

GNSS Data Processing for High-Accuracy Positioning using Low-Cost Receiver Systems

GNSS Education Activities of CSIS

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Overview

- GNSS Trainings, Workshops and Seminars
 - Basically in Asian countries
 - Indonesia, India, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Thailand, The Philippines, Singapore, Vietnam
 - Bangladesh (planned in 2020), Egypt (FEB 2020)
 - Also, Some African Countries
 - Mozambique, Rwanda
- Webinars
 - Conduct webinars under MGA (Multi-GNSS Asia)
 - Global Access, Anybody can attend and free
 - Up to 100 participants online webinar at a time
 - Please register at <http://gnss.peatix.com>
- Joint Research and Pilot Projects
 - Low-Cost High-Accuracy GNSS Systems
 - Traffic Congestion Management
 - Traffic Monitoring
 - GNSS Signal Authentication
 - Supply-Chain Value Analysis
 - Illegal Fishing Monitoring
 - Any GNSS-based Application of your interest
- Installation of GNSS CORS
 - Install GNSS CORS in the Universities around the world for joint research, GNSS technology promotion and capacity building
- RPD (Rapid Prototype Development) Challenge during MGA (Multi-GNSS Asia)
 - Encourage students and researchers to bring solutions and business values by solving real-life problems
 - The 1st RPD Challenge was done during MGA 2018 in Melbourne, Australia on 24th OCT 2018
 - The 2nd RPD Challenge was done during MGA 2019 in Bangkok, Thailand on 27 – 29 AUG 2019
 - The 3rd RPD Challenge will be held during MGA 2020 in Bangkok, Thailand AUG 2020
- Develop Low-Cost High-Accuracy Positioning Systems (L-CHAPS)
 - Integrate low-cost receivers for RTK, PPK or PPP processing
 - Android or Raspberry Pi versions
 - Based on QZSS MADOCA Signals
 - RTKDROID : An android APP for RTK with external GNSS receiver

Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) Training, Course T-151

6 – 10 JAN 2020, AIT Conference Center, AIT, Thailand



GNSS Training, Course T-151 and GNSS for Policy and Decision Makers, Course T-131

14 – 18 January 2019

AIT Conference Center, AIT, Thailand



Special Support



Sponsors



GNSS Training at GIC/AIT, Thailand, 23 – 26 JAN 2018

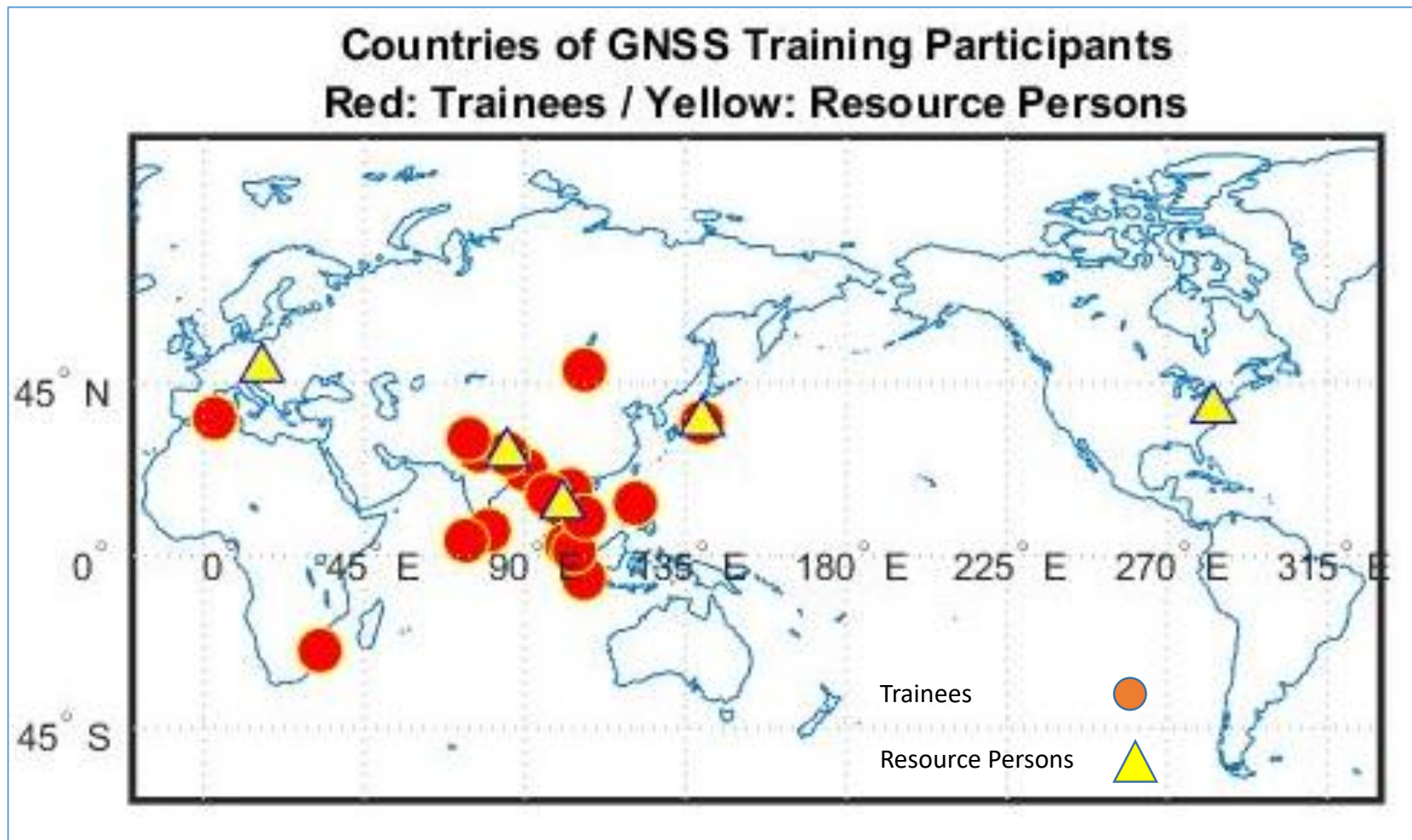


Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Japan,
Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, The Philippines, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand,
The United States of America, Vietnam
64 Participants from 15 Countries

