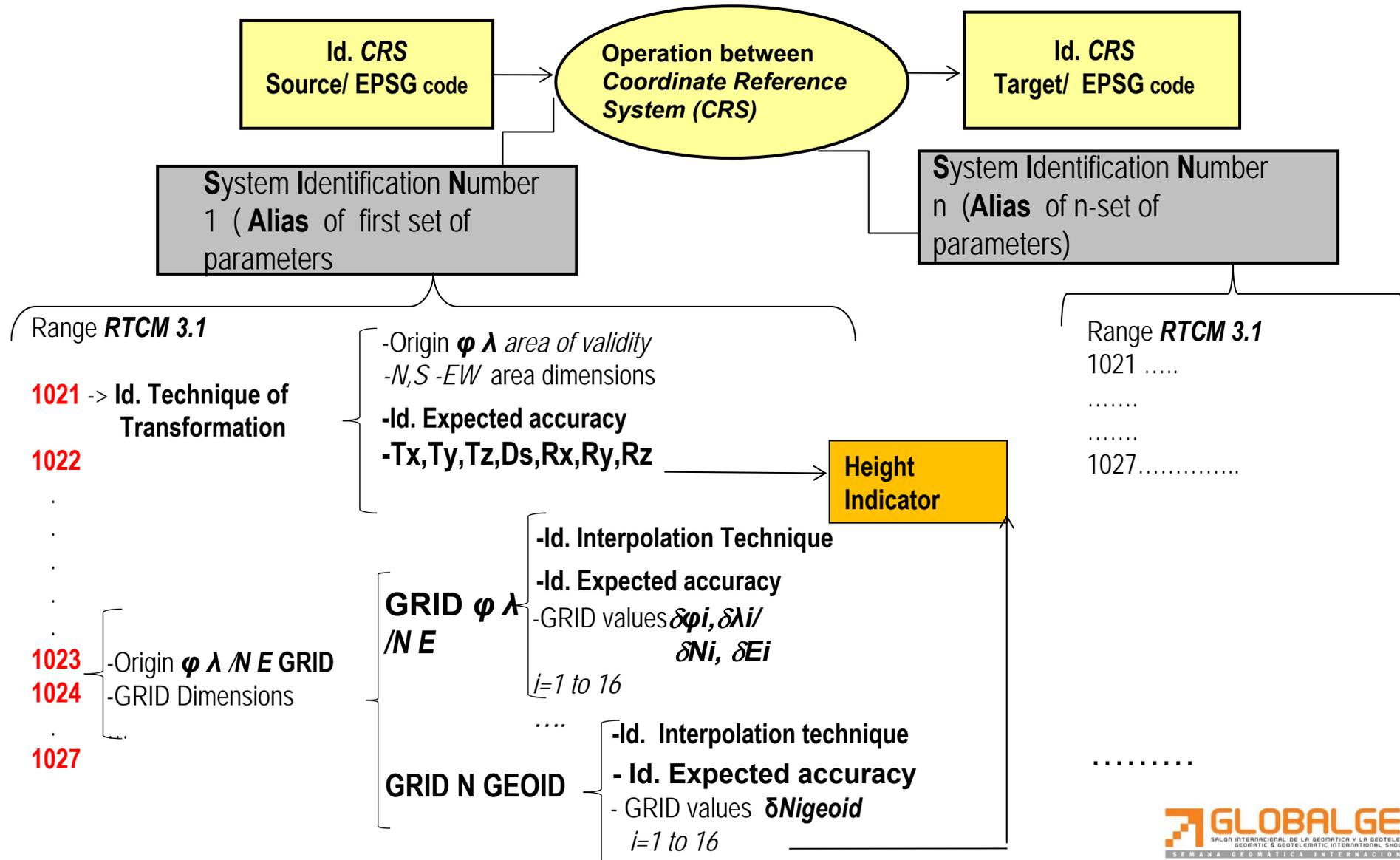
-Standard parallel 1,2

.....



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IMPLEMENTATION AT GNSS CONTROL CENTER ESPECIFICATIONS ABOUT MESSAGES CONTENTS



IMPLEMENTATION AT GNSS CONTROL CENTER ESPECIFICATIONS ABOUT MESSAGES CONTENTS

1023 : GRIDS { $\delta\lambda, \delta\phi$ ($\delta N, \delta E$ en 1024)
 δN_{geoid}

RTCM Paper 100-2007-SC104-STD

DATA FIELD	DF NUMBER	DATA TYPE	NO. OF BITS
Message Number	DF002	uint12	12
System identification number	DF147	uint8	8
Horizontal shift indicator	DF190	bit(1)	1
Vertical shift indicator	DF191	bit(1)	1
ϕ_0	DF192	int21	21
λ_0	DF193	int22	22
$\Delta\phi$	DF194	uint12	12
$\Delta\lambda$	DF195	uint12	12
Mean $\Delta\phi$	DF196	Int8	8
Mean $\Delta\lambda$	DF197	Int8	8
Mean ΔH	DF198	Int15	15

