

#### **Ultimate Advance in GNSS RTK Monitoring Accuracy**

**Joël van Cranenbroeck**, Business Development Manager - Geodetic Monitoring Leica Geosystems AG, Switzerland – Heerbrugg, GSR - EMEA

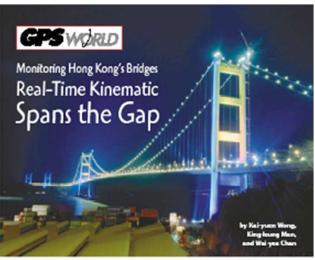
**Chris Rizos**, Professor & Head, School of Surveying & Spatial Information Systems UNSW Sydney NSW 2052, AUSTRALIA

**Vincent Lui**, Sales Manager of GNSS, BA Engineering and Taiwan Region Leica Geosystems Itd, Hong Kong SAR



#### **GNSS RTK for Monitoring Applications**

With powerful GNSS RTK processor, engineers are relaying more on that technology to get results that would even not be possible before.



Modern cable-supported bridges carry enoemous loads across great distances, in part due to their designed capability to move, ever so slightly, under varied conditions, in Hong Kong, a real-time kinematic (KTK) GPS monitoring system provides the centimeter-level accuracy, in all weather conditions, to detect bridge movements beyond normal ranges. Engineers can then conduct inspections or maintenance needed to maintain

Leica a state region is the Estigation to the accordance of the Estigation to the Es

Long Deep Tang Na Bridge and a welfding out and man superside hidge completion and man and the dots from on the expended bridge, it can are too a reveal confinement overmental and an area from a reveal confinement overturate water follows types of basis of man and automatic of filters types of basis from the analysis of the second of the second of the contraction of the second of the second of the area of the second of the second of the second of the area of the second of the second of the second of the area of the second of the secon

Alternal from Eagle response on the Institution Eagle to the Institution I

The Highway Digitation of the solitors Special Advantages on Digitation of the What I all.

New York Digitation of the What I all.

New York I all the West I all the What I all.

New York I all the West I all the Wes

#### **Bridge Acronyms**

GPS-OSIS GPS On-Structure Instrumentation System

HKSAR Hong Kong Special

Administrative Region

HyD Highways Department

KSMB Kap Shui Mun Bridge LFC-OSIS Lantau Fixed Crossing —

On-Structure Instrumentation

System

TKB Ting Kau Bridge

TMB Tsing Ma Bridge

TMCA Tsing Ma Control Area

WASHMS Wind and Structural Health

Monitoring System



Receiver atop Tsing Ma Bridge tower, with Kap Shui Mun Bridge in the distance



#### **GNSS RTK for Monitoring Applications Background**

However the distance between the GNSS monitoring stations and the GNSS base station must be kept as short as possible. There is a risk that even the GNSS base station could be located in the area subject to deformation.

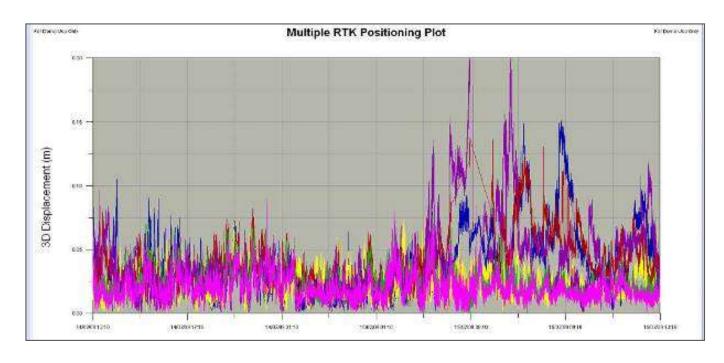
But the single RTK results that are processed even if the noise is scaled down by the short distance between the GNSS base station and the GNSS monitoring receivers still contain biases from the remaining un-modelled atmospheric corrections.





## **GNSS RTK for Monitoring Applications Background**

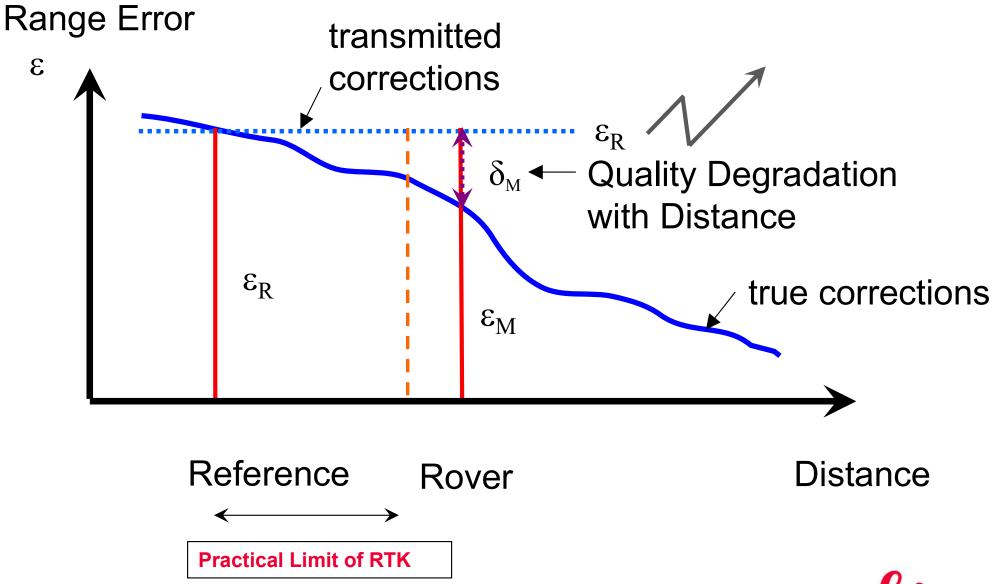
Projects located in the low latitude band can be compromised with high and unpredictable ionosphere turbulences in the afternoon period of time.



The noise in the results is induced by the severe atmospheric turbulences in the low latitude band. In that case the time series are difficult to be correctly interpreted. Is that a noise or a signal?



#### **Distance Dependency**

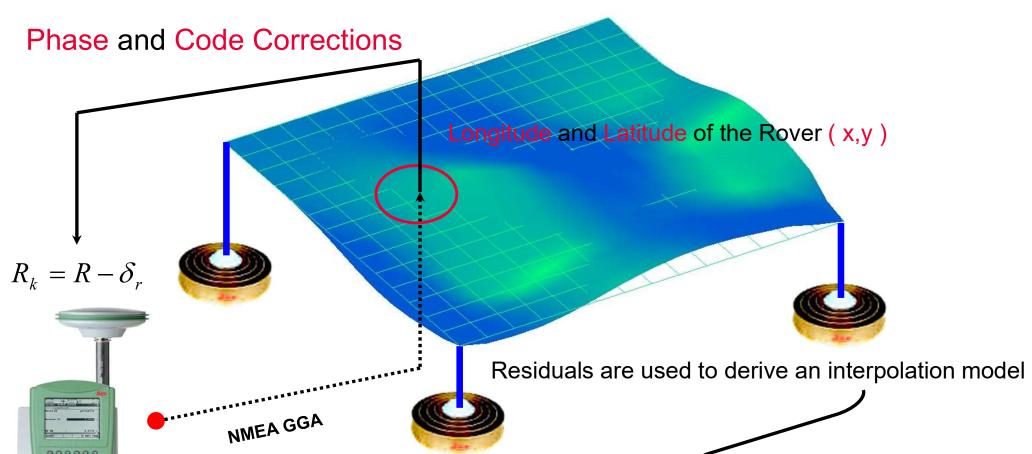




#### **Derived Observation Corrections**

$$\delta_{r0} = \alpha (N_0(\varphi - \varphi_R) + E_0(\lambda - \lambda_R)\cos(\varphi_R))$$

$$\delta_{r1} = \beta \cdot H(N_1(\varphi - \varphi_R) + E_1(\lambda - \lambda_R)\cos(\varphi_R))$$