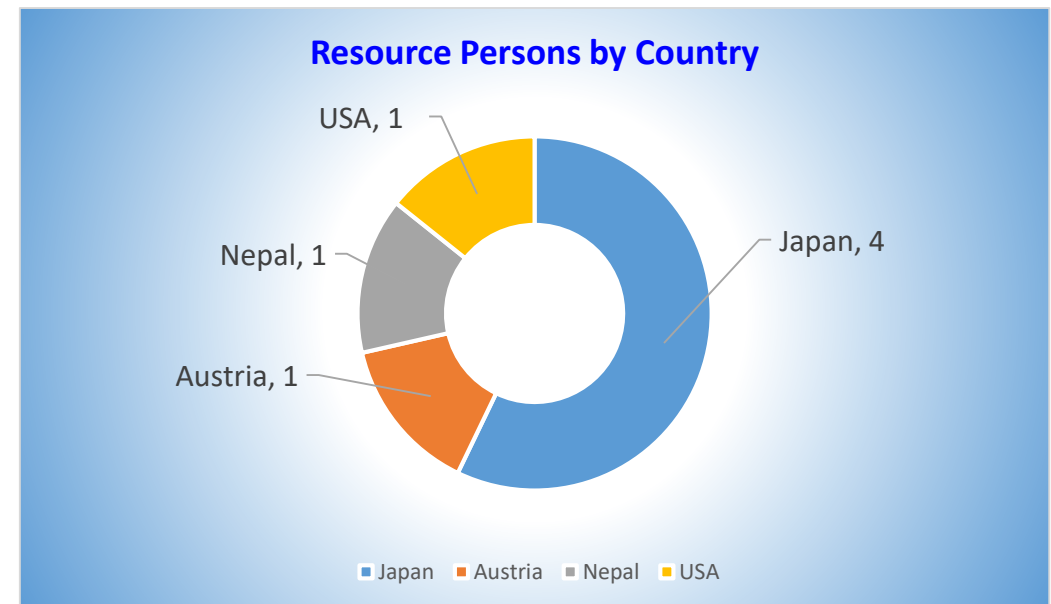
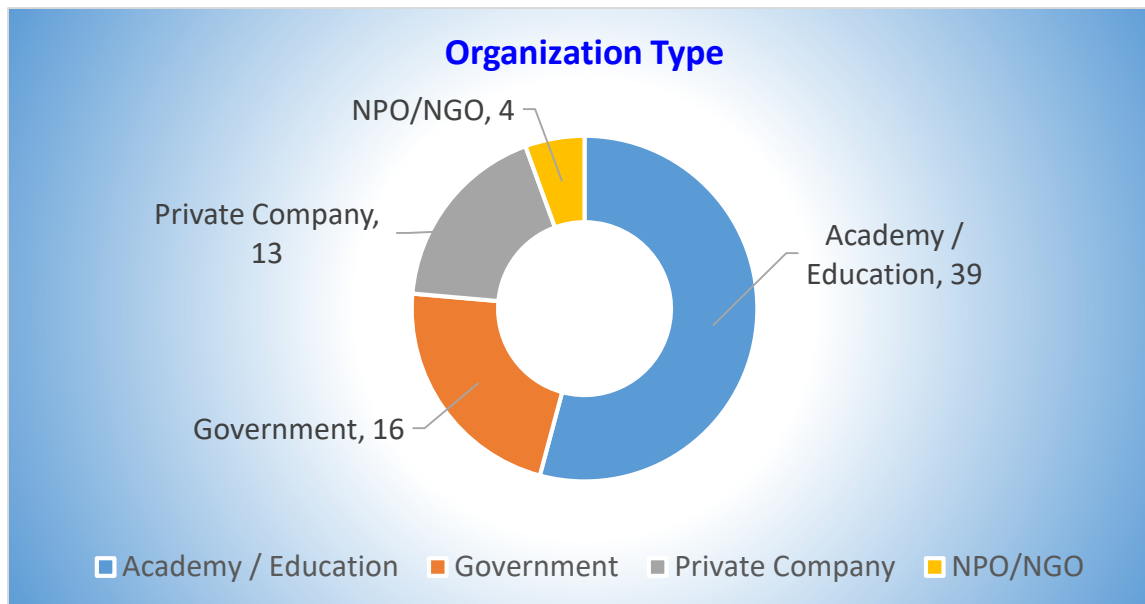
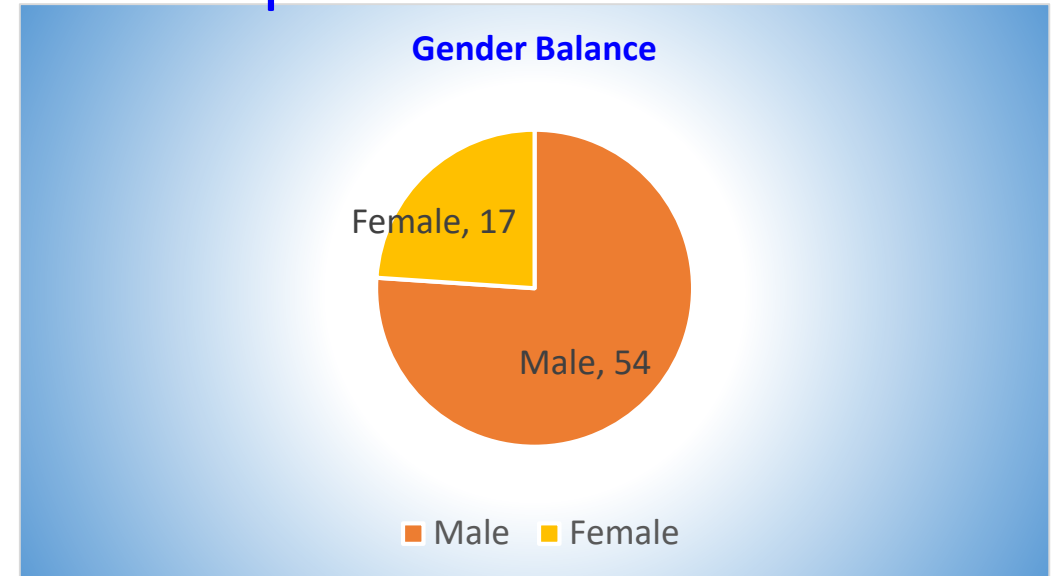
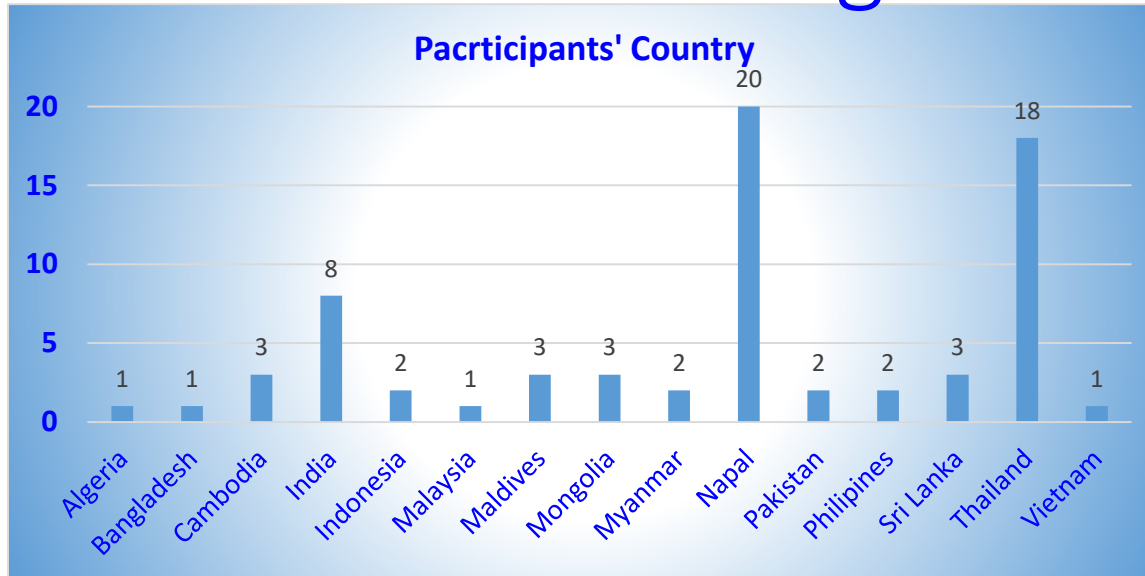
GNSS Training 2020 : Participants Statistics