DATA FIELD	DF NUMBER	DATA TYPE	NO. OF BITS
<i>Three shifts for 16 grid points ($i=1,16$)</i>			<u>16*(9+9+9)</u>
$\delta\phi_i$	DF199	int9	
$\delta\lambda_i$	DF200	int9	
δh_i	DF201	int9	
Horizontal interpolation method indicator	DF212	uint2	2
Vertical interpolation method indicator	DF213	uint2	2
Horizontal Grid Quality Indicator	DF216	uint3	3
Vertical Grid Quality Indicator	DF217	uint3	3
Modified Julian date	DF051	Uint16	16
TOTAL			578

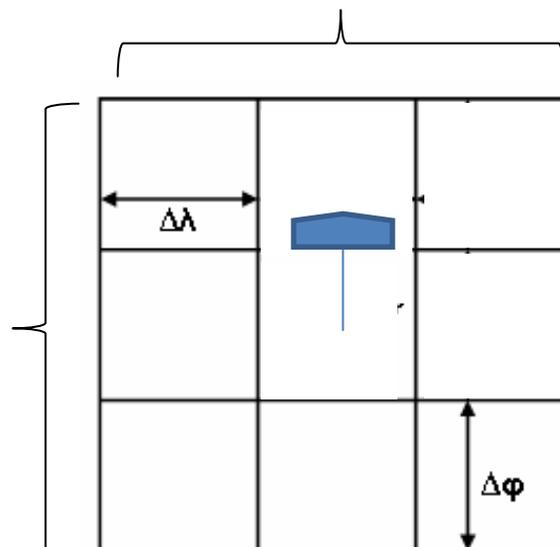
IMPLEMENTATION AT GNSS CONTROL CENTER ESPECIFICATIONS ABOUT MESSAGES CONTENTS

-1023, 1024 (GRIDS or models):

Link: Bi-directional

Area of validity = Every new dynamic grid (16 grid points) computed at control center is generated in real time with rover NMEA position at center.

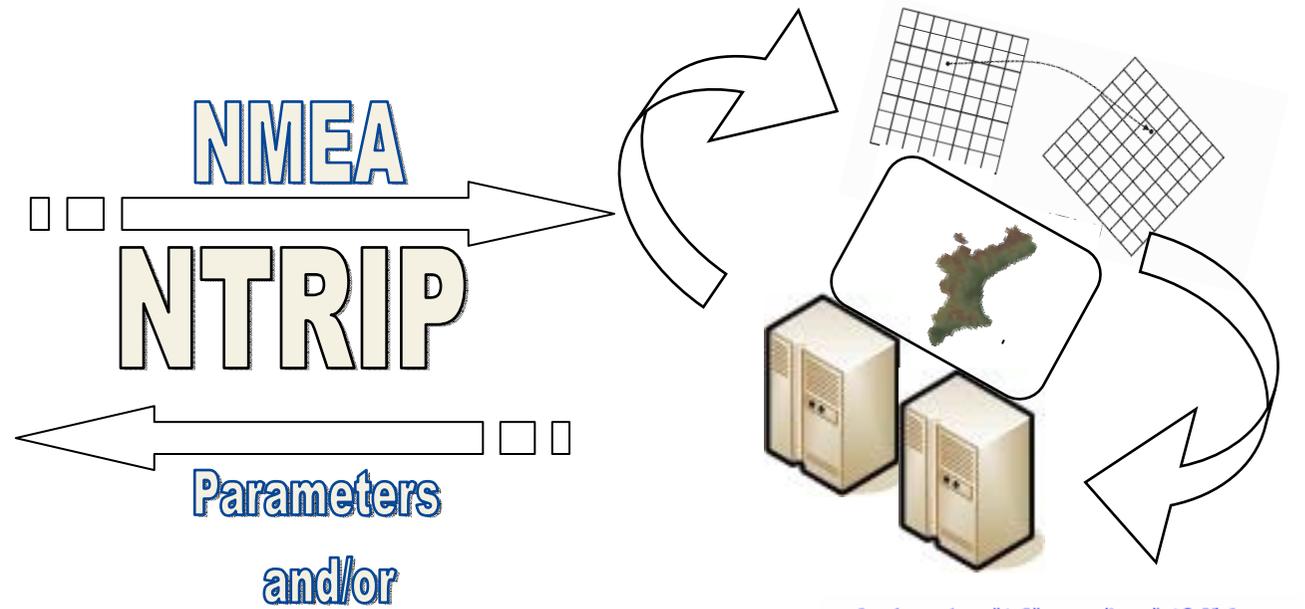
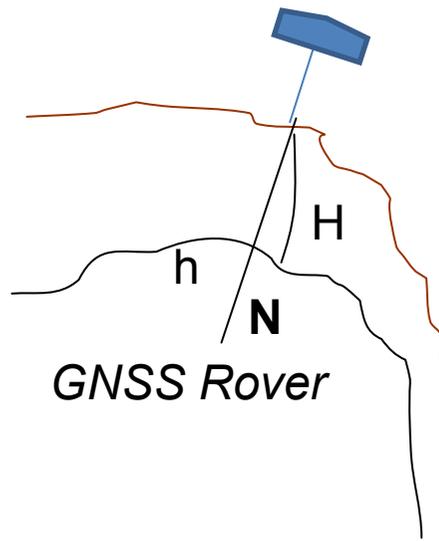
Area of validity 1023, 1024



