

FIG

FIG WORKING WEEK 2017

Helsinki Finland

29 May - 2 June 2017

Presented at the FIG Working Week 2017,
May 29 - June 2, 2017 in Helsinki, Finland

Triple Frequency multi-GNSS Cycle Slip Detection using Ionospheric Residuals

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Cycle Slips

- Limiting factor when using carrier phase GNSS
- Caused by physical and electromagnetic influences
- Several techniques to detect and correct for cycle slips, using triple frequency, comparing the carrier with the code, use of wide lane etc
- Noise disadvantages when using the code, especially Multipath, and usually not accurate to 1 cycle
- Detect and/or correct?



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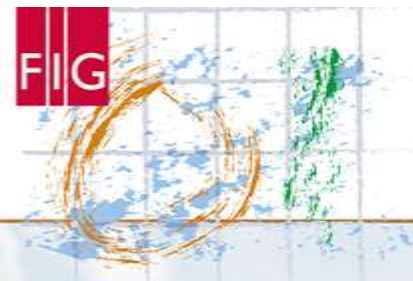


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RINEX file 1991

1	OBSERVATION DATA				RINEX VERSION / TYPE	
W2RINEXO V1.1	IESSG	16-DEC-91 13:50		PGM / RUN BY / DATE		
Central Greece GPS Project 1991				COMMENT		
sta 60				MARKER NAME		
Bingley	Group 3			OBSERVER / AGENCY		
175	WM102			REC # / TYPE / VERS		
136	WM102			ANT # / TYPE		
4663890.7450	1879921.4090	3911786.2160		APPROX POSITION XYZ		
1.3240	.0000	.0000		ANTENNA: DELTA H/E/N		
1	1			WAVELENGTH FACT L1/2		
4	C1	L1	P2	L2	# / TYPES OF OBSERV	
30					INTERVAL	
1991	10	5	15	29	.000000	TIME OF FIRST OBS
91 10 5 19 38	.00000000	0	4 24	6 18 19		
22399677.144	-9577162.533	6	22399665.498	-7462709.290	6	
23993822.484	-1510155.432	5	23993824.368	-1176750.659	5	
21212943.503	-10651435.258	7	21212931.337	-8299771.986	6	
20041050.461	-20532352.558	6	20041035.264	-15999270.670	6	



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Ionospheric Residual

- Carrier phase measure the change in ranges.
- Possible to convert into an equivalent phase measurement on another frequency
- However, systematic errors exist due to the ionosphere, which change slowly over time
- By calculating this systematic error, it is possible to detect any jumps and hence cycle slips
- RE-visit my PhD work from 1997

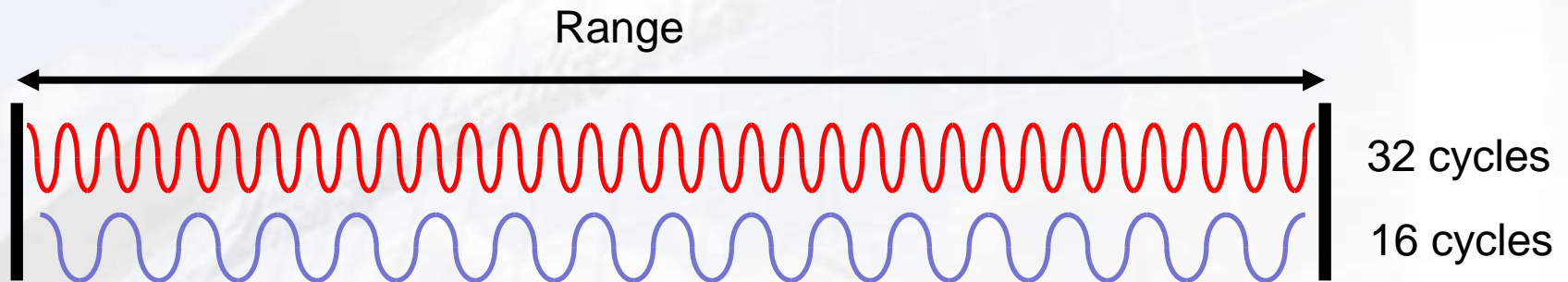




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Ionospheric Residual

$$c = f_{L1} \cdot \lambda_{L1} = f_{L2} \cdot \lambda_{L2} = f_{L5} \cdot \lambda_{L5} \quad \text{But only in a vacuum}$$