| Number of Participants | JAN 2021 | JAN 2021 | JAN 2020 | JAN 2019 | JAN 2018 |
|--|-------------|----------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| | 19 – 21 JAN | 28 JAN | T-151 | T-151/T-131 | T-141 |
| (A) ICG Funded International (travel only) | NA | NA | 19 | 23 | 14 |
| (B) Other Funding (travel only) | NA | NA | X | 4 ^E | X |
| (C) Self Funded International | NA | NA | 34 | 40 | 11 |
| (D) Self-Funded Thailand | NA | NA | 18 | 27 | 42 (24 + 18) |
| Total (A + B + C + D) | 270 | 160 tbc | 71 | 94 | 67 |
| Applicants | 360 | Tbc | 160+ | 180+ | 80+ |
| Number of Resource Persons | 15 | 6 | 16 7 (Int) + 9 (GIC) | 20 11 (Int) + 9 (GIC) | 13 7 (Int) + 6 (GIC) |
| Number of Countries | 70+ | 60+ tbc | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Resource Persons Countries | 4 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 4 |

GNSS Training 2020 : Participants Statistics



GNSS Training 2020 : Participants Statistics

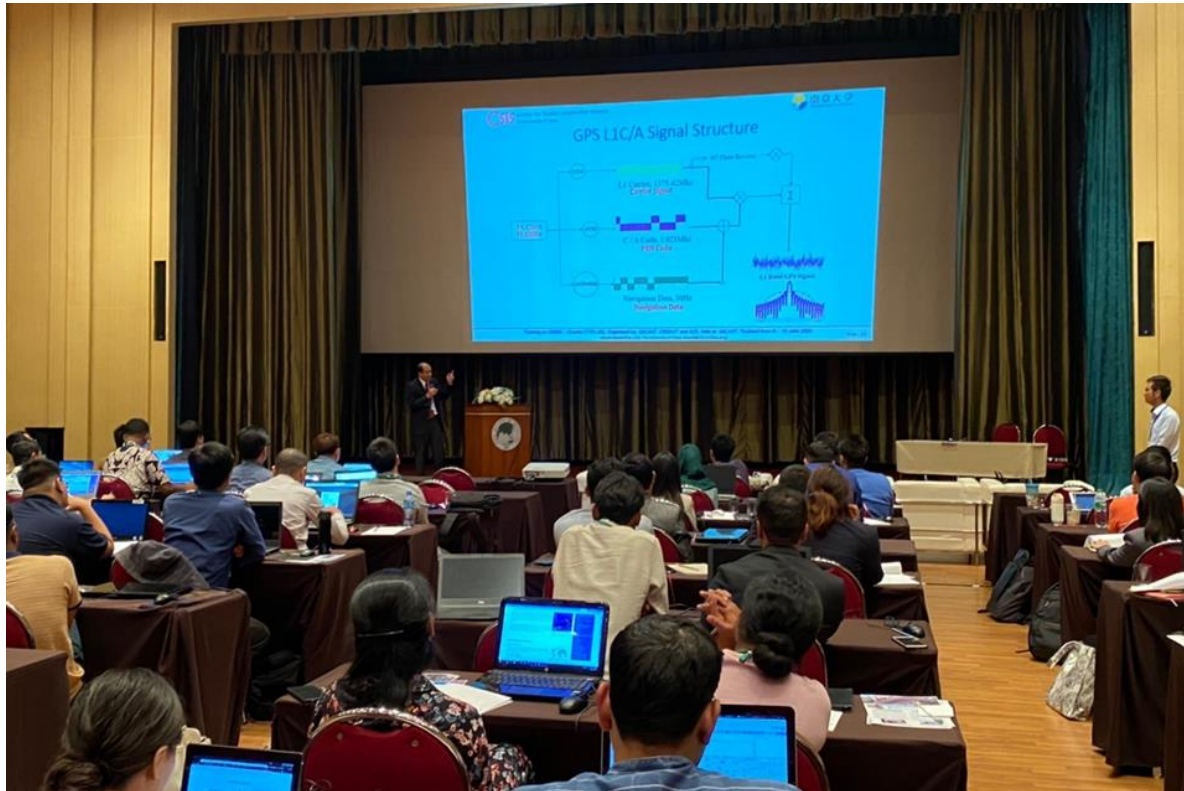


GNSS Training 2020 : Participants Statistics

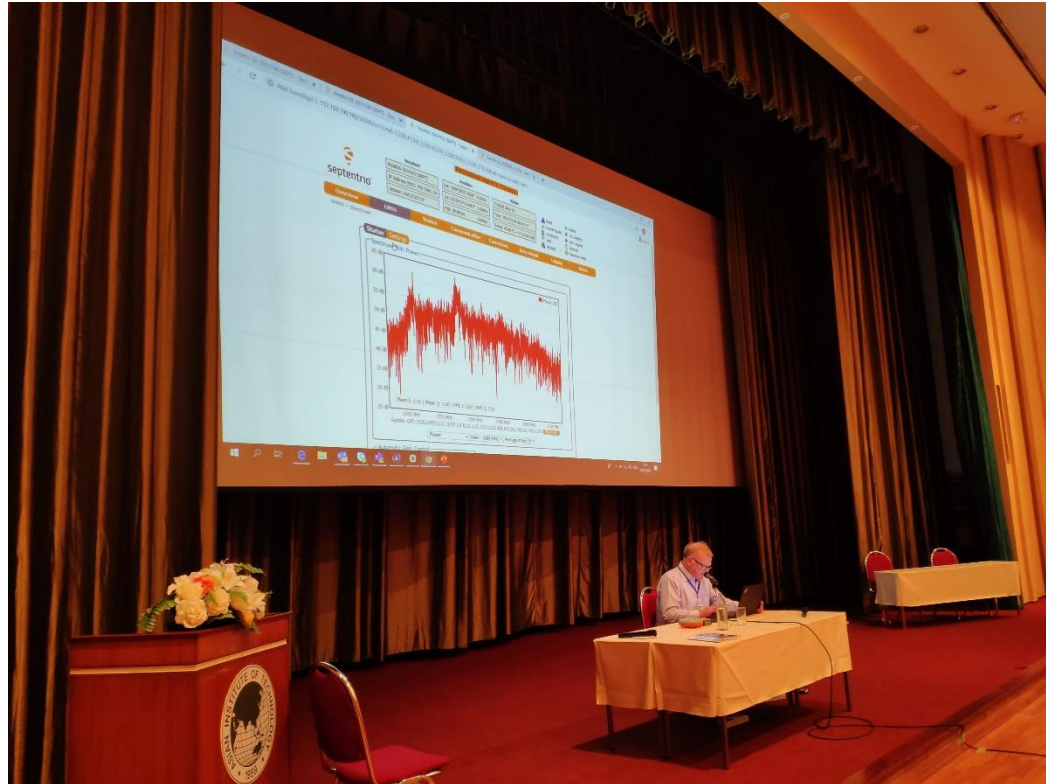