- 1021, 1022 (Parameters):

Link: Broadcast mode or bi-directional

IMPLEMENTATION AT GNSS CONTROL CENTER



```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
- <Undulation>
- <Model_information>
  <Model_type>1</Model_type>
  <Number_of_Grids>1</Number_of_Grids>
</Model_information>
- <Parameters>
- <Grid_Area>
  - <Grid_Area_NW>
    - <Latitude>
      <Direction>N</Direction>
      <Degree>39</Degree>
      <Minute>40</Minute>
      <Second>0</Second>
    </Latitude>
    - <Longitude>
      <Direction>W</Direction>
      <Degree>0</Degree>
      <Minute>30</Minute>
      <Second>0</Second>
    </Longitude>
  </Grid_Area_NW>
  - <Grid_Area_SE>
    - <Latitude>
      <Direction>N</Direction>
      <Degree>39</Degree>
      <Minute>18</Minute>
      <Second>0</Second>
  
```

RTCM 10403.1 – Amendment 1

1021,1022 Bursa Wolf, Molodensky, Molodensky-Badekas
1023,1024 Grid with residuals in ϕ , λ and geoid undulations
1025-1027 Projections

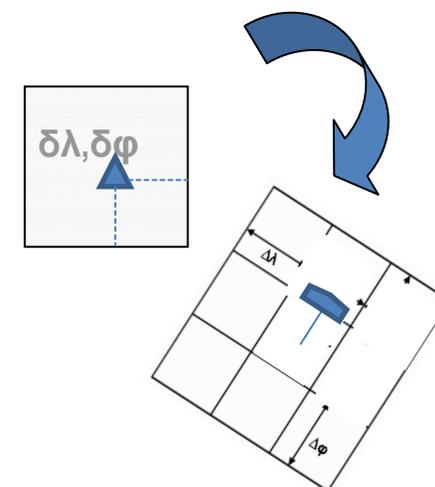
....

IMPLEMENTATION AT GNSS CONTROL CENTER

GRID transport in NTRIP with **RTCM 3.1-1023/1024** standardization

RTCM Paper 100-2007-SC104-STD

Element of message RTCM 3.1	Máx./Min. displacement
Data Field 205-206	$\Delta\lambda, \Delta\varphi \pm 0.127''$
Data Field 207	$\Delta N_{\text{geoid}} \pm 163.8 \text{ metros}$



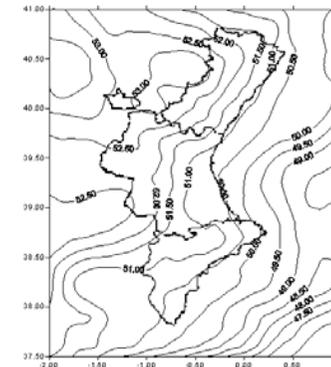
Element of message RTCM 3.1	Tolerance in interpolation (standard RTCM 3.1)	Description
Data Field (DF) 199	$\delta\varphi_i \pm 0.00765 \text{ [arc seconds]}$	Residuals in latitude
Data Field 200	$\delta\lambda_i \pm 0.00765 \text{ [arc seconds]}$	Residuals in longitude
Data Field 201	$\delta N_{\text{geoid}} \pm 0.255 \text{ meters}$	Residuals in N geoid interpolation

