



# GNSS CORS Reference Frames and Services

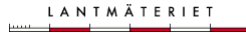
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Rob Sarib, Australia



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## OUTLINE

- Introduction
- Reference Frames – ITRF and WGS84
- GNSS CORS and GNSS CORS Networks
- Linking CORS Networks and ITRF
- Examples and Positioning services
- Fact Sheets



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## INTRODUCTION

- Using “absolute” GPS gives you a position in WGS84.
- Accuracy around or even better than 10 metres (2D, 95 %)
- To improve the accuracy, a common method is to use “known points”.
- The “known point” or the “network of known points” will define the reference frame.
- Realisation by a permanent station (CORS) or a network linked to ITRF (International Terrestrial Reference Frame).



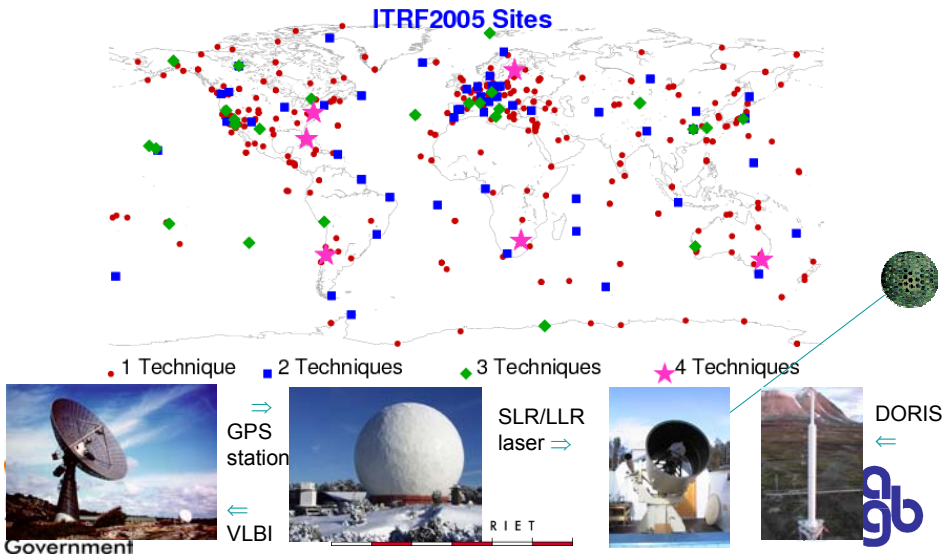
## WHAT IS ITRF?

- Versions: ITRF89, ..., ITRF2000, ITRF2005 (ITRF2008 planned for 2009)
- Producer: International Earth Rotation Service (IERS)
- Ellipsoid: GRS1980
- Epoch: Updated
  - e.g. ITRF97 1999.5
- Both: co-ordinates and velocities
- Methods: VLBI, SLR, LLR, DORIS, GPS
- Application: e.g. Computation of precise orbits (IGS), accurate GPS-calculations, scientific studies



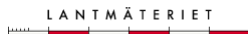
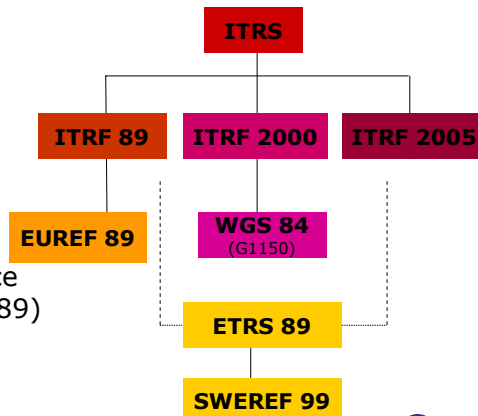


# Recent ITRF2005



# Global 3D REFERENCE FRAME

- International Terrestrial Reference System (ITRS)
  - Realised through International Terrestrial Reference Frame XX (ITRF XX)
- World Geodetic System XX (WGS XX)
- European Terrestrial Reference System 89 (EUREF 89, ETRS 89)
- Swedish Reference Frame 99 (SWEREF 99)





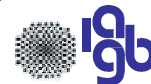
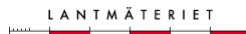
## WGS84

- Versions: WGS60, ..., WGS72, WGS84
- Producer: National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA), USA
- Ellipsoid: WGS1984 (~GRS1980)
- Epoch: Since 1994 updated
- WGS84 (G1150) aligned to ITRF2000 epoch 2001.0 on cm level
- Method: GPS