| Number of Participants | JAN 2020 | JAN 2019 | JAN 2018 |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| | T-151 | T-151/T-131 | T-141 |
| (A) ICG Funded International (travel only) | 18 (22) | 23 | 14 |
| (B) ESCAP Funded International (travel only) | x | 4 | x |
| (C) Self Funded International | 40 | 40 | 11 |
| (D) Self-Funded Thailand | 20 | 27 | 42 (24 + 18) |
| Total (A + B + C + D) | 81 | 94 | 67 |
| Applicants | 160+ | 180+ | 80+ |
| Number of Resource Persons | 17 (16) 7 (Int) + 10 (GIC) | 20 11 (Int) + 9 (GIC) | 13 7 (Int) + 6 (GIC) |
| Number of Countries | 18 | 15 | 15 |
| Resource Persons Countries | 5 | 7 | 4 |



GNSS Training Lectures : 2020



Sponsor Lecture and Demo : 2020



GNSS Field Survey : 2020



GNSS Data Processing : 2020



GNSS Field Survey and Data Processing, 2019



GNSS Field Survey and Data Processing, 2019



GNSS Training at GIC/AIT, Thailand, 23 – 26 JAN 2018



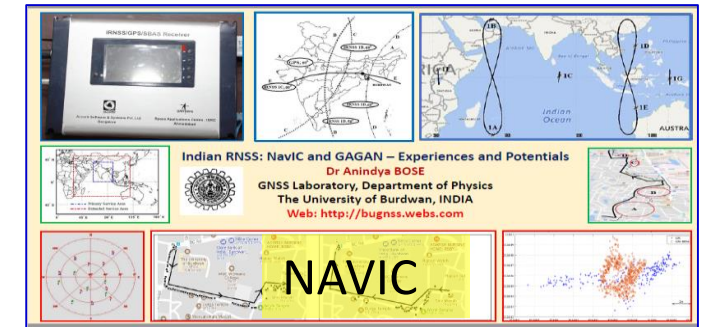
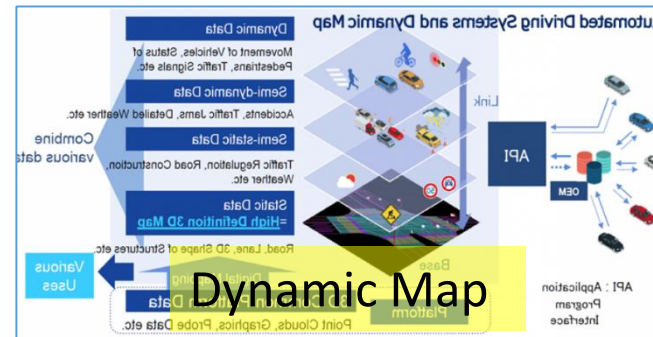
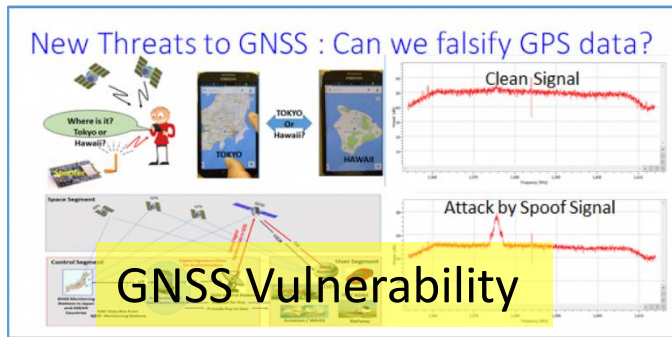
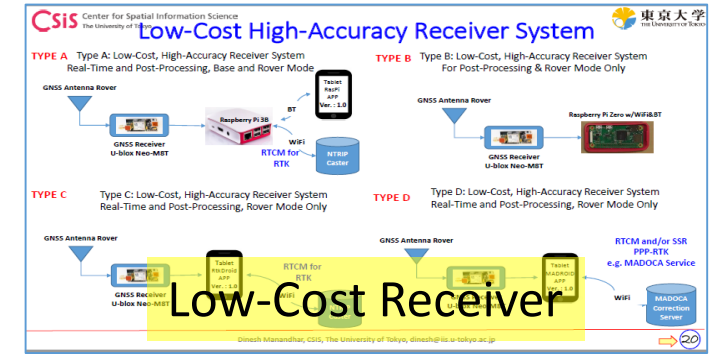
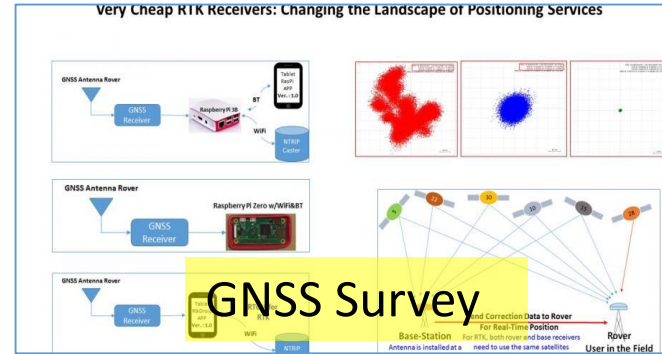
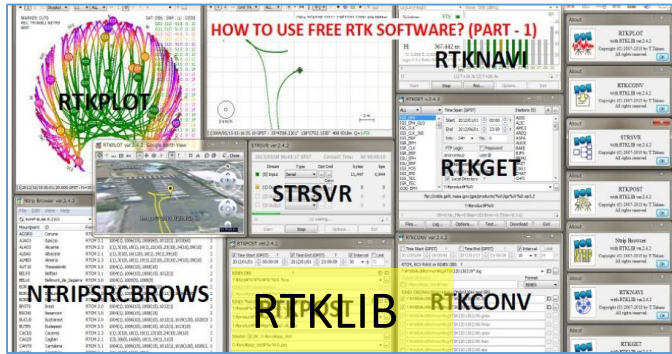
Day 1: Online Presentation

