



Carrier Phase Ambiguity Resolution for Ship Attitude Determination and Dynamic Draught

3-5-2010 Gabriele GIORGI¹, Tim P. GOURLAY², Peter J.G. TEUNISSEN^{1,3}, Lennard HUISMAN³, Kim KLAKA²

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Challenge the future



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Single baseline attitude determination: the Compass solution

Applications:

- Land
- Sea
- Air
- Space

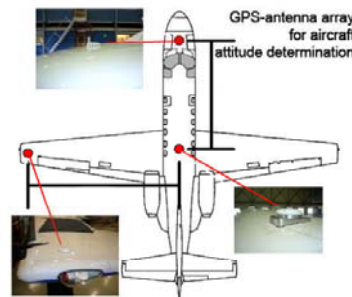


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Motivation of the work

- Single-frequency solutions are of interests for many different applications (e.g. low-power, low-cost)
- The ambiguity resolution process is particularly challenging
- A constrained (non-linear) method is given to tackle the GNSS-Compass problem
- We explore the performance of the Constrained LAMBDA method for maritime applications - ship attitude determination and dynamic draught -



Presentation outline

- The observation model: functional and stochastic model of the GNSS observables
- The LAMBDA method and its Constrained version
- Kinematic experimental results: navigation in the Hong Kong harbor
- Conclusions

Modeling the GNSS observations

- 2 antennae tracking the same $n+1$ satellites
- Double Differences on short baselines
- Gauss-Markov model:

$$E(\mathbf{y}) = A\mathbf{a} + B\mathbf{b} \quad ; \quad D(\mathbf{y}) = Q_{yy} \quad ; \quad \mathbf{a} \in \mathbb{Z}^n, \quad \mathbf{b} \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$\lambda(\lambda)$	Wavelength (m)	\mathbf{y}	Vector of phase and code observables (2n)
$D(\lambda)$	Dispersion operator	\mathbf{a}	Vector of integer phase ambiguities (n)
A	Matrix of carrier wavelengths (2n x n)	\mathbf{b}	Vector of real-valued baseline coordinates (3)
B	Matrix of L1 and L2 PRN vectors (2n x 3)		
Q_{yy}	Stochastic covariance matrix (2n x 2n)		

Modeling the GNSS Compass problem

$$E(y) = Aa + Bb ; D(y) = Q_{yy} ; a \in Z^n , b \in R^3 , \|b\| = l$$

$E()$	Expectation operator	y	Vector of phase and code observables (20)
$D()$	Dispersion operator	a	Vector of integer phase ambiguities (6)
A	Matrix of carrier wavelength (20x6)	b	Vector of real-values: baseline coordinates (3)
B	Matrix of LAMBDA-scales (20x3)		
Q_{yy}	Variance-covariance matrix (20x20)		

Integer Least Squares Estimators

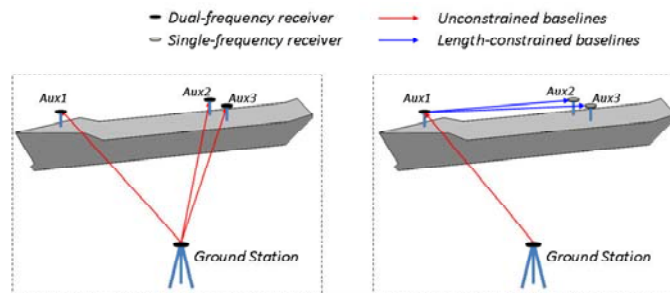
- The LAMBDA method applied to the unconstrained model

$$\tilde{a}_{LAMBDA} = \arg \min_{a \in Z^n} \left\| \hat{a} - a \right\|_{Q_{\hat{a}\hat{a}}}^2$$