IMPLEMENTATION AT GNSS CONTROL CENTER

Geoid undulation transport

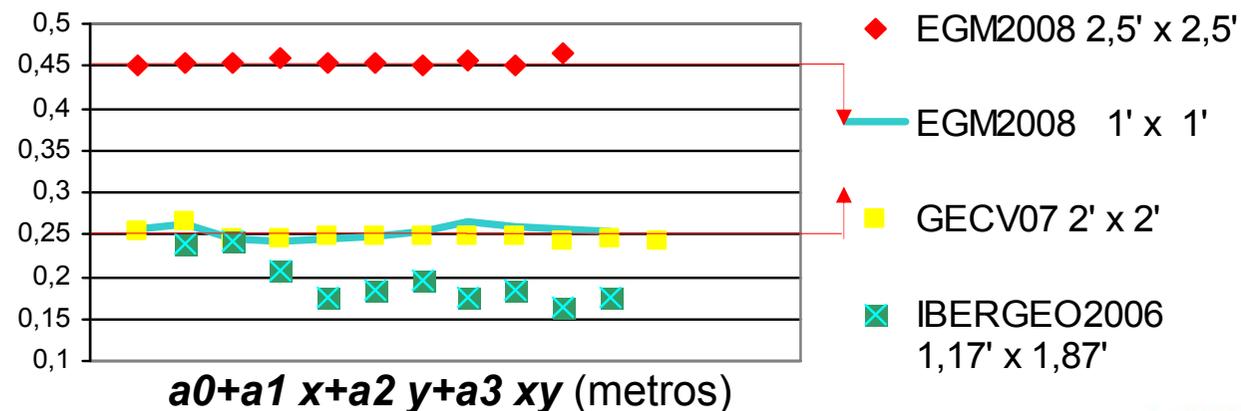
Geoid models of different resolution and cell dimensions.

- Earth Gravitational Model EGM2008-Global, Pavlis et al. 2008 (not locally scaled)
- GECV07, Martin et al. 2007
- IBERGE02006, Sevilla 2006



Geoid of
Comunidad Valenciana
GECV07
(Martin et al. 2007)

Data Field DF201 value, tolerance in 1023/1024 for δN_{geoid}
 $41^{\circ} N > \varphi > 37^{\circ} 42'$, $-2^{\circ} > \lambda < 1^{\circ}$

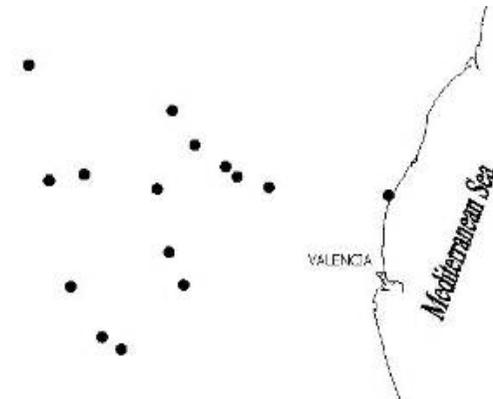


Broadcasting Geodetic transformation messages 1021-1023

Applicability and first results:



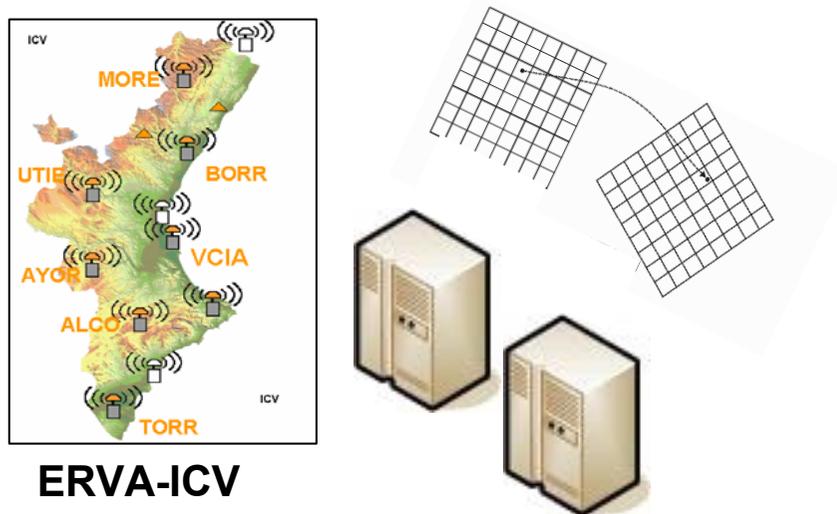
Autonomic Geodetic Network



Calibration Network (UPV-
Dep.ICGF)

Broadcasting Geodetic transformation messages 1021-1023 Applicability and first results:

Tools for test and analysis at control centre:



Client Software:

Tested Messages	1021	1022	GRID 1023/1024
Cliente A	😊	😞	😊
Cliente B	😊	😊	😞

.....