GPS Introduction : David Turner, State Dept. of the USA

GPS Signal Structure : Tom Stansell, Stansell Consulting, USA

1. Sharafat Gadimova, UNOOSA/ICG, Austria
2. Dinesh Manandhar, Associate Professor, The University of Tokyo, Japan
3. Yuichi Hayakawa, Associate Professor, The University of Tokyo, Japan
4. Nobuaki Kubo, Associate Professor, TUMST, Japan
5. Suelynn Choy, Associate Professor, RMIT University, Australia
6. David Turner, State Department, USA (online lecture)
7. Thomas Stansell, Stansell Consulting, USA (online lecture)
8. GIC/AIT resource persons and staffs

MGA GNSS Webinar



Upcoming Webinars: (1) RTK from Android GNSS Raw Data (2) Early Warning System (3) GNSS Signal Authentication (4) PNT from Micro/Cube Satellites and many more.....

Webinar Registration : <http://gnss.peatix.com>

Past Webinar Reference: <https://home.csis.u-tokyo.ac.jp/~dinesh/WEBINAR.htm>

We need YOU as a Resource Person. Please contact us....

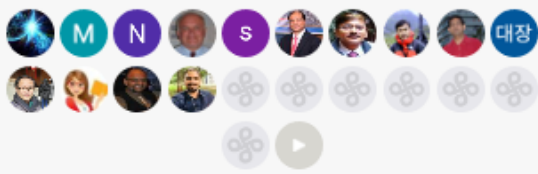
MGA Webinars

MGA Webinar # 08
by GNSS

Tokyo
Dec 6, 2018 (Thu)

Invitation Ticket (Free)

Tickets closed




33 ATTENDING

MGA Webinar #09
by GNSS

Tokyo
Jul 16, 2019 (Tue)

By Registration Only

Tickets closed




37 ATTENDING

MGA WEBINAR # 12
by GNSS

Surat, Gujarat, India
Dec 6, 2019 (Fri)

Free Invitation

Tickets closed



30 ATTENDING


MGA WEBINAR # 13
by GNSS

Tokyo
May 14, 2020 (Thu)

Invited Participants

Invited Participants - 2

Tickets closed



122 ATTENDING

Please Refer the following sites for details (Past presentation files, video files and data are available):