- The Baseline Constrained LAMBDA method

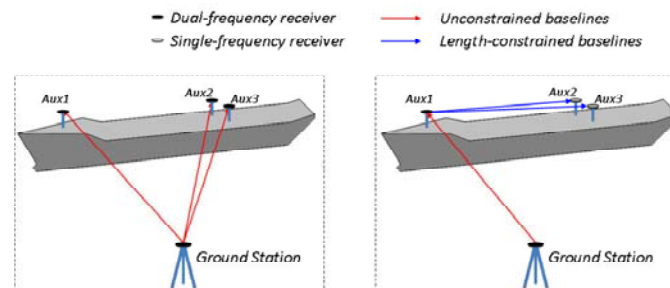
$$\tilde{a}_{C-LAMBDA} = \arg \min_{a \in Z^n} \left(\left\| \hat{a} - a \right\|_{Q_{\hat{a}\hat{a}}}^2 + \left\| \tilde{b}_i(a) - \hat{b}_i(a) \right\|_{Q_{\tilde{b}_i(a)\tilde{b}_i(a)}}^2 \right)$$

Kinematic experiment set-up: Navigation in the Hong Kong harbor

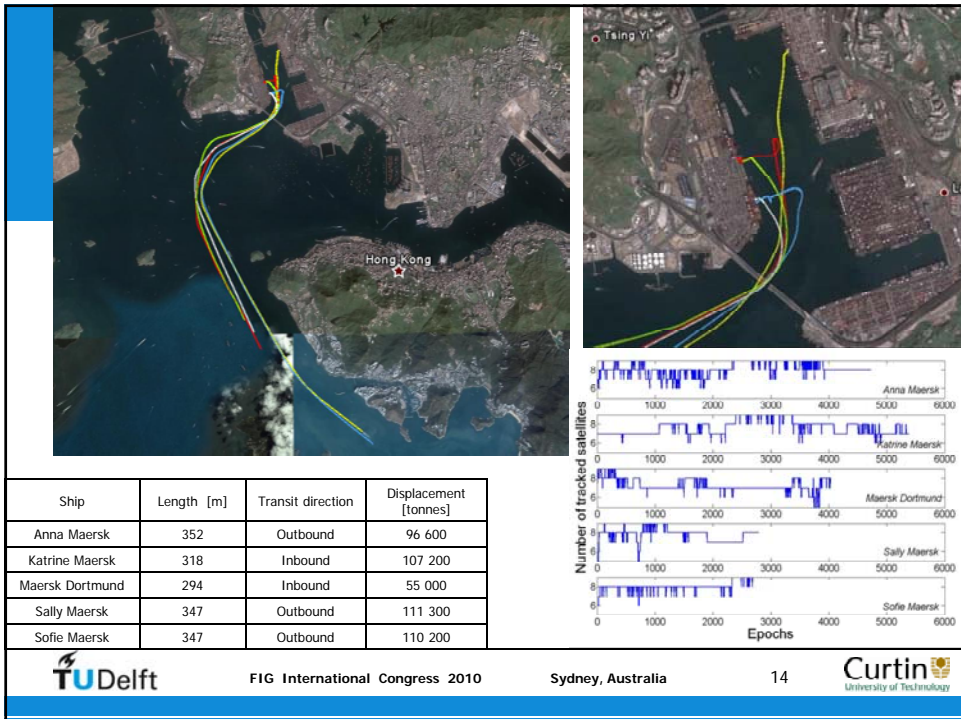
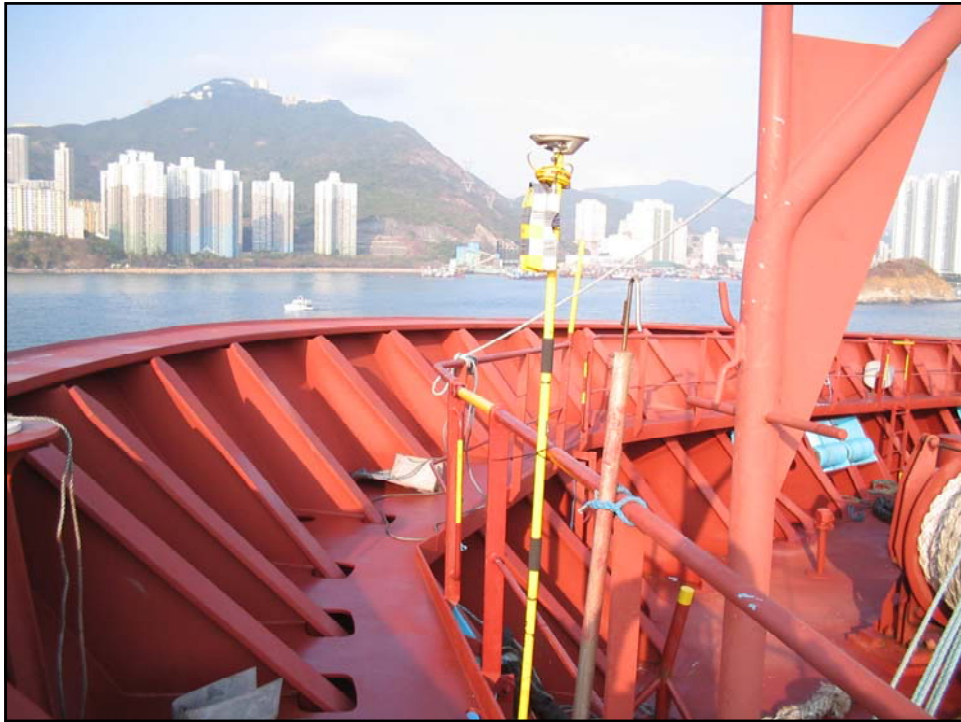