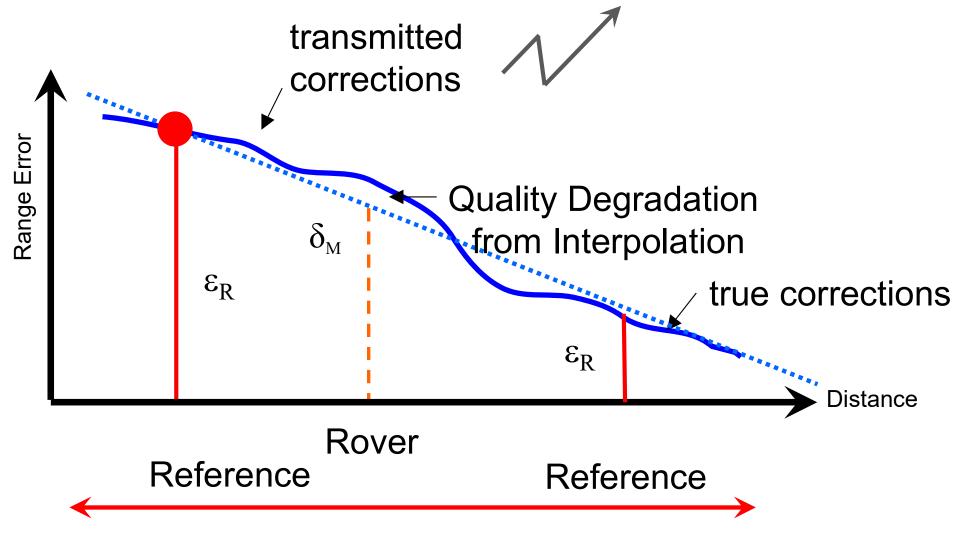


Typically ~ 80 km

- when it has to be **right** 

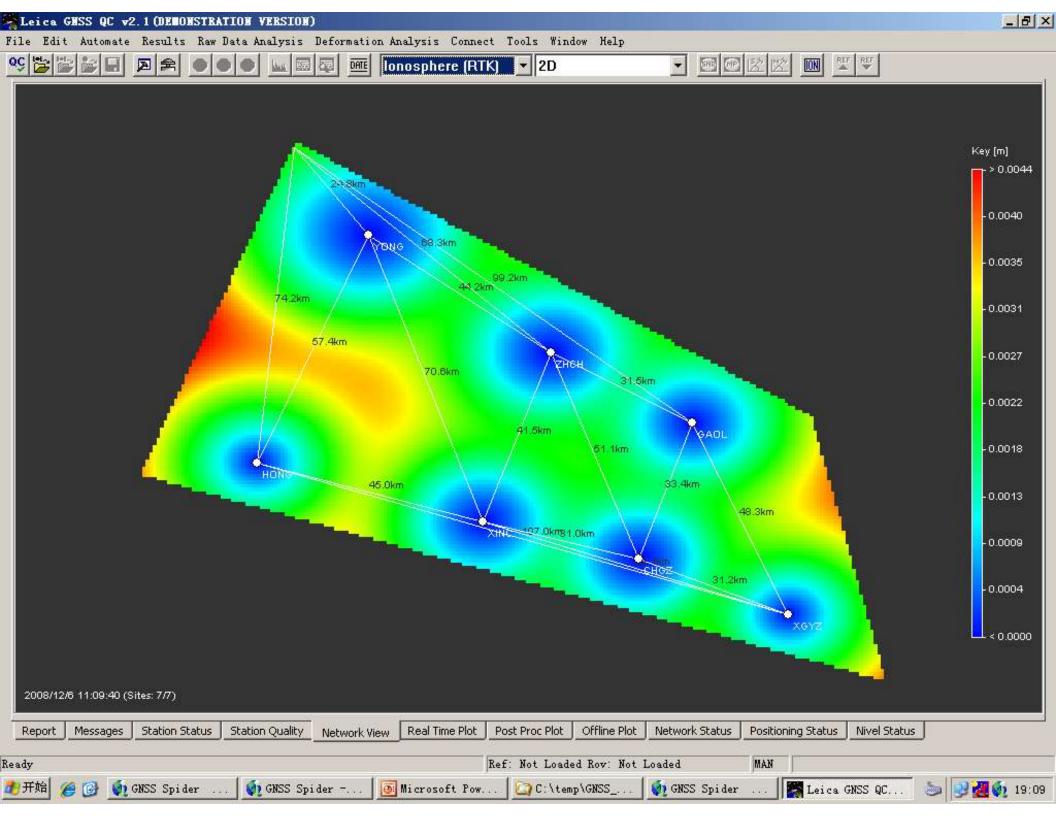


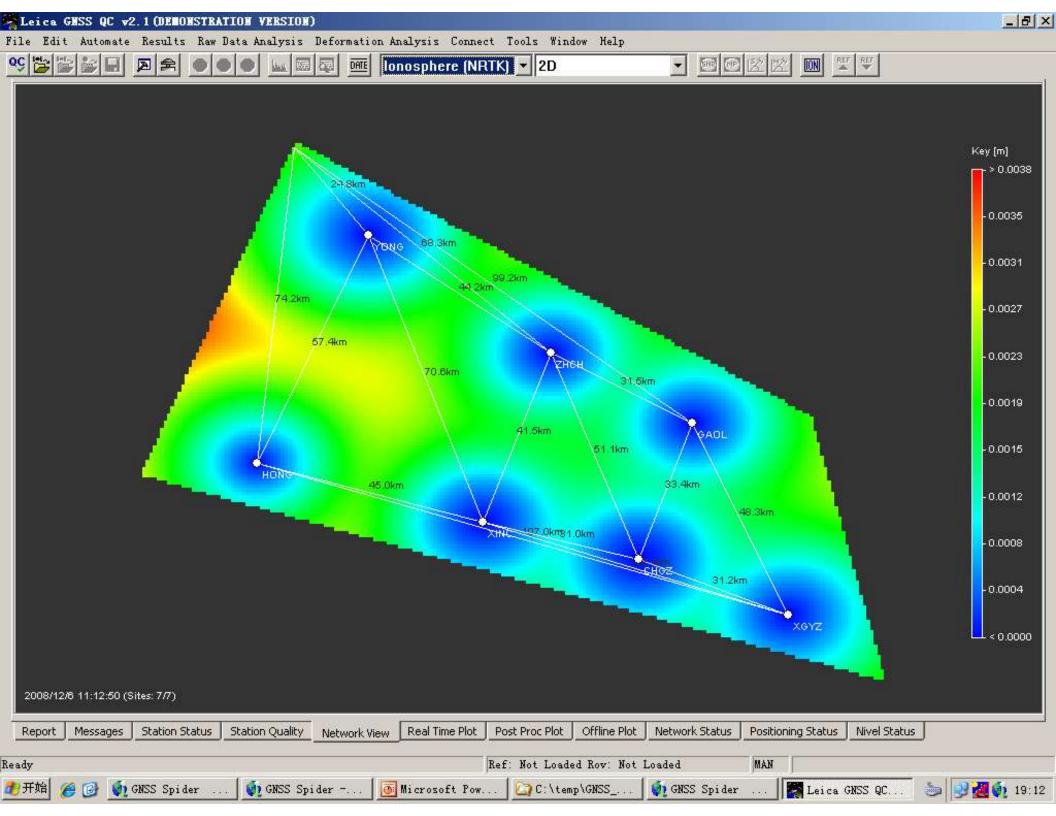
#### Master Station(s) in MAX

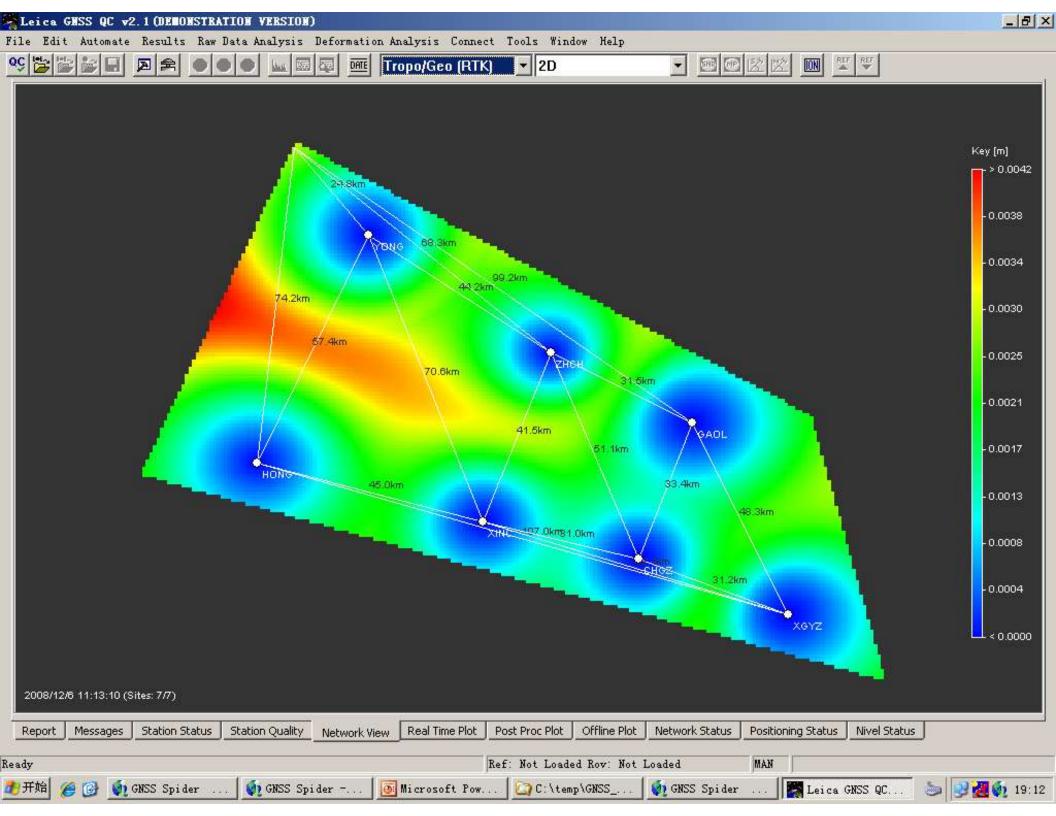


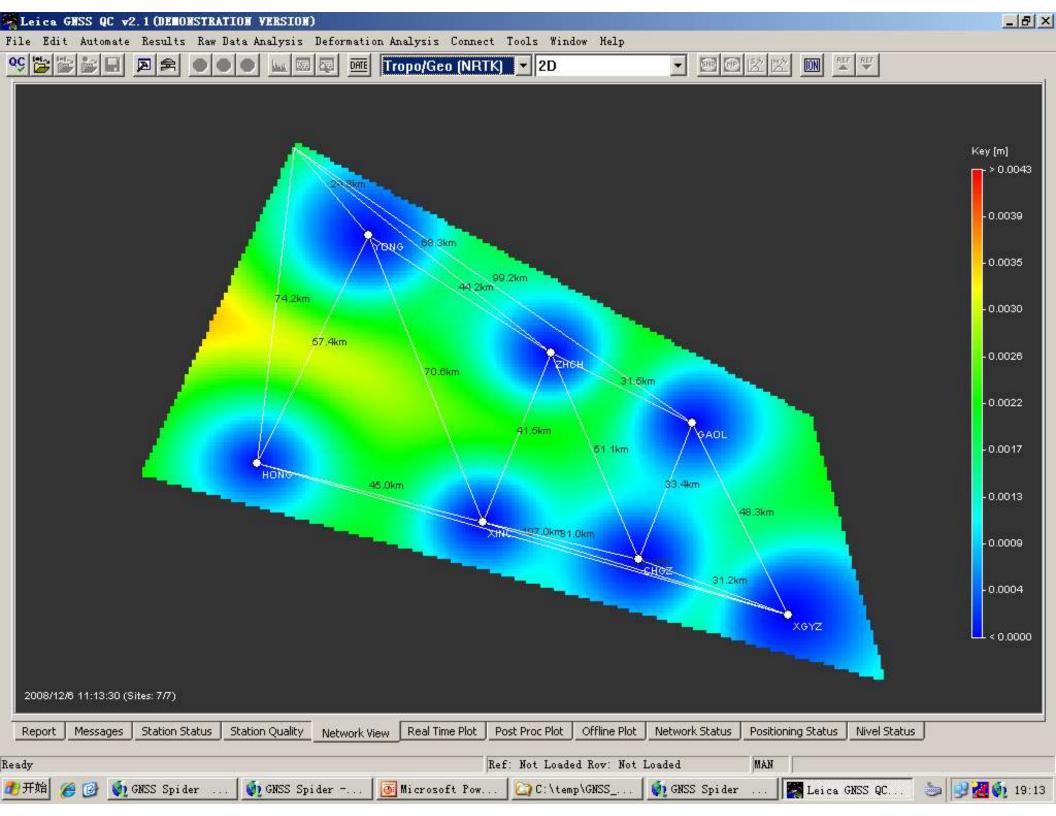
With a GNSS Network RTK (interpolation & extrapolation) no more distance dependency. The choice of the Master Station can be any Reference station selected within the cell.