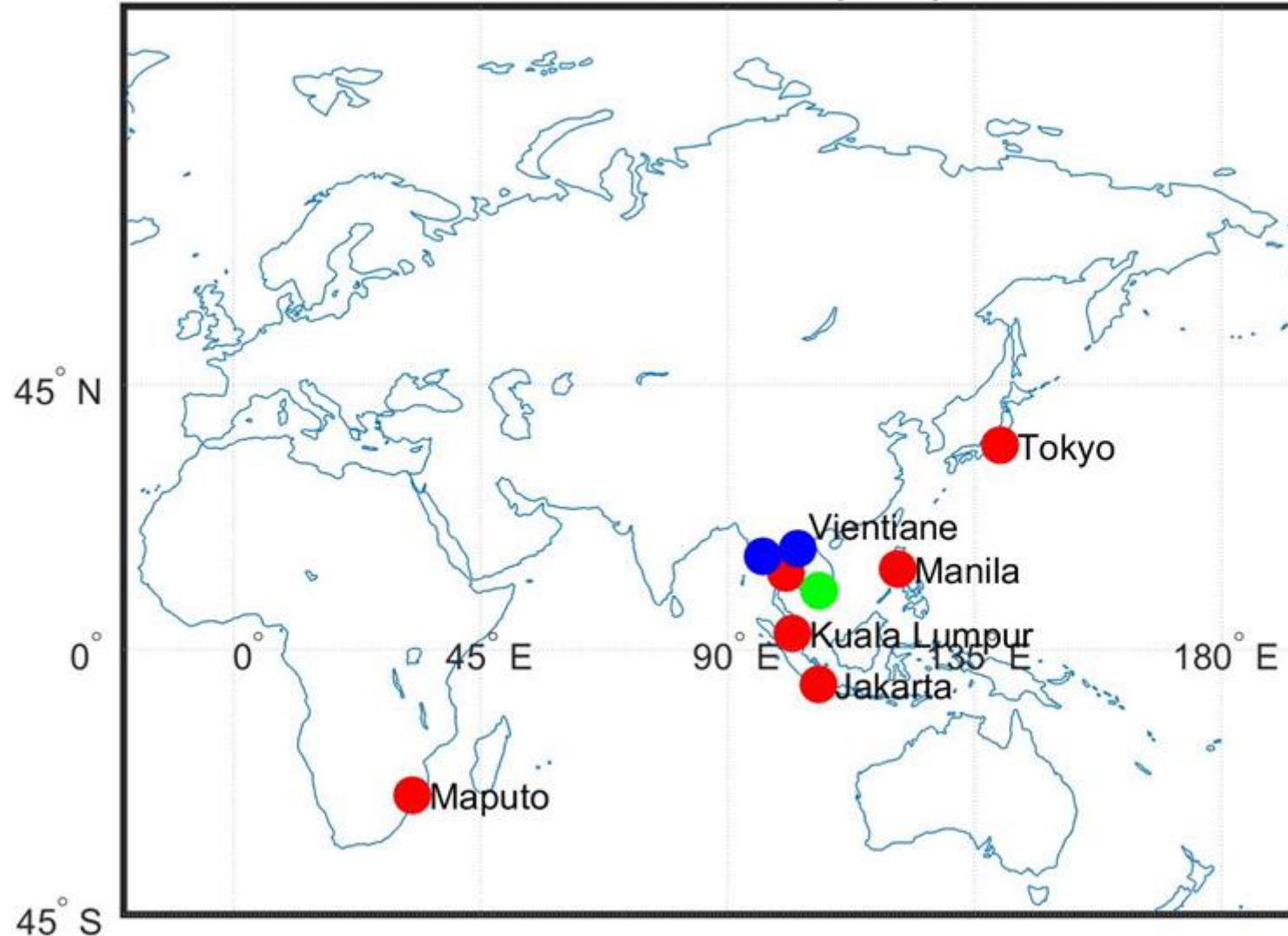
<https://gnss.peatix.com/>

<https://home.csis.u-tokyo.ac.jp/~dinesh/WEBINAR.htm>

Asian Base-Station Network

Installation of Base-Station in Universities for Capacity Building

Asian Base-Station Network (ABN) Locations



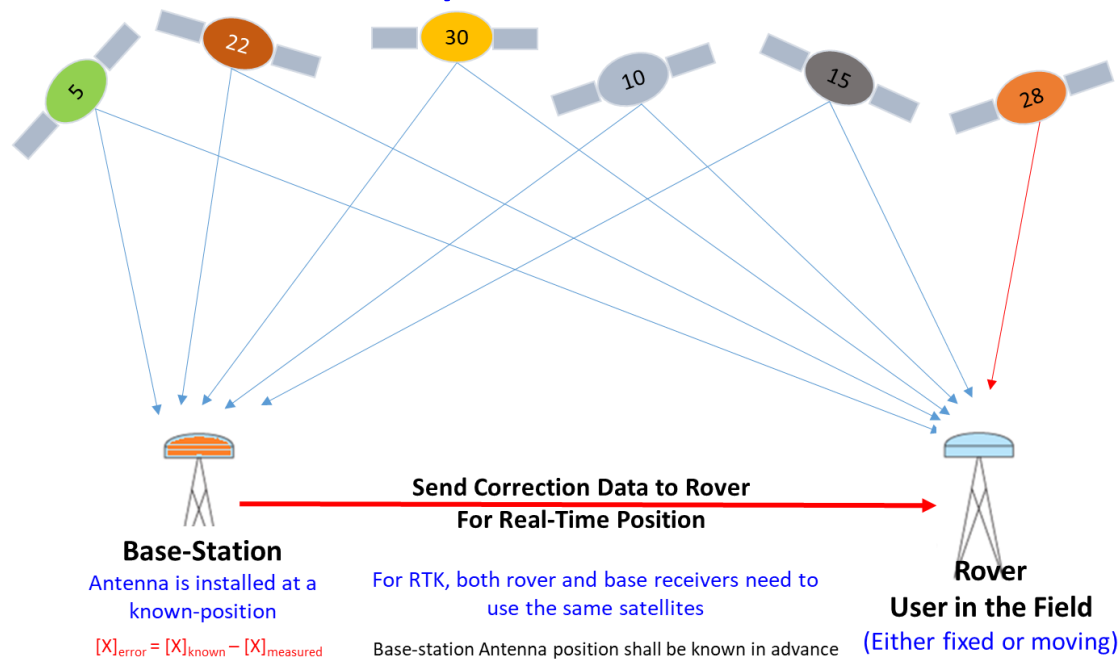
Installation of Base-Stations in Universities for Capacity Building

| Country | Place | University | Receiver Type |
|-------------|------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Indonesia | Jakarta | University of Indonesia | GNSS (1) / GNSS + MADOCA (1) |
| Japan | Tokyo-A | The University of Tokyo | GNSS (1) / GNSS + MADOCA (1) |
| Japan | Tokyo-B | Tokyo University of Marine Science & Tech. | GNSS (1) / GNSS + MADOCA (1) |
| Japan | Tokyo-C | KEIO University | GNSS (1) |
| Laos* | Vientiane | National University of Laos | GNSS (1)* |
| Malaysia | Kuala Lumpur | Malaysia Japan International Institute of Tech. | GNSS (1) / GNSS + MADOCA (1) |
| Myanmar* | Yangon | Yangon Technological University | GNSS (1)* |
| Thailand | Bangkok | Chulalongkorn University | GNSS (1) / GNSS + MADOCA (1) |
| Thailand | Pathumthani | Asian Institute of Technology | GNSS(1) |
| Philippines | Manila | University of the Philippines | GNSS (1) / GNSS + MADOCA (1) |
| Vietnam | Ho Chi Minh City | International University Vietnam National University | GNSS (1) GNSS + MADOCA (Sep 2020) |
| Mozambique* | Maputo | Universidade Eduardo Mondlane | GNSS (1)* |
| Singapore | Singapore | Singapore Land Authority | GNSS + MADOCA (Sep 2020) |
| Australia | Perth | Curtin University | GNSS + MADOCA (1) |

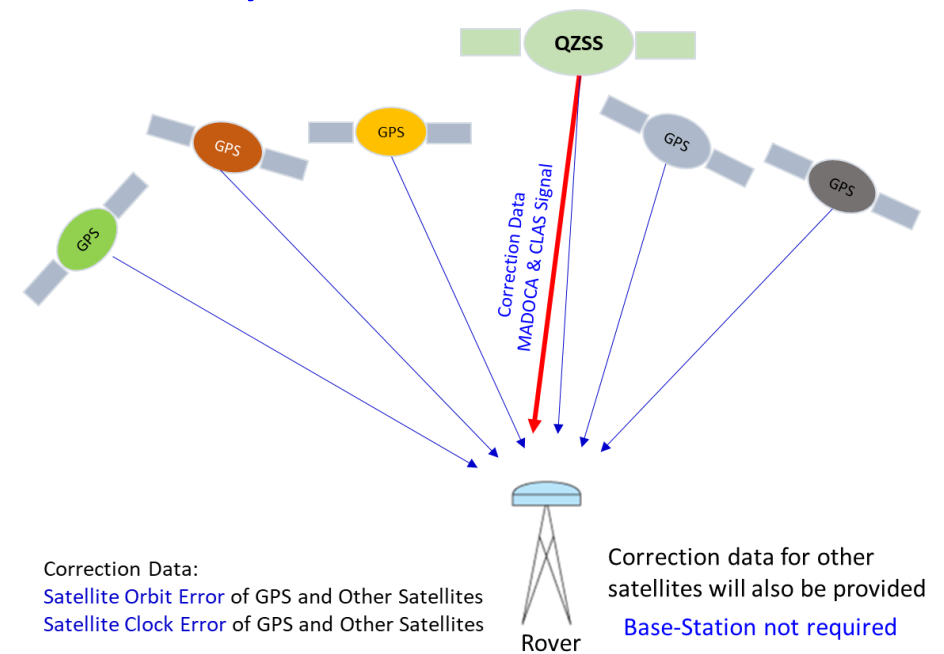
Low-Cost High-Accuracy Receiver System Development

Low-Cost High-Accuracy Receiver System Development

- Based on RTK/PPK
 - Requires Base-Station
 - Accuracy: few cm to 20cm



- Based on QZSS MADOCA PPP
 - Does not require Base-Station
 - Accuracy: 10 – 20cm



Note: QZSS CLAS service provides few cm accuracy
But, this service is only for Japan

Our Definition of Low-Cost Receiver

- Price : \$100 or less
- Accuracy : Better than 100cm
- Weight : 100g or less
(Without Battery)

$$100^3$$
$$\text{\$100} \times \text{100cm} \times \text{100g}$$

Will it be possible?