External tools or embedded moduls:

-**GZTRAS**, Jäger et al. 2008- Faculty of Geomatics, Hochschule Karlsruhe

-**Trimble Transformation Generator** (Courtesy of Trimble)

LAPTOP PC or Rover Controller:

-**GZTRAC**,(Jäger et al. 2008), **Leica, Trimble...**

Broadcasting Geodetic transformation messages between DATUM ETRS89-ED50 (CASE WITHOUT DISTORTION MODELLING) RTCM 3.1-1021

1021:7P real time broadcasting



$$\varphi \lambda_{GRS80} \leftrightarrow \varphi \lambda_{ED50}$$

Transmission every five
epochs

System Identification Number
(Alias of first set of parameters)

Range RTCM 3.1

1021 ->

Id. Transformation Technique

-Origin $\varphi \lambda$ area of validity
-N,S -EW area dimensions

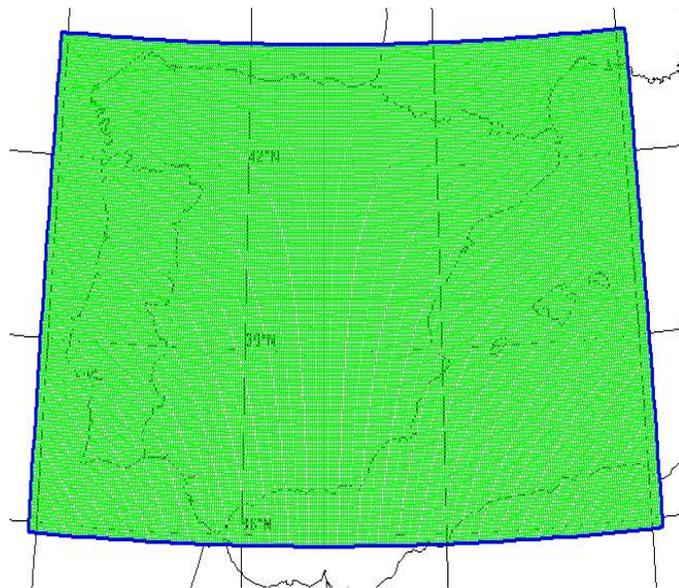
-Id expected accuracy

-Tx,Ty,Tz,Ds,Rx,Ry,Rz

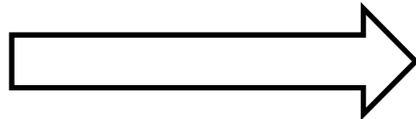
	μ	σ	2σ P95%	Max.	Min.
MEAN PDOP :1.6, mean Latency :0.7 segundos					
Accuracy with Network RTK solution	0.009	0.002	0.0043	0.014	0.006
<u>Deviation broadcast transformation –computed transformation over network RTK solution point</u>	0.003	0.003	0.0064	0.017	0.000
<u>Deviation broadcast transformation –application of transformation in known ETRS89 coordinates :</u> Accuracy of broadcast transformation + Accuracy in RTK position	0.024	0.013	0.027	0.063	0.007

Units in meters

Broadcasting Geodetic transformation messages between DATUM ETRS89-ED50 (CASE WITH DISTORTION MODELLING). Combined messages RTCM 3.1-1021+1023 GRID



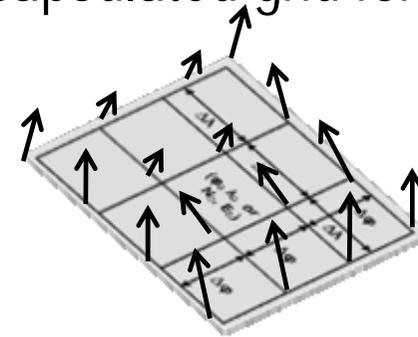
Treatment of
recent
"sped2et.gsb"



Example: National Geographic Institute of Spain
-GRID SOLUTION

National Transformation Version 2 NTV2
Binary format – (Glez. Matesanz et al.)

-Encapsulated grid format



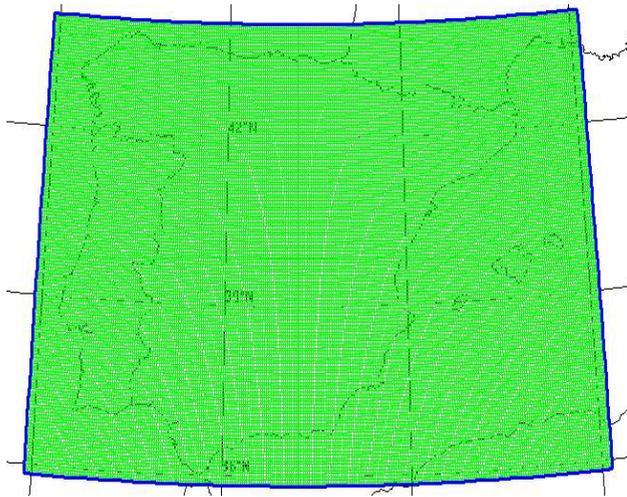
-Mean Displacement between nodes
RTCM 3.1 :

$$\Delta\lambda, \Delta\phi < \pm 0.127''$$

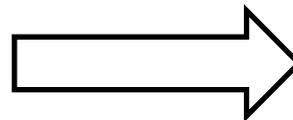
-Interpolation tolerance for
residuals grid RTCM 3.1 :

$$\delta\phi_i, \delta\lambda_i \pm 0.00765'' \pm 0.255 \text{ cm}$$

Broadcasting Geodetic transformation messages between DATUM ETRS89-ED50 (CASE WITH DISTORTION MODELLING). Combined messages RTCM 3.1-1021+1023 GRID



Treatment



-Combined Messages **1021**
(conformal transformation) + **1023**
(residuals modelling).