$$IR_a = \phi_a - \phi_b \cdot \left(\frac{f_a}{f_b} \right) + \varepsilon$$

ε = error values due to the ionosphere, troposphere, receiver noise as well as the integer ambiguity

$$\delta IR = \left(\phi_a - \phi_b \cdot \left(\frac{f_a}{f_b} \right) \right)_{(i)} - \left(\phi_a - \phi_b \cdot \left(\frac{f_a}{f_b} \right) \right)_{(i-1)}$$

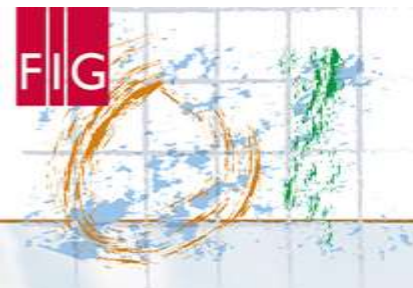


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Refinement Integer Values for ± 5 cycles

		RML1										
		-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5
RML5	-5	1.696	2.696	3.696	4.696	5.696	6.696	7.696	8.696	9.696	10.696	11.696
	-4	0.357	1.357	2.357	3.357	4.357	5.357	6.357	7.357	8.357	9.357	10.357
	-3	-0.983	0.017	1.017	2.017	3.017	4.017	5.017	6.017	7.017	8.017	9.017
	-2	-2.322	-1.322	-0.322	0.678	1.678	2.678	3.678	4.678	5.678	6.678	7.678
	-1	-3.661	-2.661	-1.661	-0.661	0.339	1.339	2.339	3.339	4.339	5.339	6.339
	0	-5.000	-4.000	-3.000	-2.000	-1.000	0.000	1.000	2.000	3.000	4.000	5.000
	1	-6.339	-5.339	-4.339	-3.339	-2.339	-1.339	-0.339	0.661	1.661	2.661	3.661
	2	-7.678	-6.678	-5.678	-4.678	-3.678	-2.678	-1.678	-0.678	0.322	1.322	2.322
	3	-9.017	-8.017	-7.017	-6.017	-5.017	-4.017	-3.017	-2.017	-1.017	-0.017	0.983
	4	-10.357	-9.357	-8.357	-7.357	-6.357	-5.357	-4.357	-3.357	-2.357	-1.357	-0.357
	5	-11.696	-10.696	-9.696	-8.696	-7.696	-6.696	-5.696	-4.696	-3.696	-2.696	-1.696



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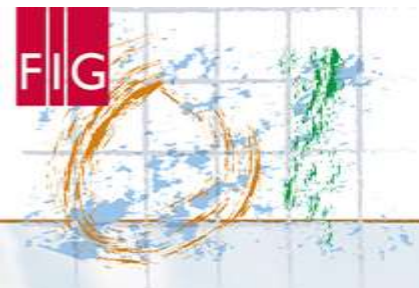


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Ionospheric Residual - However

- As the search becomes bigger, then the differences between possible solutions becomes smaller, and within the noise of the carrier
- Also, the solutions are no longer unique eg ± 1000 cycles

	Ionospheric Residual Combination	± 10 cycles			± 100 cycles			± 1000 cycles		
		% Unique Solutions	Number of "zero" solutions	Number of repeating combinations	% Unique Solutions	Number of "zero" solutions	Number of repeating combinations	% Unique Solutions	Number of "zero" solutions	Number of repeating combinations
GPS	L1L2	100	1	0	75.23	3	2	1.9	11	22
	L1L5	100	1	0	89.54	9	1	3.26	13	12
	L2L5	100	1	0	9.8	1	8	0.5	83	83
BeiDou	B1B2	100	1	0	100	1	0	58.43	3	2
	B1B3	100	1	0	100	1	0	57.94	3	2
	B2B3	100	1	0	46.85	3	3	0.83	33	34

L1	L5	IR L1L5
-924	-690	0
-770	-575	0
-616	-460	0
-462	-345	0
-308	-230	0
-154	-115	0
0	0	0
154	115	0
308	230	0
462	345	0
616	460	0
770	575	0
924	690	0