Current Status:

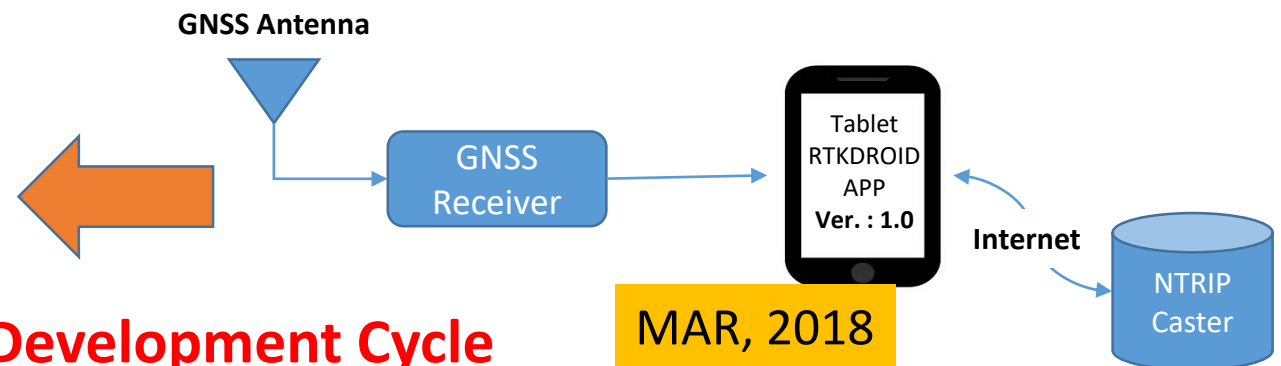
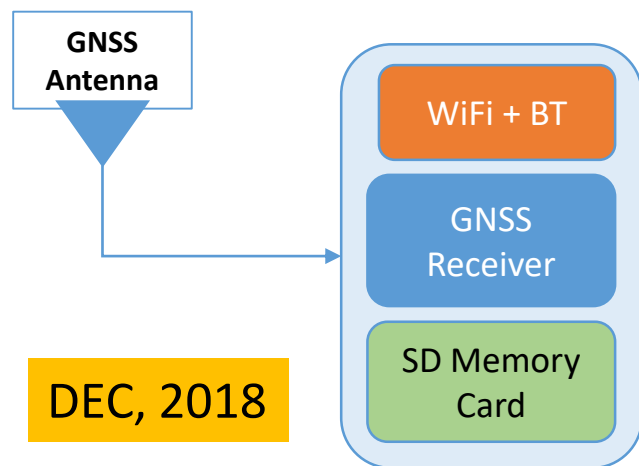
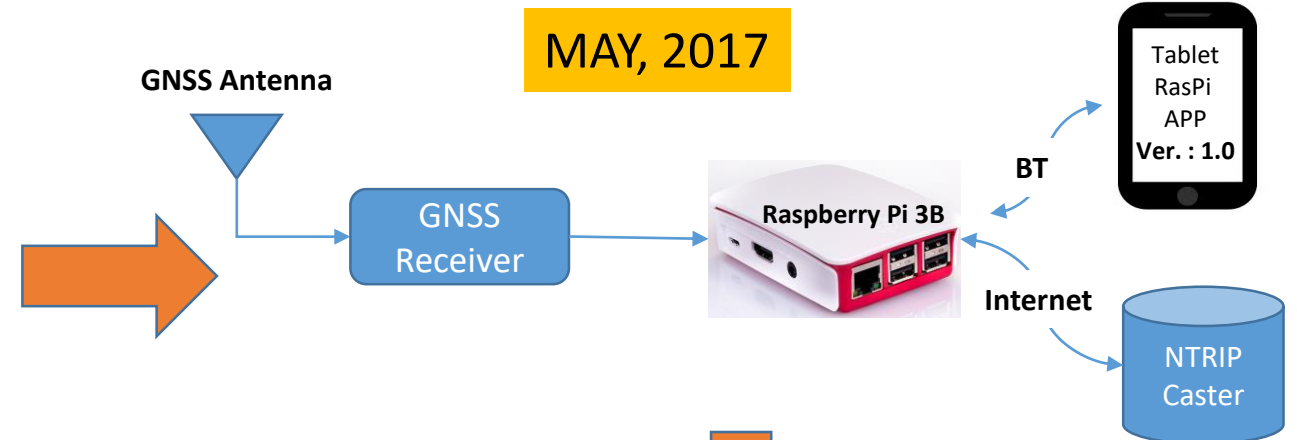
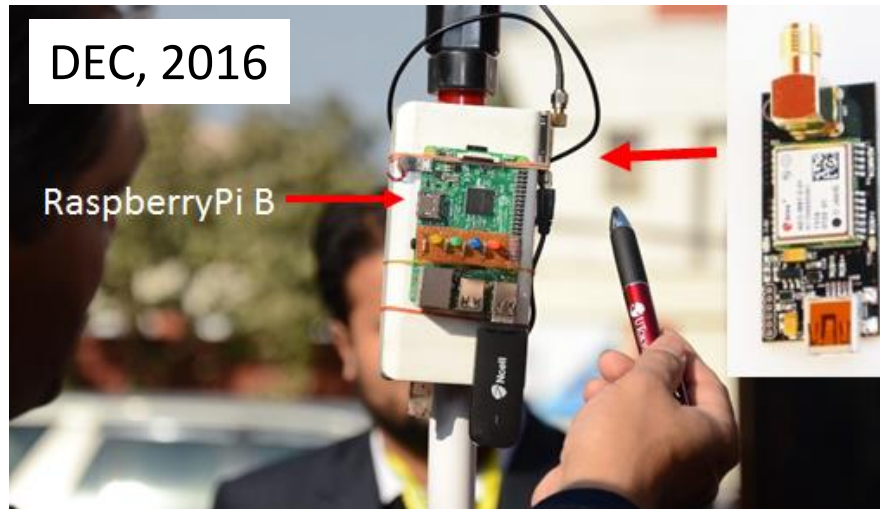
Price: **\\$200 - \\$ 500** / **Accuracy: 10 – 70cm** / **Weight: 100 – 500gm**

How to Reduce Cost? Improve Accuracy?