-Mean displacement between GRS ETRS89 –ED50
in NTV2 sped2et.gsb

$\Delta\lambda, \Delta\phi = [4'' - 5''] > \text{Mean Value RTCM 3.1} \pm 0.127''$

-Interpolation value or nodes residuals:

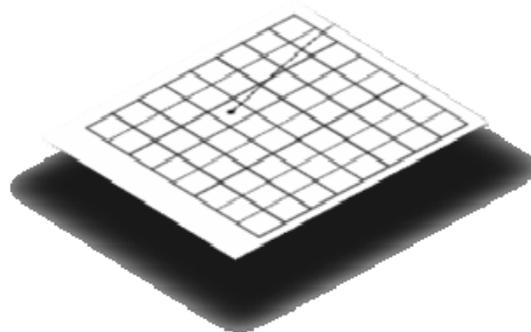
$\delta\phi_i, \delta\lambda_i = \pm 0.01'' - \pm 0.009''$

> Tolerance RTCM 3.1 = 0.00765''

1023 messages consist in “new grid”
following standard RTCM 3.1
1023/1024 (not original sped2et.gsb)

Broadcasting Geodetic transformation messages between DATUM ETRS89-ED50 (CASE WITH DISTORTION MODELLING). Combined messages RTCM 3.1-1021+1023 GRID

New GRID generation for NTRIP transport in GNSS control center.



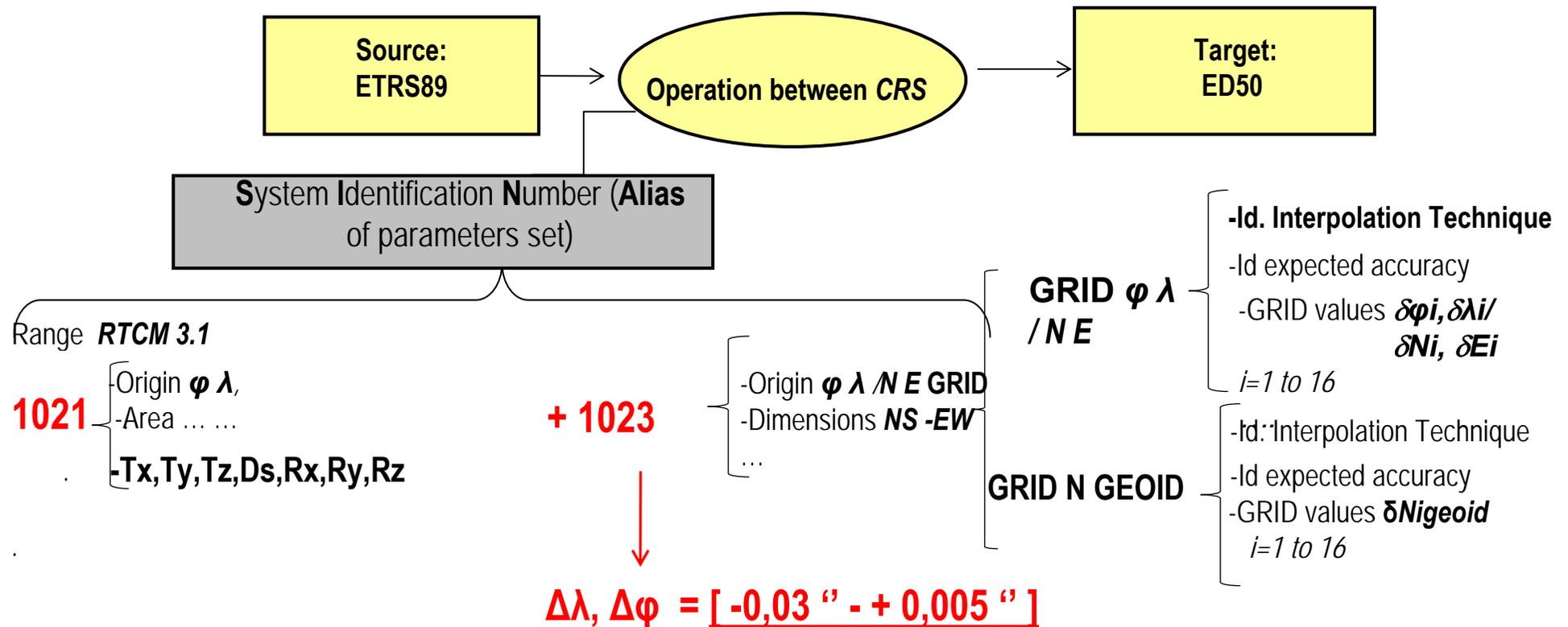
Proposed Techniques:

A. Grid only with the values of the differences between conformal transformation and distortion modelling with minimum curvature surfaces technique (IGN):

Transformation with NTV2 minus Transformation with 7P

B. New GRID with the residual distortion computed in the original process of National GRID determination sped2et.gsb with minimum curvature surfaces technique

Broadcasting Geodetic transformation messages between DATUM ETRS89-ED50 (CASE WITH DISTORTION MODELLING). Combined messages RTCM 3.1-1021+1023 GRID



Tolerance RTCM 3.1 $\delta\varphi_i, \delta\lambda_i < 0.00765''$

Broadcasting Geodetic transformation messages between DATUM ETRS89-ED50 (CASE WITH DISTORTION MODELLING). Combined messages RTCM 3.1-1021+1023 GRID

-Consistency in results in φ, λ

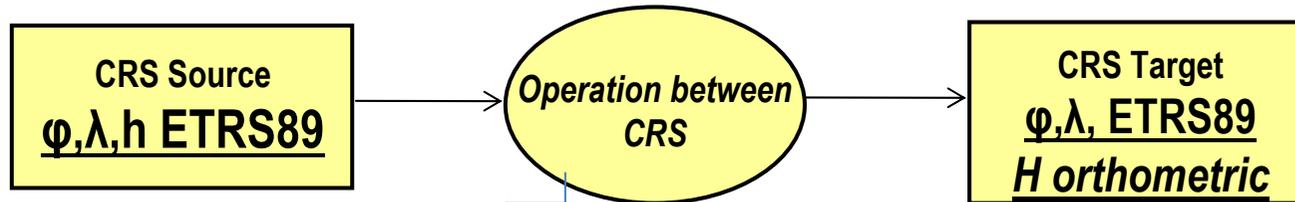
-Real time NTRIP broadcast :

Combined Messages 1021 (conformal transformation) + 1023 (residuals modelling) with
GRID $\delta\varphi, \delta\lambda, 1' \times 1'$

	μ	σ	2σ P95%	Max.	Min.
Differences in real time transport of conformal+distortion modelling with <i>RTCM</i> 3.1 - computed position with NTV2 grid over network RTK solution point	0,0005	0,003	0,007	0,003	-0,002
Differences real time transport of conformal+distortion modelling with <i>RTCM</i> 3.1 –computed with NTV2 grid over ETRS89 adjusted coordinates Accuracy of broadcast GRID + RTK Position Accuracy	0,0016	0,007	0,016	0,0098	-0,002

Units in meters

Geoid Undulation Transport GRID RTCM 3.1-1023,1024



System Identification Number 1 (Id or Alias Of the set of parameters)

1023

- Origin $\phi \lambda / N E$ GRID
- Dimensions $NS -EW$ GRID
- ...

GRID $\phi \lambda$

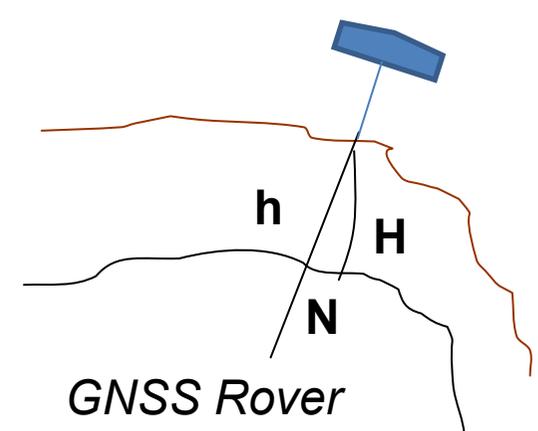
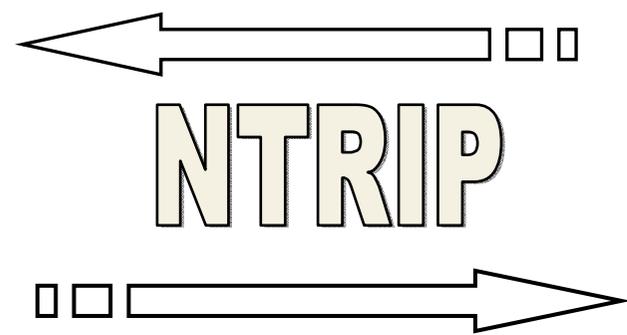
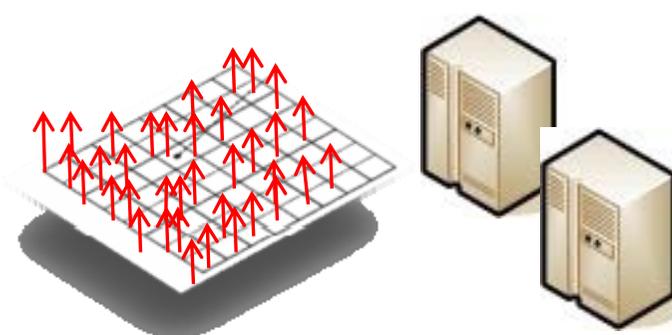
-Values GRID $\delta\phi_i, \delta\lambda_i = 0, i=1$ to 16