## ITRF BASED DATUMS

- E.g. ETRS89
- These datums uses fixed coordinates. Mapping authorities as well as cadastre wants to have "non-changable" coordinates (no velocities !)
- WGS84 and ITRFXX changes due to plate tectonics
- Therefore national or regional realizations are needed of ITRF, the respective epoch is hold on
- Some commercial services as Omnistar deliver coordinates in WGS84
- In general difference between WGS and ITRF based datums are at the level of cms-dms



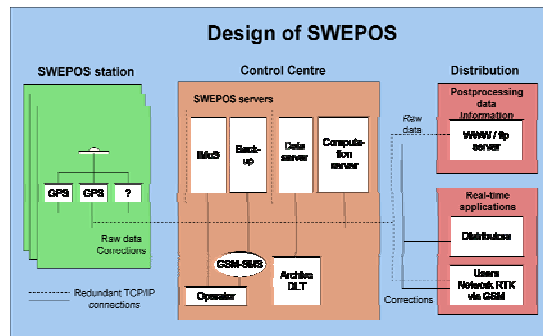


# CORS

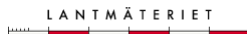
- Continuously Operating Reference Station



# CORS - Infrastructure

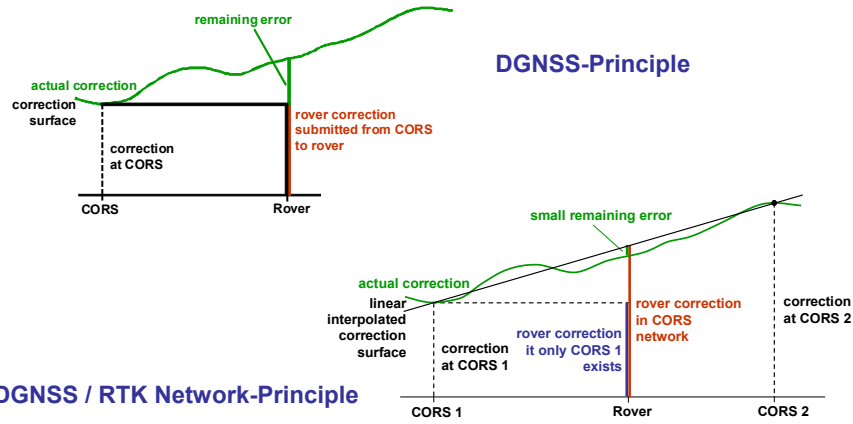


Example: CORS – Infrastructure for the SWEPOS-network





# GNSS CORS Networks



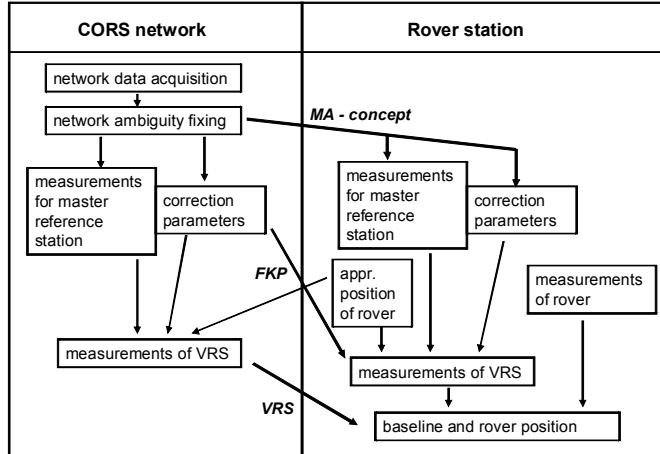
# GNSS CORS Network Classification

Type of CORS network	DGNSS	Smoothed DGNSS	PDGNSS
Accuracy	1 – 3 m	appr. 0.5 m	1 – 2 cm
Observations	L1 code	L1 code, L1 carrier phase for smoothing only	L1 code, L1/L2 carrier phase for positioning
Reference Station Spacing	appr. 500 km	appr. 300 km	20 – 50 km
Real time / Post-Processing	real time	real time (and post-processing)	both
Correction generation	pseudo-ranges	pseudo-ranges or state space	state space and all measurements
Transmission media, real time	radio, wireless	communication satellites, wireless	mobile phones, wireless, ntrip (internet)
Transmission media, post-processing	not available	ftp, email	web-portal, ftp, email, fixed-line phone