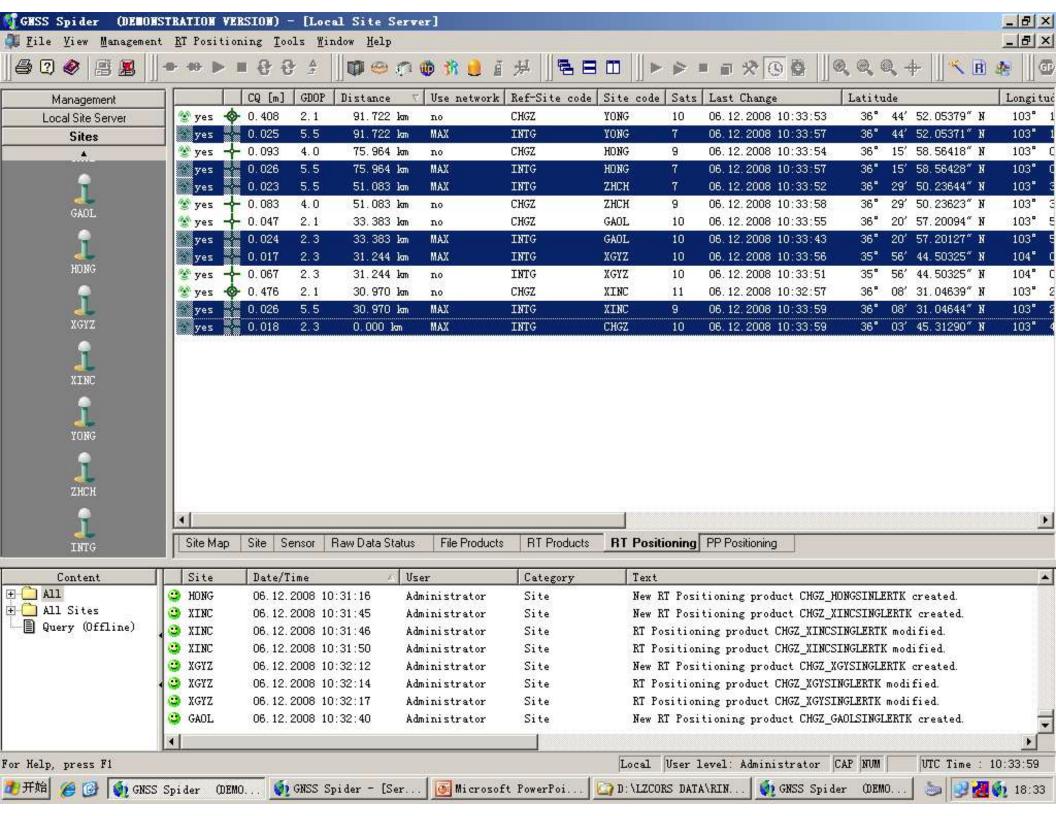


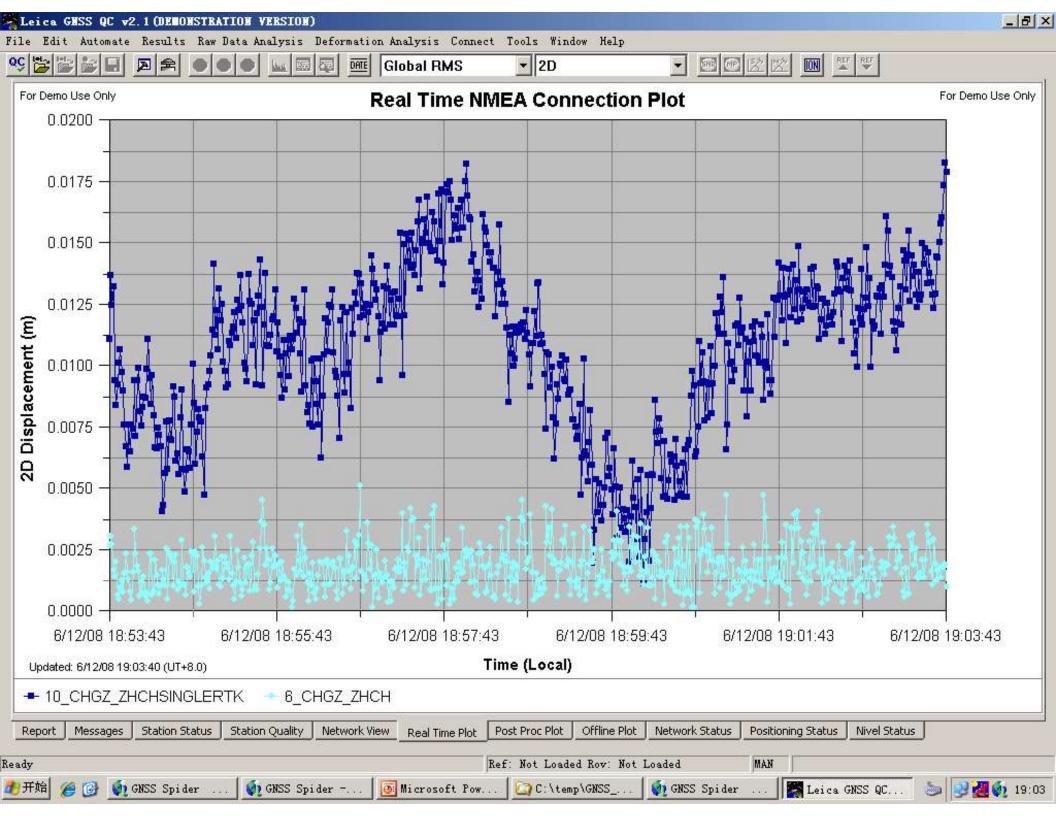












#### Practical trial in Hong Kong, PR China Seawall Monitoring, CEDD Ports Work

#### **Objectives:**

- Ensure safety of seawalls in HK
- Total 120km seawalls in HK
- Monitoring by traditional manual methods are time consuming and manpower involved with human life risk in typhoon periods.
- Real-time displacement presentation
- Multiple levels auto alert
- Fully automatic, day and night, 24/7