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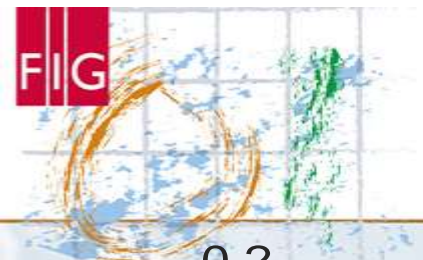
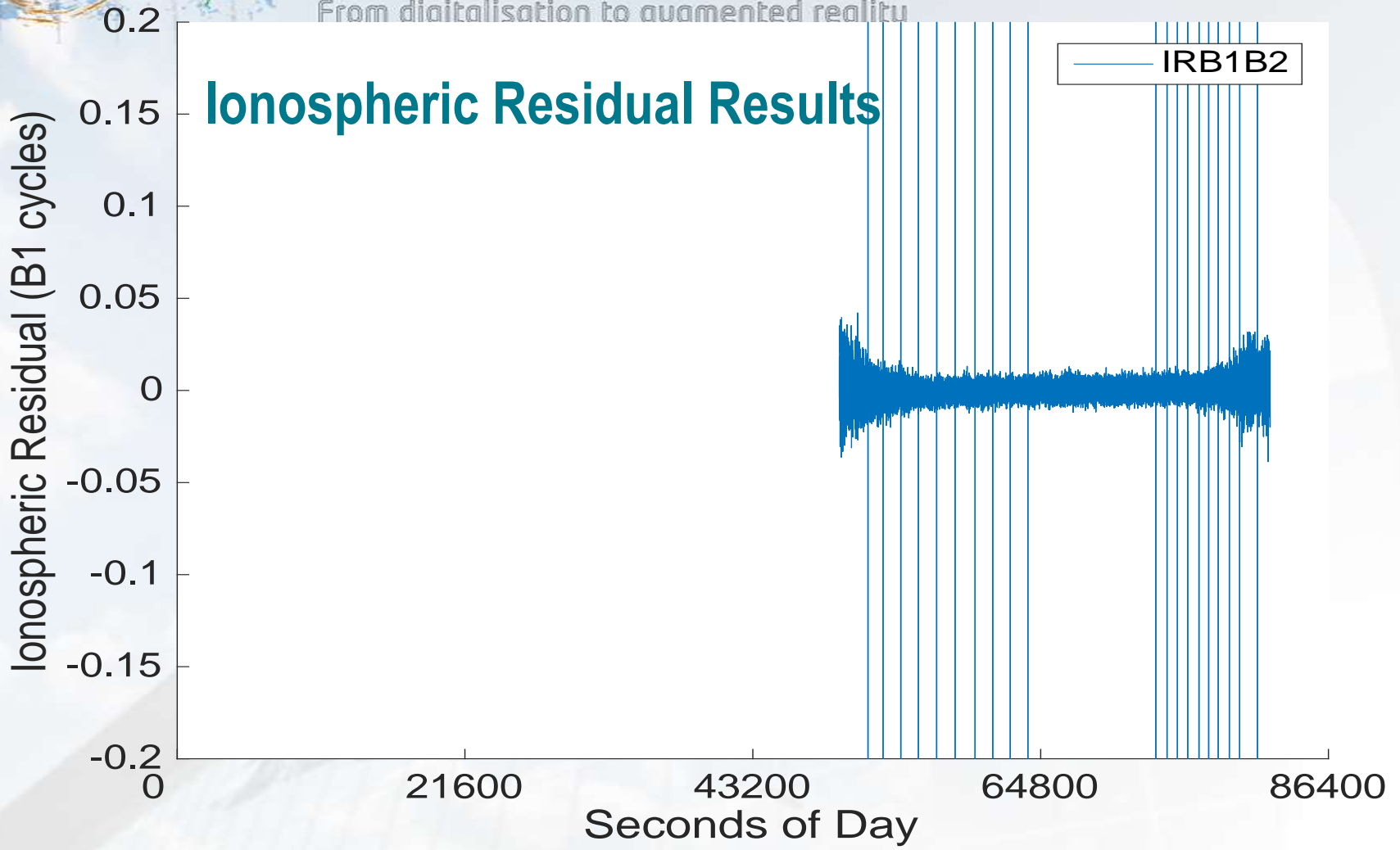