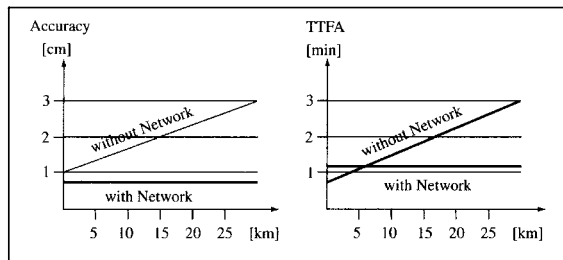




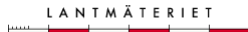
# PDGNSS CORS Network Processing



# PDGNSS CORS Network Accuracy and Promptness



Improvement of quality parameters by network approach  
(source: Seeber 2003)





## Linking CORS Networks to ITRF

- **Select one station** in the new network as the “master” or “reference” or “base”.
- At the master or the new stand-alone CORS **log data using geodetic GNSS receivers** (30 second or 1 minute rate is sufficient) for at least 24 hours, but ideally for up to 7 days.
- **Download RINEX data from the closest IGS station** or from the closest national CORS (in any case a site **with known ITRF coordinates**).
- **Process the baseline from the IGS station**, or from the national CORS, to the master using 24 hours of data. If data has been logged for several days, process the baseline for different 24-hour periods and take the mean.
- It is highly recommended to process additional baselines to the master from one or two supplementary IGS or national CORS; again take the mean.
- **Result: very accurate ITRF coordinates for the master** or the new stand-alone.
- **Preferable: Connect more than one CORS site to IGS at same time !**
- In any case: Use the same procedure to get ITRF coordinates for the rest of the CORS network
- **ITRF coordinates have to be monitored in regular intervals !!**



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## PDGPS - Real Time versus Post-Processing

### RTK – Real Time Kinematik (= real time PDGPS)

all computations are realised in real time,  
the user gets the coordinates in the field

### Post-Processing (3 possibilities)

- Same procedure as RTK, but in Post-Processing
- **Network solution** in post-processing realised by the user with own software (adjustment, may be more accurate !)
- **Online Processing Service**: network solution is computed by experts on the basis of the measurements of the user, coordinates are send back to the user



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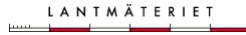
## CORS Network Examples Europe

### Sweden – SWEPOS

- more 170 stations and data download for post-processing
- network RTK and DGNS
- standard deviation: 15 mm Hz., 25 mm Vt. (realtime)
- standard deviation: sub-mm (post-processing)

### Germany

- three service providers: SAPOS, ASCOS, Trimble VRS Now
- SAPOS driven by state survey, others by companies
- network RTK and DGNS and data download for post-processing
- standard deviation: 1 to 2 cm (network RTK) up to 3m (DGNS)
- standard deviation: sub-cm (post-processing)



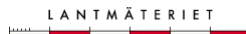
## CORS Network Examples Asia Pacific Region

### RTK networks

- Malaysia Real Time Kinematic GPS network (MyRTKnet)
- Singapore Satellite Positioning Reference Network (SiReNT)
- Hong Kong Satellite Positioning Reference Station Network" (SatRef)
- Japans GPS Earth Observation Network System (GEONET)

### Post-Processing – data download

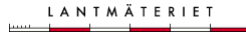
- Australian Regional GPS Network (ARGN)
- New Zealand's Global Positioning System Active Control Network (PositionZ)
- Crustal Movement Observation Network of China (CMONOC)





## ON-LINE PROCESSING SERVICES

- Processing software not available or not suitable
- Submit RINEX files for processing
- Automatic processing using data from nearby IGS stations
- Example of on-line processing services
  - Auto Gipsy (JPL) - Service provided by JPL
  - AUSPOS (Geoscience Australia) - Service provided by Geoscience Australia
  - OPUS - Service provided by NGS, USA
  - SCOUT (SOPAC) - Service provided by SOPAC, USA
  - CSRS-PPP (NRCAN GSD) - Service provided by Natural Resources, Canada



## FACT SHEETS

<http://www.fig.net/commission5/wg52/manuals.htm>

### Technical Manuals, Standards and Fact Sheets

#### Fact sheet(s) on

[GNSS CORS - Standards and Best Practices for GNSS and CORS V3.1](#)

[GNSS CORS - Reference Frames and Datums V10](#)

[GNSS CORS - Principles V2](#)

[GNSS CORS - Linking to ITRF V10](#)

[GNSS CORS - Calibration and Testing for GNSS and CORS V3.2](#)





## Contacts

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