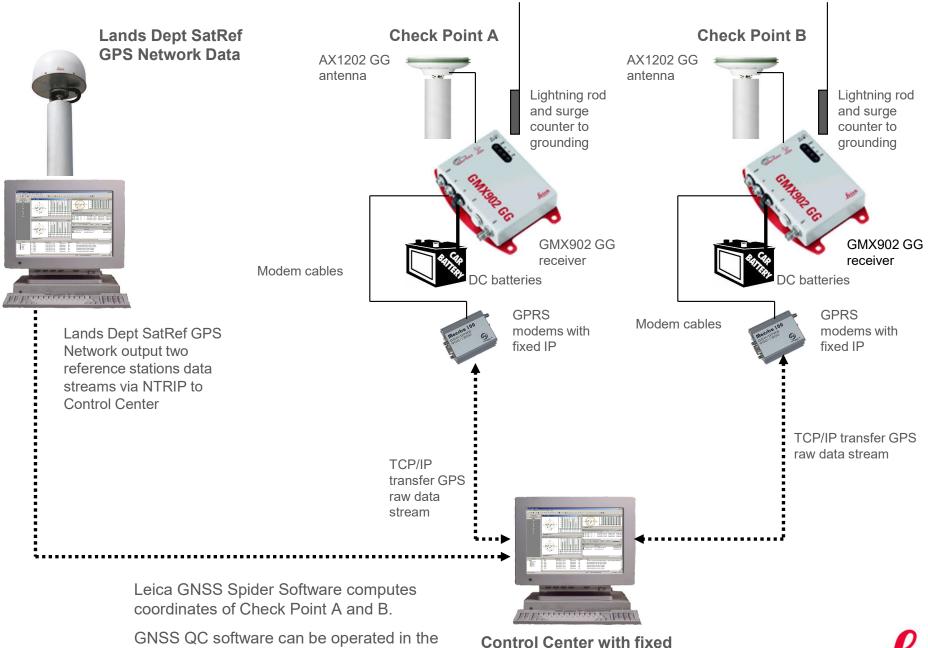


Seawall infrastructure in Hong Kong, PR China



#### **GNSS Seawall Monitoring System Diagram**

computer for data presentation & alarming





IP Internet Connection - when it has to be right

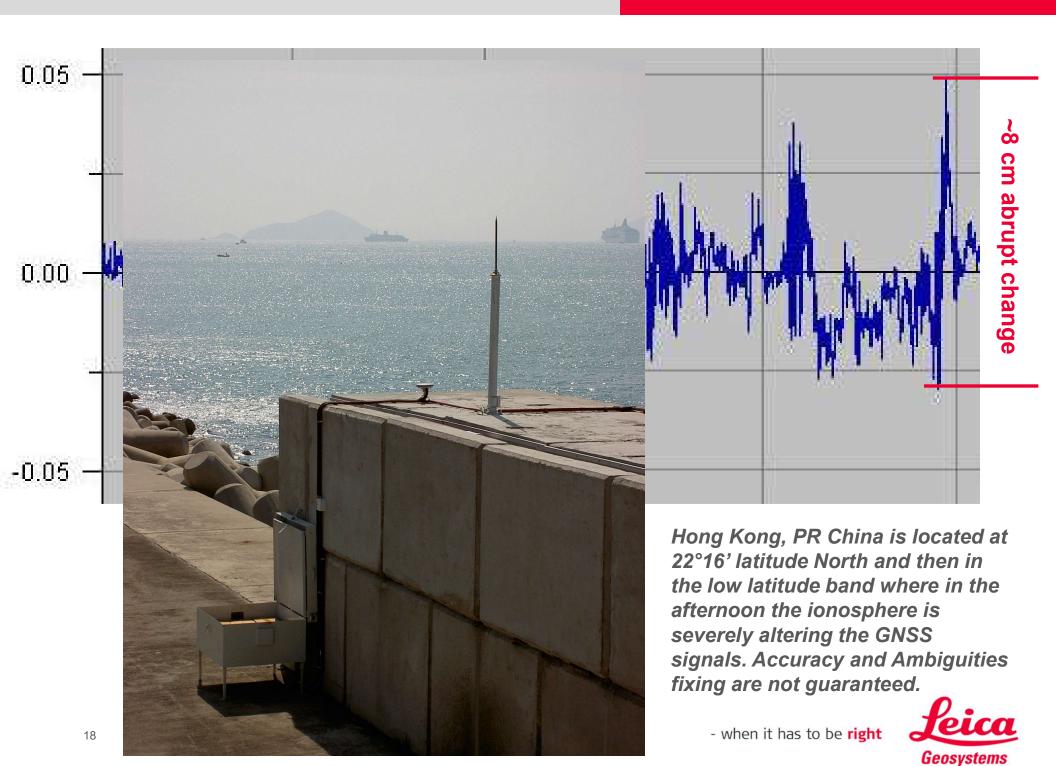


in Hong Kong, PR China

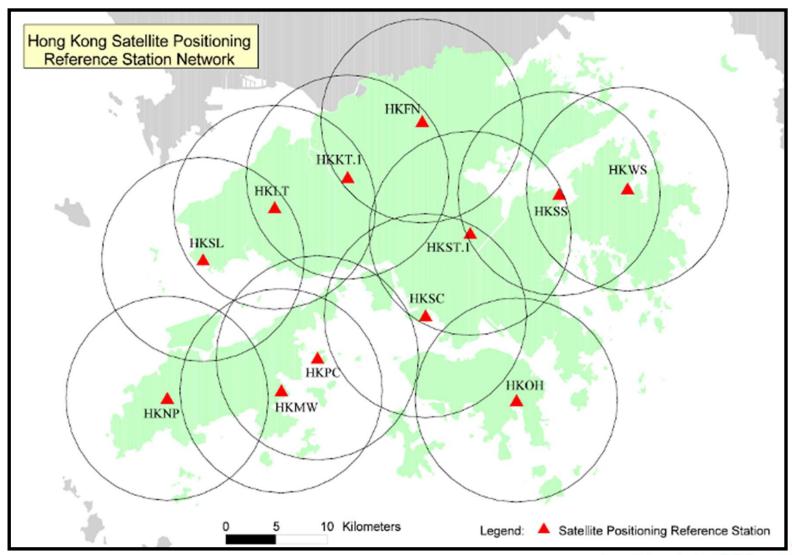
- when it has to be **right** 





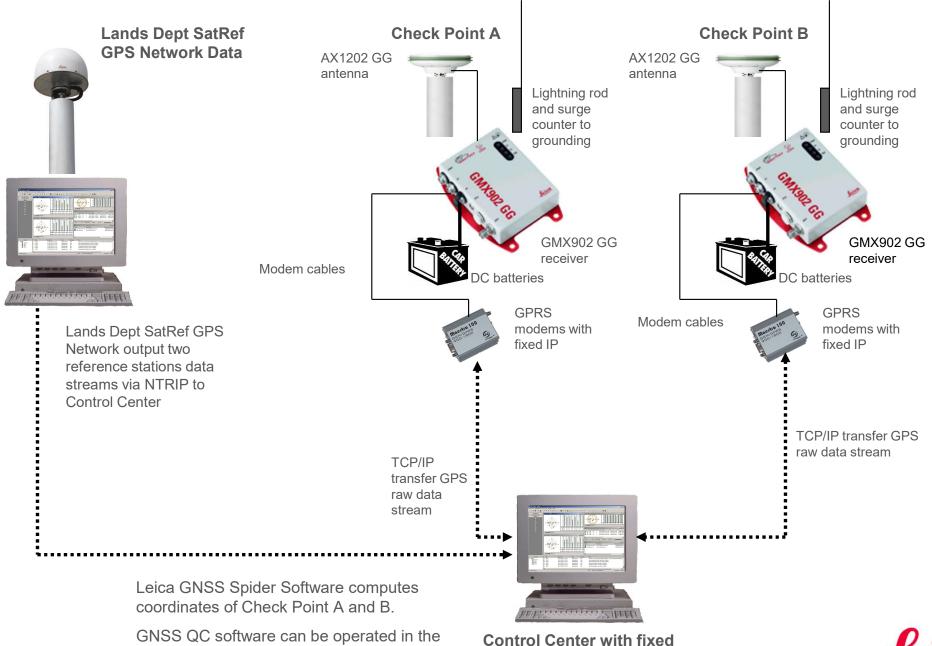


#### Reference Station Data from HK SatRef Network Own by the HK Lands Dept



Geosystems

#### From GNSS Single RTK Seawall Monitoring System Diagram to ...

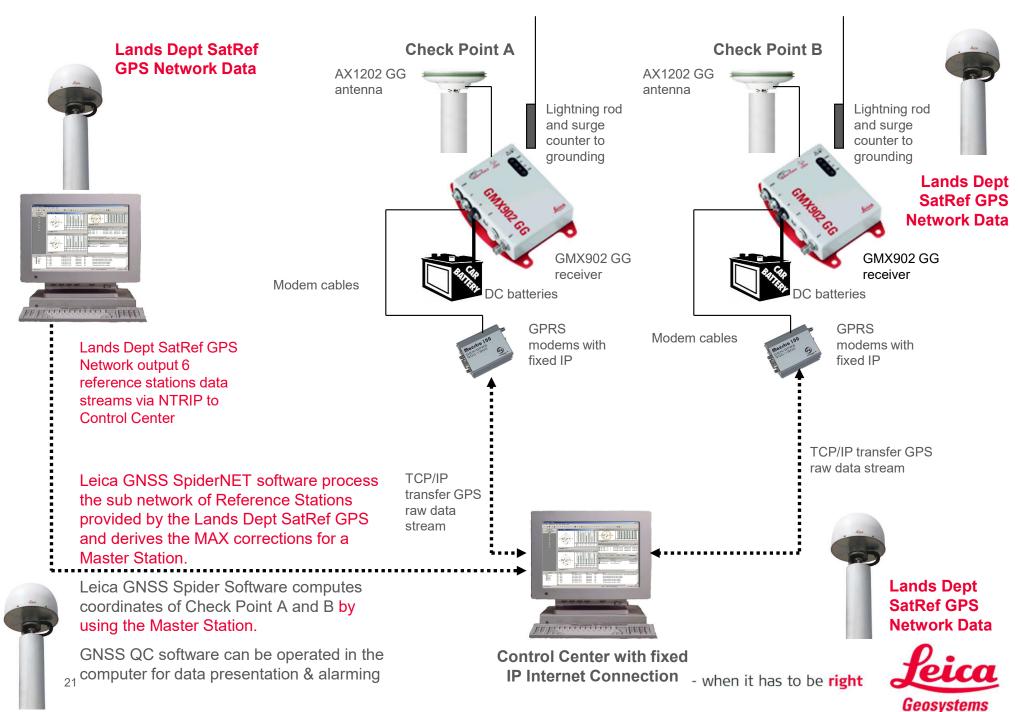