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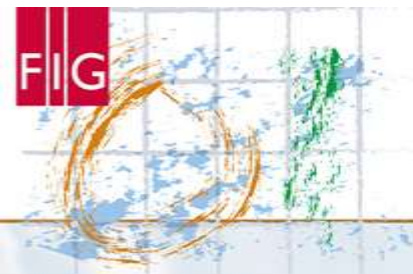


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Ionospheric Residual Results

		Elevation Cut-off Angle (°)										
		0	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55
GPS SV25	L1L2CW	0.0107	0.0065	0.0054	0.0048	0.0044	0.0042	0.0041	0.0041	0.0041	0.0042	0.0042
	L1L2CX	0.0063	0.0050	0.0045	0.0043	0.0042	0.0041	0.0040	0.0041	0.0041	0.0041	0.0041
	L1L5CX	0.0057	0.0046	0.0043	0.0042	0.0041	0.0041	0.0041	0.0042	0.0042	0.0043	0.0043
	L2L5WX	0.0082	0.0054	0.0048	0.0045	0.0044	0.0043	0.0043	0.0044	0.0044	0.0045	0.0045
	L2L5XX	0.0050	0.0044	0.0043	0.0042	0.0042	0.0043	0.0043	0.0043	0.0044	0.0045	0.0045
No. Samples		28,210	24,660	22,740	20,820	18,960	17,100	15,240	13,440	11,820	10,200	8,400
BeiDou SV12	B1B2	0.0054	0.0045	0.0040	0.0038	0.0036	0.0036	0.0036	0.0036	0.0035	0.0036	0.0036
	B1B3	0.0052	0.0045	0.0042	0.0042	0.0041	0.0041	0.0041	0.0041	0.0041	0.0041	0.0042
	B2B3	0.0047	0.0042	0.0040	0.0039	0.0039	0.0039	0.0039	0.0039	0.0040	0.0040	0.0041
No. Samples		32,326	29,220	26,760	24,660	22,500	20,400	18,300	15,960	13,860	11,760	9,600
Galileo SV18	E1E5	0.0046	0.0038	0.0037	0.0036	0.0036	0.0035	0.0034	0.0034	0.0034	0.0033	0.0033
	E1E5a	0.0048	0.0039	0.0038	0.0037	0.0036	0.0035	0.0035	0.0034	0.0034	0.0033	0.0033
	E1E5b	0.0047	0.0038	0.0037	0.0036	0.0035	0.0035	0.0034	0.0033	0.0033	0.0033	0.0032
	E5aE5	0.0036	0.0035	0.0035	0.0034	0.0034	0.0034	0.0034	0.0033	0.0033	0.0033	0.0033
	E5aE5b	0.0039	0.0035	0.0035	0.0034	0.0034	0.0034	0.0033	0.0033	0.0033	0.0033	0.0033
	E5bE5	0.0037	0.0036	0.0035	0.0035	0.0035	0.0034	0.0034	0.0034	0.0034	0.0033	0.0033
No. Samples		33,650	30,180	28,380	26,460	24,540	22,620	20,700	18,600	16,740	14,580	12,720



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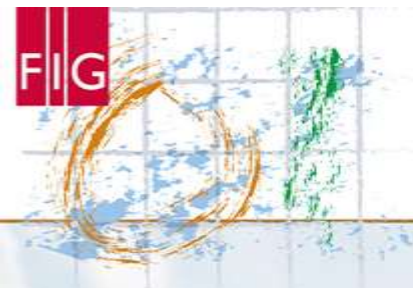