Under-Keel Clearance (UKC) estimation

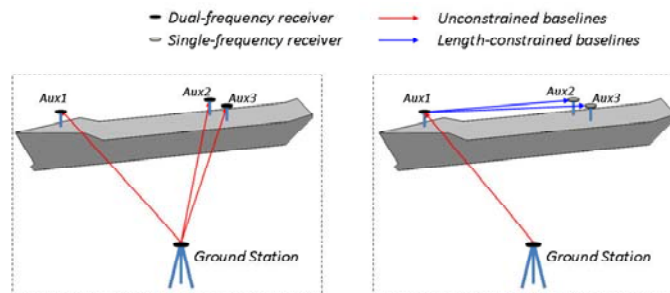
- Combination of precise **RTK solution**, **attitude estimations**, and **chart datum** provide precise **UKC estimations**:
determination of the distance between the seabottom and the deepest point of the ship







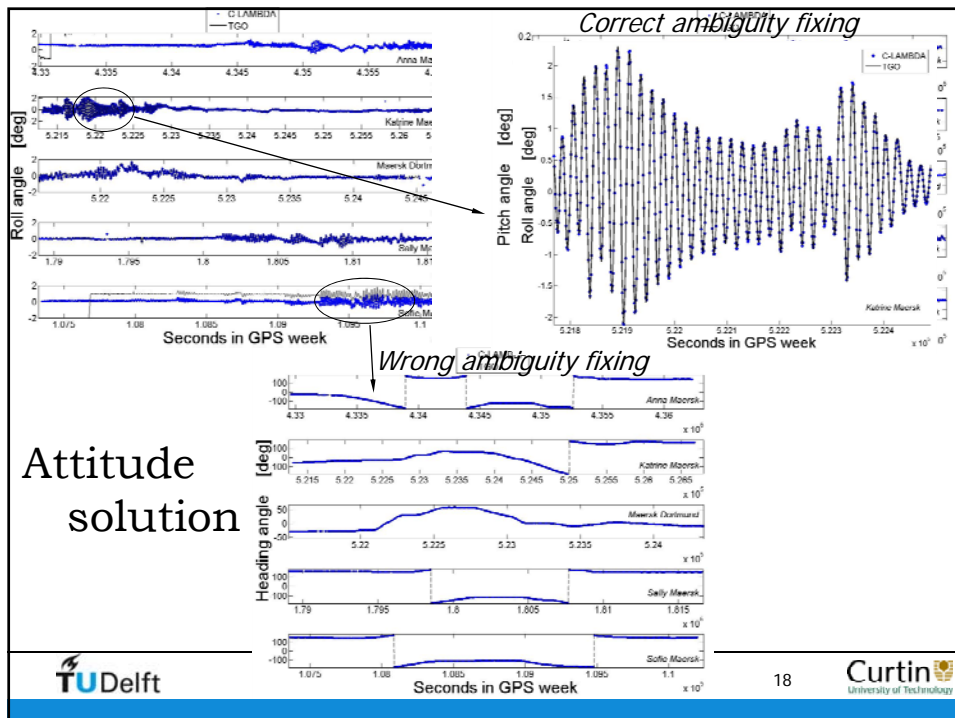
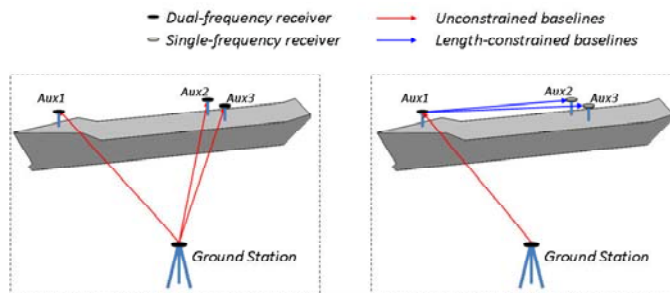
Kinematic experiment set-up: Navigation in the Hong Kong harbor