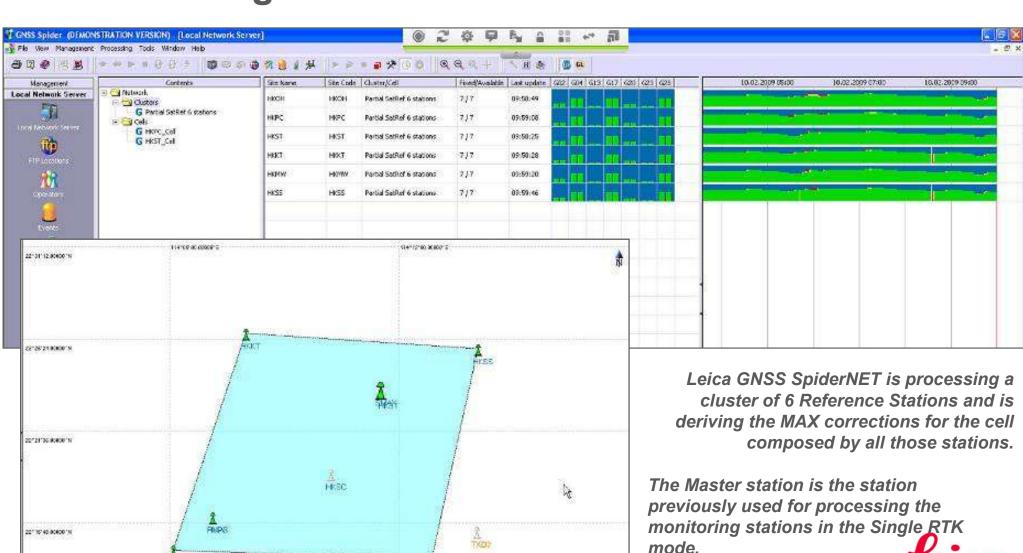
IP Internet Connection - when it has to be right

computer for data presentation & alarming

#### **GNSS Network RTK aided Seawall Monitoring System Diagram**



## Leica GNSS SpiderNET for Network RTK Processing in Real Time L1 & L2 GPS data



HIGH

- when it has to be right

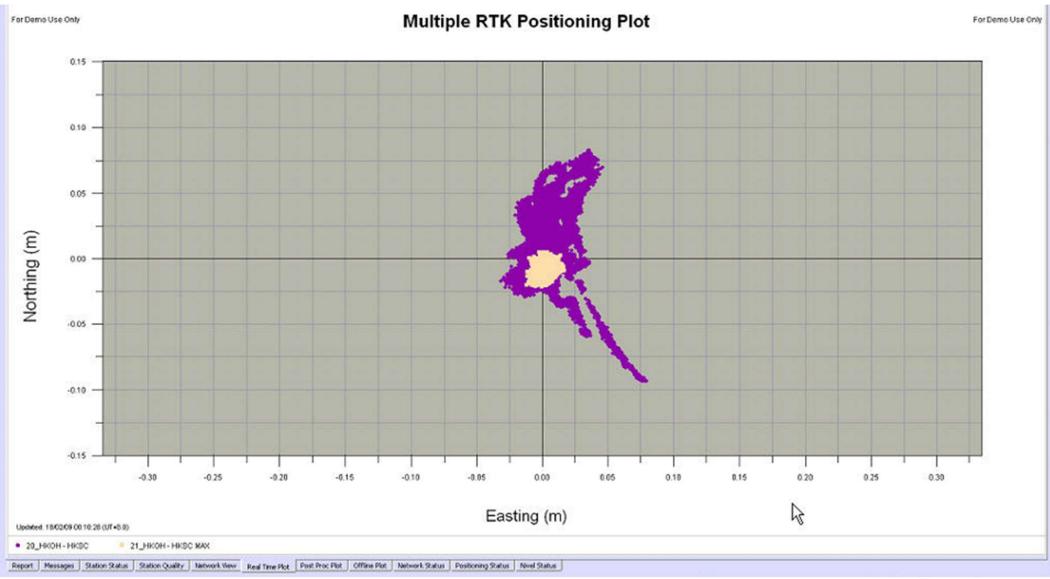
Geosystems

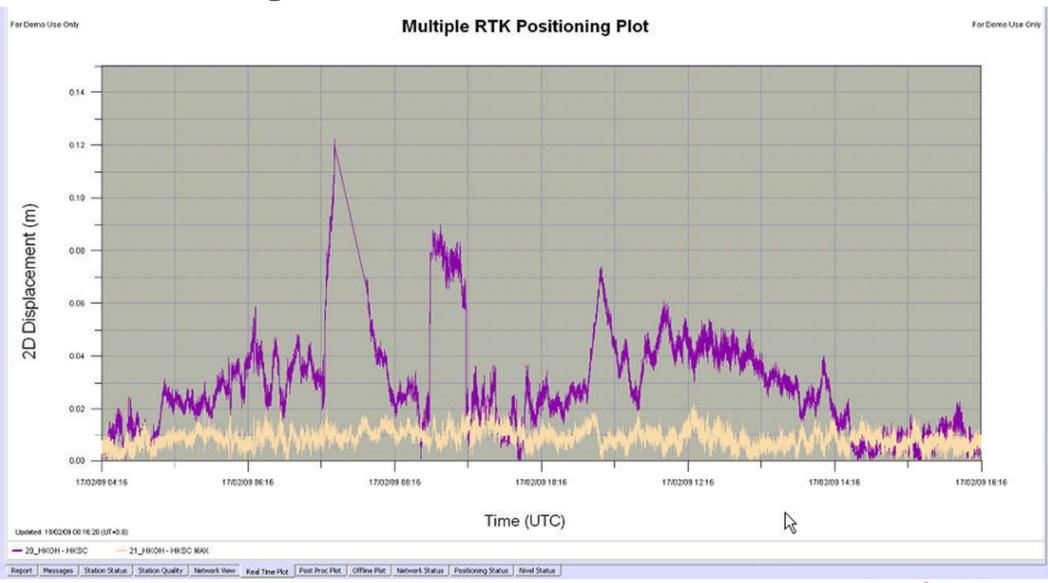
## Leica GNSS Spider Site Server Positioning option Processing in Real Time L1 & L2, L1 only GPS data