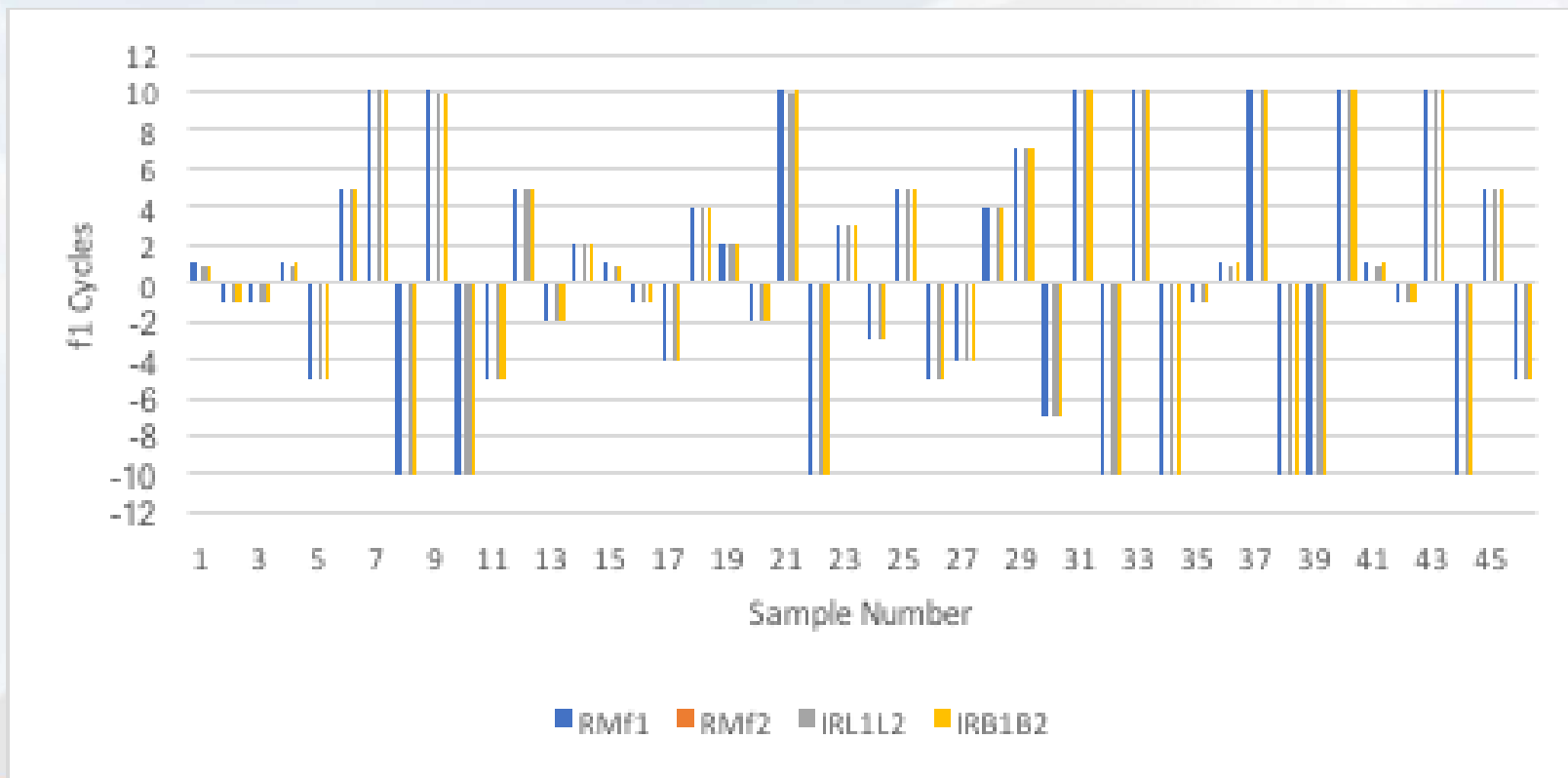
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Simulated Cycle Slips



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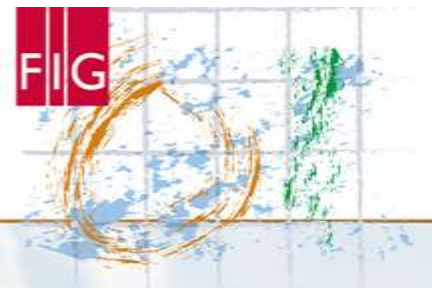


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Conclusions

- Can be applied to all carrier phase GNSS frequencies pairs
- A few problems with this approach include the the number of non-unique solutions and similar solutions as the search range expands
- Similarly with the number of solutions resulting in a value of zero
- However, this technique works well at, for example, ± 10 cycles
- So, detect a cycle slip, and use another technique to correct to this value first



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Triple Frequency multi-GNSS Cycle Slip Detection using Ionospheric Residuals

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