Single-frequency, single-epoch, unaided success rate

Ship	Receivers	Baseline length [m]	Single-frequency, single-epoch unaided (GPS-only) success rate	
			LAMBDA [%]	C-LAMBDA [%]
Anna Maersk (outbound)	Port-Bow	253.65	14.5	55.3
	Stbd-Bow	249.48	35.2	78.9
	Port-Stbd	36.565	26.1	68.6
Katrine Maersk (inbound)	Port-Bow	213.91	16.4	76.4
	Stbd-Bow	213.86	16.8	75.7
	Port-Stbd	42.515	38.5	93.4
Maersk Dortmund (inbound)	Port-Bow	223.51	14.1	61.5
	Stbd-Bow	223.53	17.6	75.6
	Port-Stbd	30.27	12.1	69.8
Sally Maersk (outbound)	Port-Bow	242.23	19.9	80.5
	Stbd-Bow	242.22	16.9	71.6
	Port-Stbd	36.09	32.6	89.5
Sofie Maersk (outbound)	Port-Bow	242.21	27.6	77.4
	Stbd-Bow	242.17	29.9	77.2
	Port-Stbd	36.22	47.2	82.9

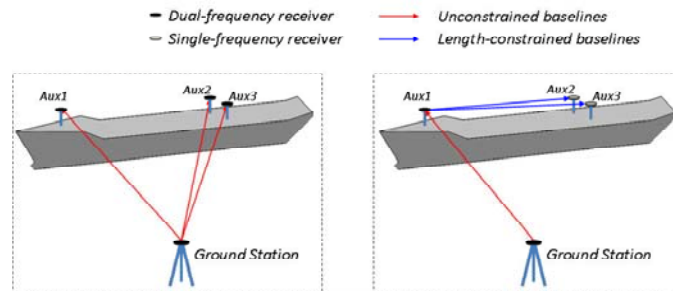
Kinematic experiment set-up: Navigation in the Hong Kong harbor



Attitude solution

Under-Keel Clearance (UKC) estimation

- Combination of precise **RTK solution**, **attitude estimations**, and **chart datum** provide precise **UKC estimations**:
determination of the distance between the seabottom and the deepest point of the ship



Summary and Conclusions

- Introduction of the constraint → C-LAMBDA method
- High robustness and reliability already for single-epoch, single-frequency, unaided, unfiltered solutions
- Improved results using (only) 1 dual frequency receiver and 2 single frequency receivers
- Very high success rate, short Time-To-Fix
- Reliable and instantaneous estimations of ship's attitude and UKC

Thanks for your attention

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