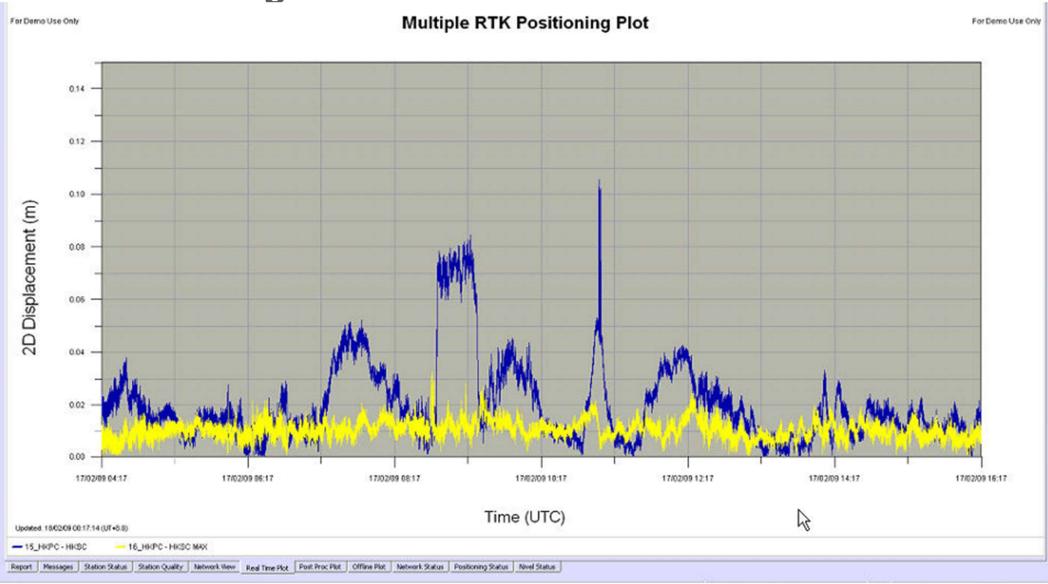
	CQ[m]	GDOP	Sats	Last Change	Latitude	Longitude	Height	Distance	Product Name	Site code
yes -	0.017	2.7	8	18.02.2009 00:26:33	22° 19' 19,81894" N	114° 08' 28.27695" E	20.2268	11.419 km	HKPC - HKSC	HKSC
a yes ~	0.013	2.7	8	18.02.2009 00:25:47	22° 19' 19.81907" N	114° 08′ 28.27663″ E	20,2210	11.419 km	HKPC - HKSC MAX	HKSC
🥸 yes 🕂	0.019	2.7	8	18,02,2009 00:26:28	22° 19' 19.81923" N	114° 08' 28.27652" E	20.2247	9,233 km	HKST - HKSC	HKSC
yes y	0.013	2,7	8	18.02.2009 00:25:58	22° 19' 19.81912" N	114° 08' 28.27657" E	20.2220	9,233 km	HKST - HKSC MAX	HKSC
yes	0.014	2.7	8	18.02.2009 00:26:26	22° 19' 19.81953" N	114° 08' 28.27658" E	20.2233	12.211 km	HKOH - HKSC	HKSC
o yes 😙	0.013	2,7	8	18.02.2009 00:26:32	22° 19' 19.81906" N	114° 08' 28.27667" E	20.2282	12,211 km	HKOH - HKSC MAX	HKSC
👺 yes 🕂	0.030	2.7	8	18.02.2009 00:26:21	22° 19' 19.81934" N	114° 08' 28.27652" E	20,2130	9,233 km	HKST - HKSC L1 Only	HKSC
yes 🧡	0.018	2.7	8	18.02.2009 00:25:58	22° 19' 19.81917" N	114° 08' 28.27654" E	20,2231	9.233 km	HKST - HKSC MAX L1 Only	HKSC
愛 yes →	0.020	2.7	8	18.02.2009 00:26:02	22° 19′ 19.81893″ N	114° 08' 28.27689" E	20.2178	11.419 km	HKPC - HKSC L1 Only	HKSC
o yes 😙	0.016	2.7	8	18.02.2009 00:25:47	22° 19' 19.81908" N	114° 08' 28.27662" E	20,2231	11.419 km	HKPC - HKSC MAX L1 Only	HKSC
🥙 yes 🕂	0.020	2.7	8	18.02.2009 00:26:26	22° 19′ 19.81946″ N	114° 08' 28.27660" E	20.2222	12.211 km	HKOH - HKSC L1 Only	HKSC
yes	0.018	2.7	8	18.02.2009 00:26:32	22° 19' 19.81912" N	114° 08' 28.27668" E	20.2276	12,211 km	HKOH - HKSC MAX L1 Only	HKSC

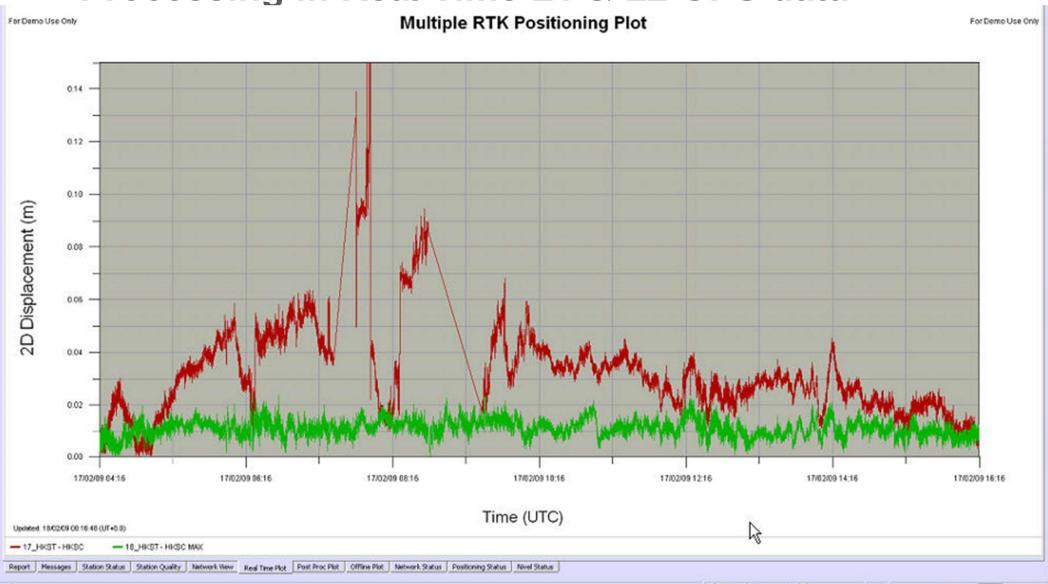
Leica GNSS Spider Site Server with the Positioning option allows the operator to process any combination of baselines between the reference stations and the monitoring stations by using L1 & L2 or L1 only and by using different strategies to solved the ambiguities in real time. The different baselines are processing using the Single RTK mode and the MAXMoM mode (MAX corrections issues of the SpiderNET Server)