....
-Id. Interpolation technique

GRID N GEOIDE

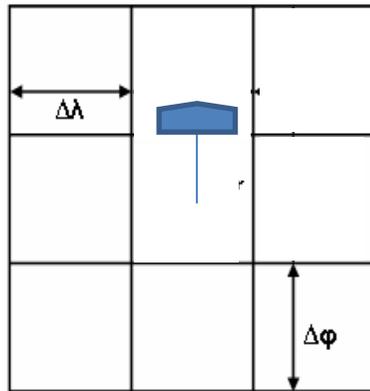
-Id expected accuracy

-GRID values $\phi_{grs80} \lambda_{grs80} N_{geoid} i=1$ to 16



Geoid Undulation Transport GRID RTCM 3.1-1023,1024

Geoid model GECV07



	μ	σ	2σ -P95	Max.	Min.
Mean PDOP :1.6 Mean Latency : 0.7 seg.					
Accuracy with Network RTK solution (N,E)	0.009	0.002	0.0043	0.013	0.006
Accuracy with Network RTK solution (h)	0.014	0.004	0.008	0.025	0.008
Differences between transported undulations <i>RTCM 3.1</i> and computed undulations for RTK position	-0.002	0.011	0.023	0.015	-0.027
Differences between transported undulations <i>RTCM 3.1</i> and computed undulations for adjusted ETRS89 coordinates (Accuracy in real time broadcast undulation + position accuracy)	-0.001	0.010	0.0214	0.018	-0.024

Units in meters

8th International Geomatic Week, March 3-5, 2009, Barcelona

Geoid Undulation Transport GRID RTCM 3.1-1023,1024 Geoid model EGM2008

	μ	σ	$2\sigma -$ P95%	Max.	Min.
Mean PDOP :1.3 Mean Latency : 0.8 seg.					
Differences between transported EGM2008 undulations <i>RTCM 3.1</i> -computed undulations for RTK positions	-0.0033	0.0092	0.0212	0.0000	-0.0110
Differences between transported EGM2008 undulations <i>RTCM 3.1</i> – computed undulations for adjusted ETRS89 coordinates (Accuracy in real time broadcast undulation + position accuracy)	0.001	0.0094	0.0213	0.0058	-0.0017

Units in meters

Apparently, there is not big differences in accuracy due to real time transport by NTRIP protocol of GRIDS with geoid undulations, GRS transformations or rover interpolation.

Offsets between frames transport ITRFyy-ETRS89/ETRFyy + Geoid undulations

- 1021 : Tx,Ty,Tz,Ds,Rx,Ry,Rz which provides estimated offsets between alignment of the network with frames:

ITRF05-ETRS89/ETRF05 and ITRF00-ETRS89/ETRF00

-These offsets could imply jumps for users if they present mean values worse than real time positioning accuracy, for instance in reference station networks computed in different frames and also changing antenna calibration models (from relative to absolute antenna phase center calibrations).

-1023 : Undulation values (for example EGM2008)

	μ	σ	2σ P95%	Max.	Min.
Differences in broadcasted transformation – computed for RTK position	-0,0030	0,008	0,018	0,006	-0,014
Differences in broadcasted transformation – computed over adjusted ETRS89 coordinates	0,0033	0,0097	0,022	0,015	0,01208

Application of mean translation between 2008-2005 station coordinates. Units in meters

- The RTCM standardized messages play an important role in real time positioning, interoperability in GNSS networks all around the world, and in general, in the streams of standard corrections and observations in a multi-constellation context.
- It is expected going on the evaluation of future RTCM standardizations and definitions (for example ECEF-**Plate Fixed transformation (1028)** and relations between frames of future real time broadcasted products.
- In the context studied, firsts analysis show good consistency in real time broadcast **transformations.**

-Implementation and preparation of grids for dynamic generation of these messages should be an additional task of Network RTK administrators, it assures that final users of Real Time Positioning Services can choose at field the updated and centralized parameters in form of RTCM messages by means of the NTRIP streams.

-Application and analysis of new standards suppose and interesting task for GNSS data centers managers and researchers in order to give and efficient feedback and feed-forward for actual and future definitions of real time standardizations.



Gracias por su atención

Thanks for your attention

capilla_raq@gva.es - aemartin@upvnet.upv.es