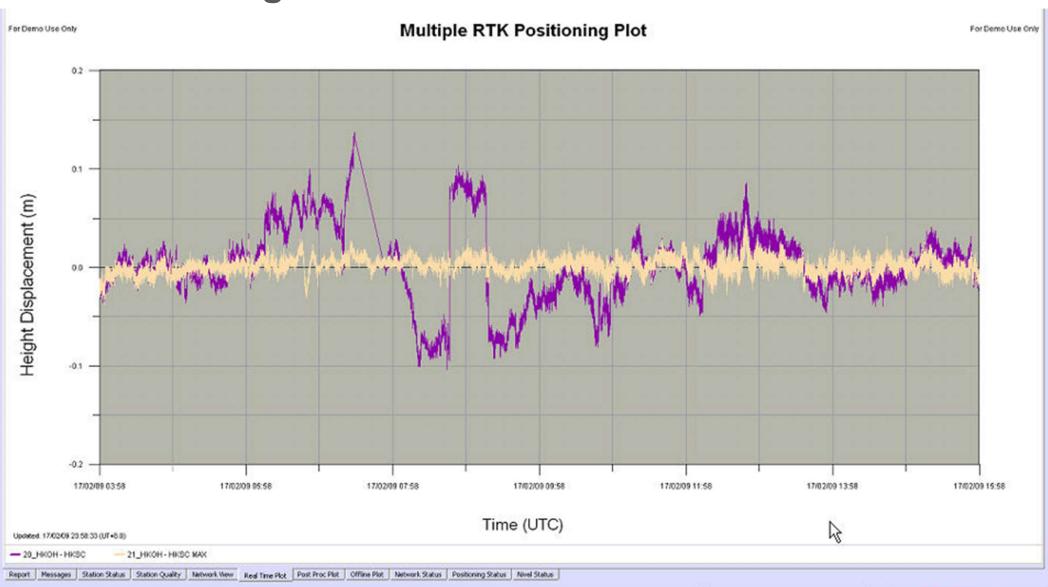


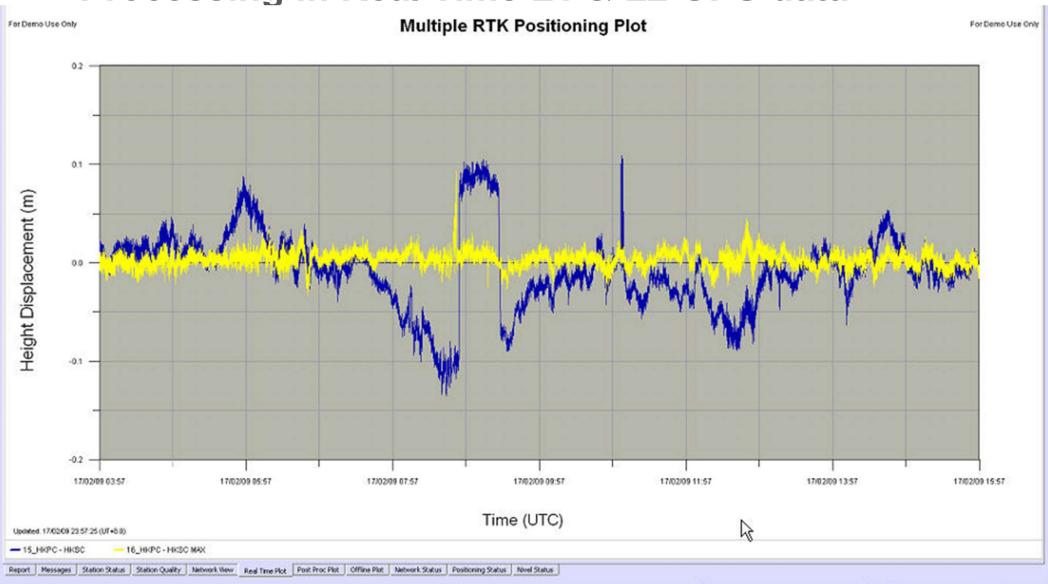


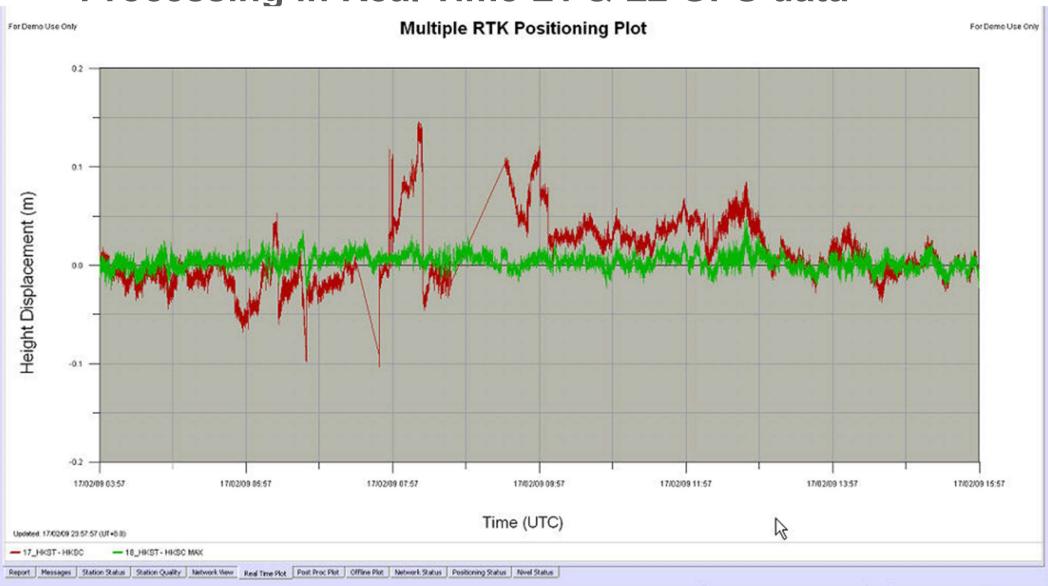


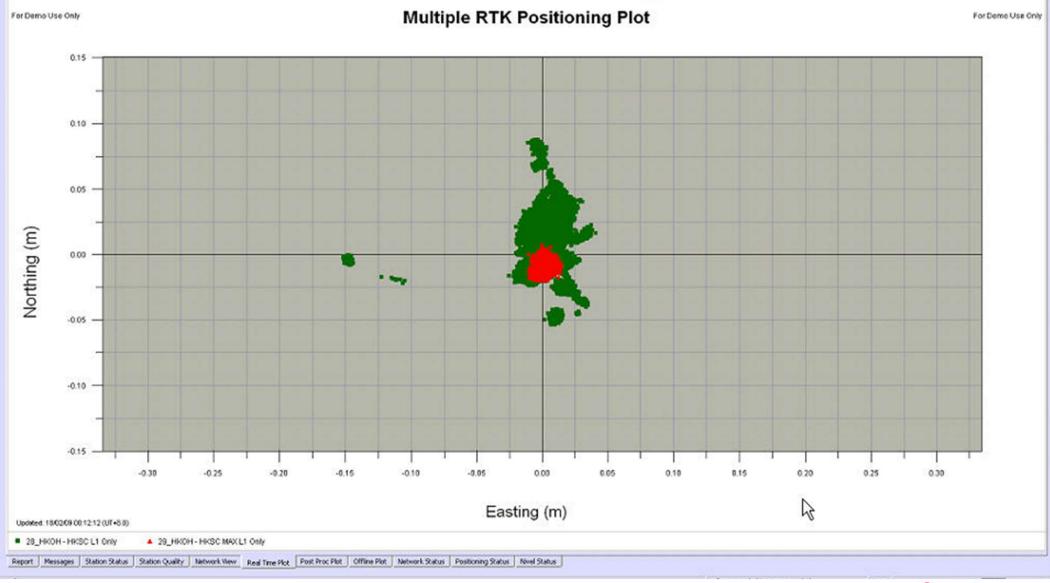


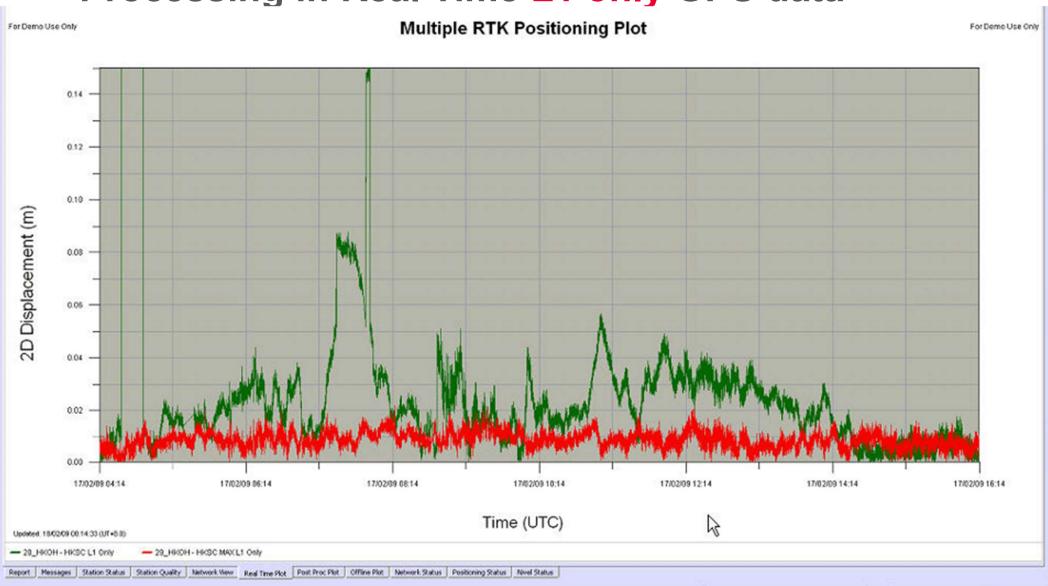


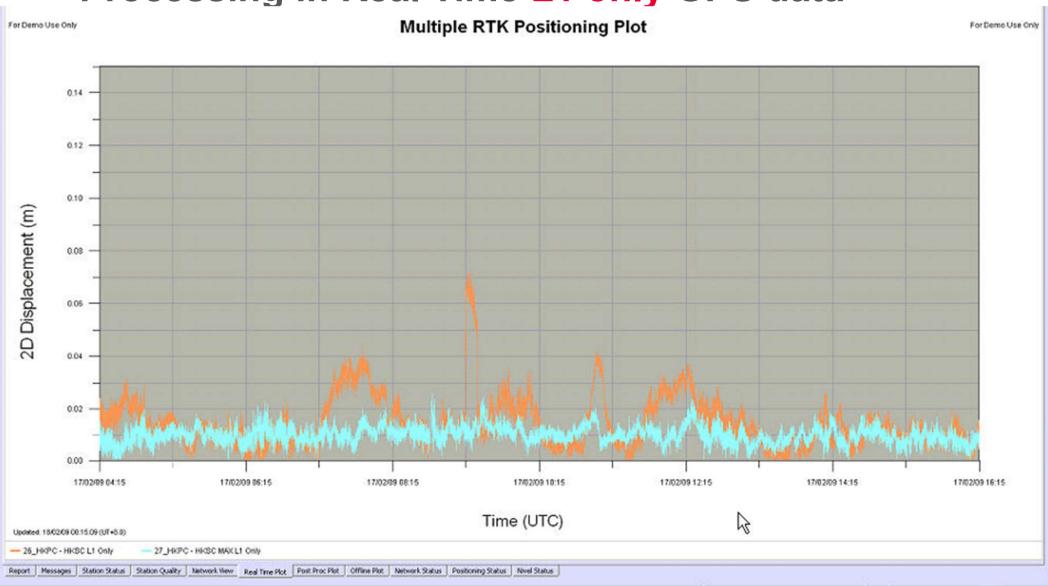


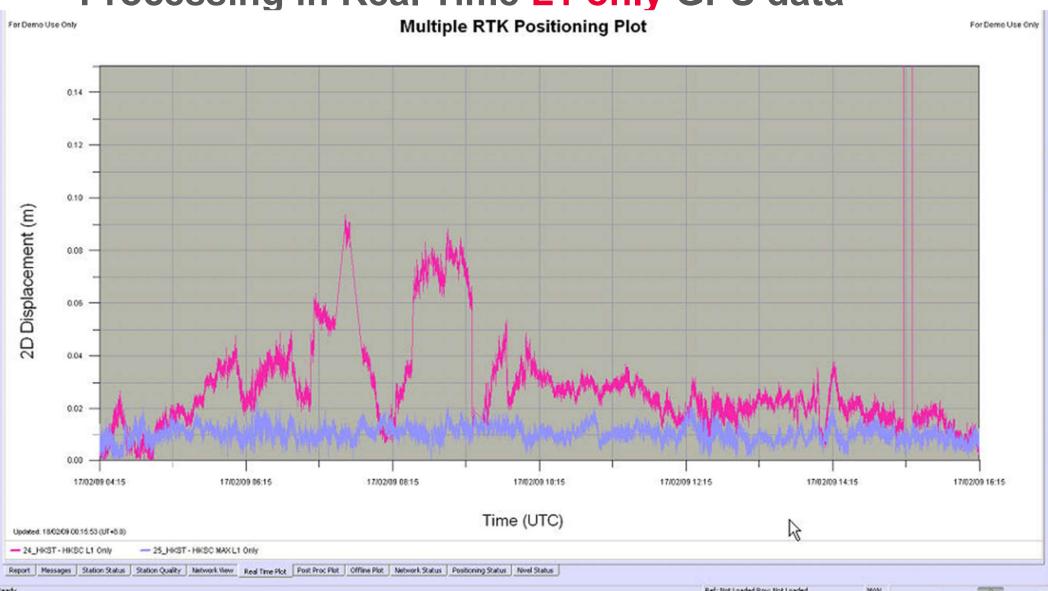


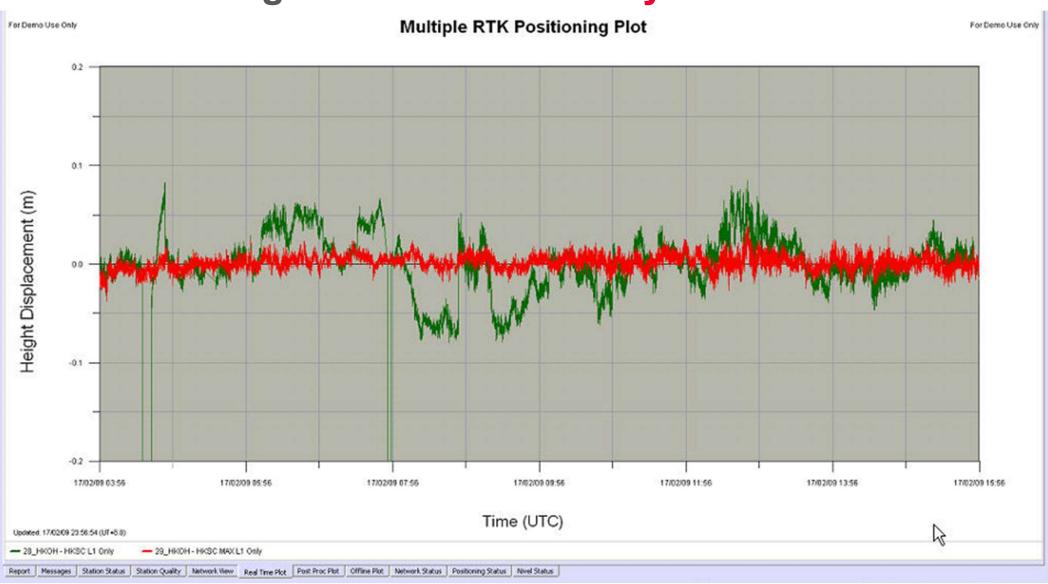


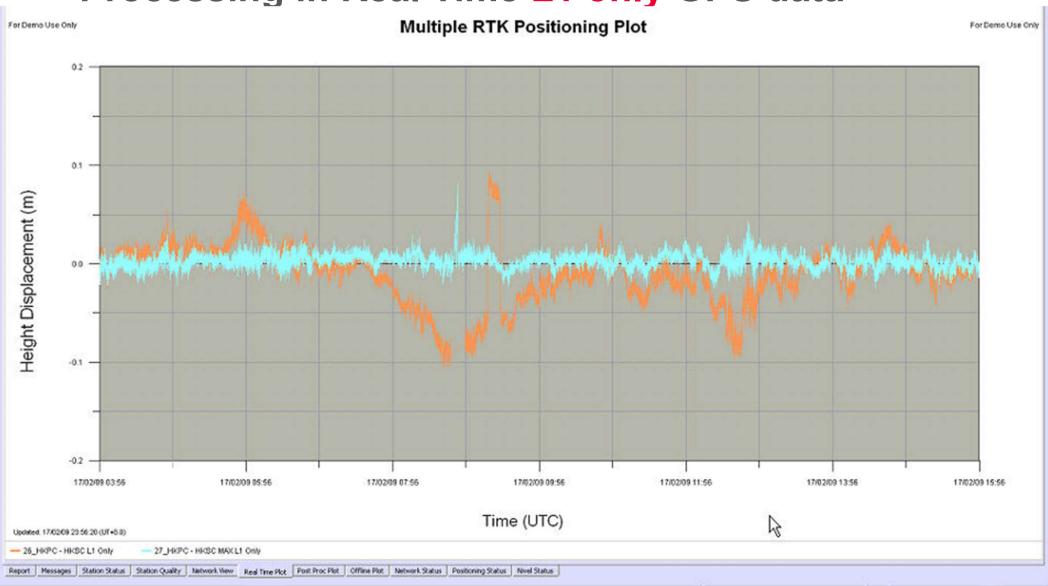


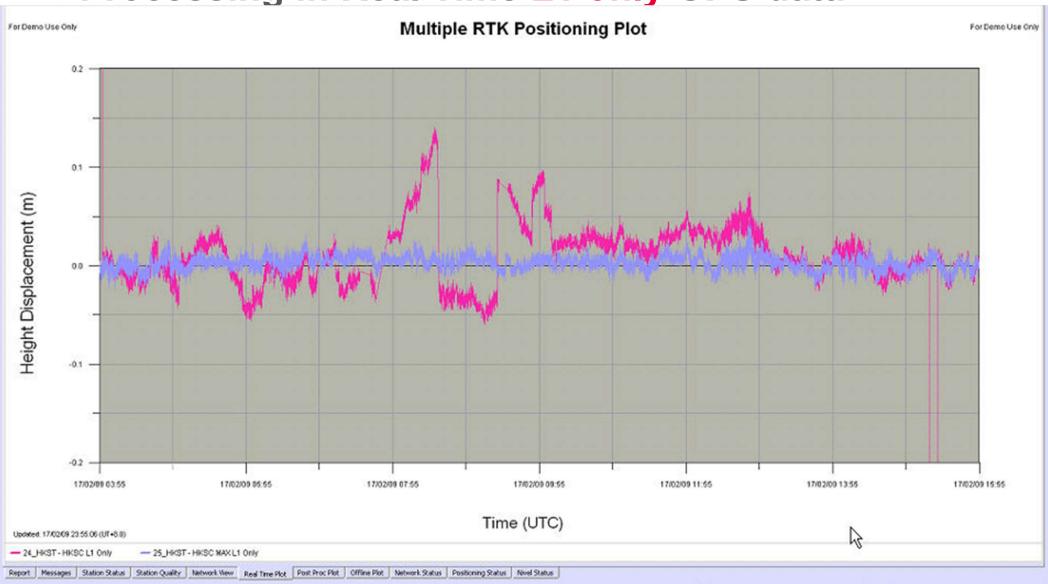












#### **Conclusions and Prospective**

The practical results are demonstrating that the combination of GNSS Network RTK resources within a GNSS Monitoring projects have outstanding advantages:

- Maximum (unbiased) accuracy and reliability with effective quality indicators that allow the responsible of a monitoring project to better control the operations and the results.
- The lonely solution for projects located in the low latitude band where the ionosphere turbulences are affecting severely the signals processing.
- Possibility to mix dual frequency receivers (GNSS Network) with affordable single frequency receivers for slow motion operations.
- No need of networked baselines adjustment.
- No need to establish single base station in urban area (obstructions) for high rise building monitoring and bridge monitoring projects e.g.
- The authors are working on other projects that will be reported in FIG Sydney



Many thanks for your attention ...

Càm on rât nhiêu ...

Joël van Cranenbroeck
Chris Rizos and
Vincent Lui
Hanoi, October 2009



when it has to be right