- Bulk Purchase / Manufacturing in Volume
- Find Good Quality Antenna
- System Design as per End-User Requirement:
 - Bsse-Design + Top-On Systems : Design System Required by End-User Applications

Low-Cost High-Accuracy Positioning System (L-CHAPS)

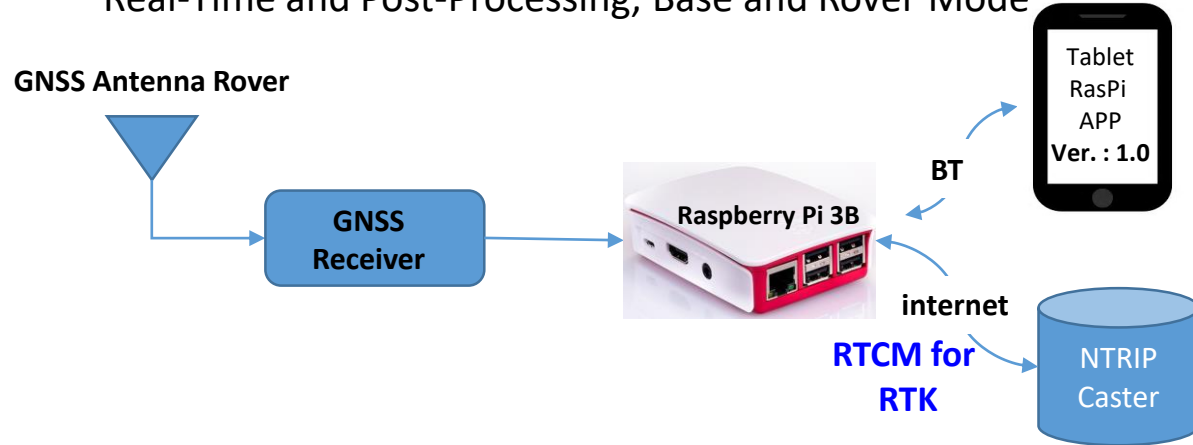
Our Definition of Low-Cost : \$100 x 100cm x 100gm



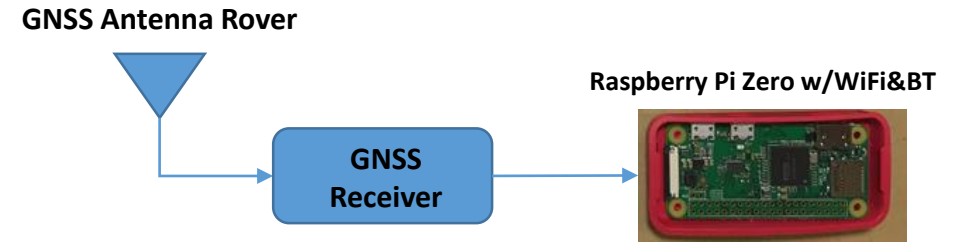
L-CHAPS, Development Cycle

Low-Cost High-Accuracy Receiver System (RTK/PPK)

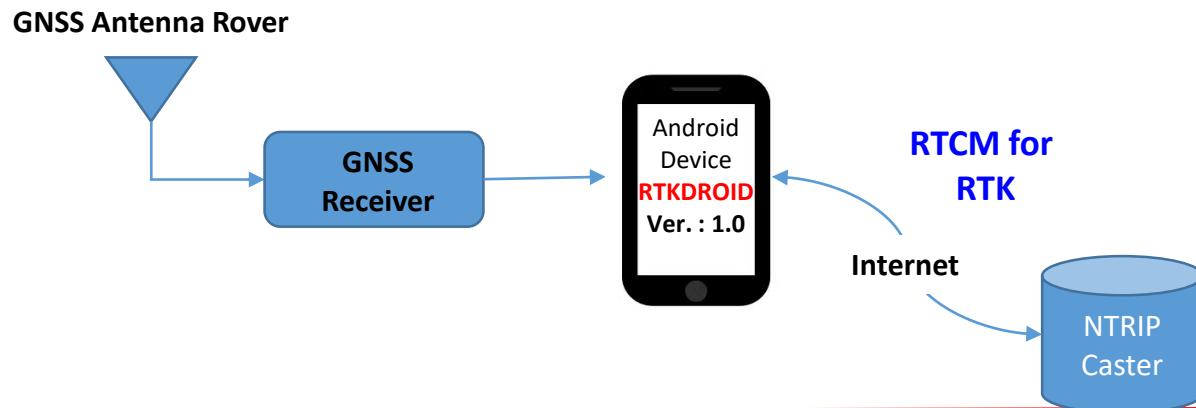
TYPE R1 Type A: Low-Cost, High-Accuracy Receiver System
Real-Time and Post-Processing, Base and Rover Mode



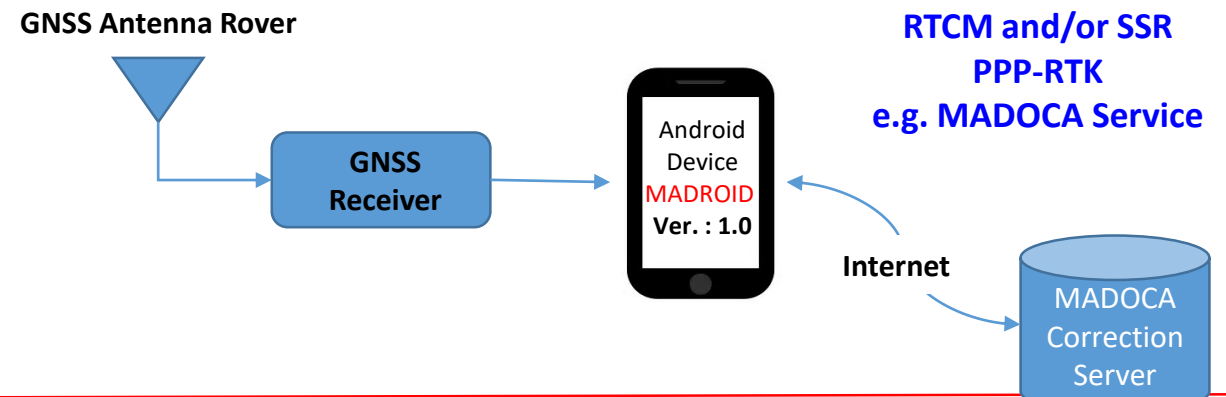
TYPE R2 Type B: Low-Cost, High-Accuracy Receiver System
For Post-Processing & Rover Mode Only



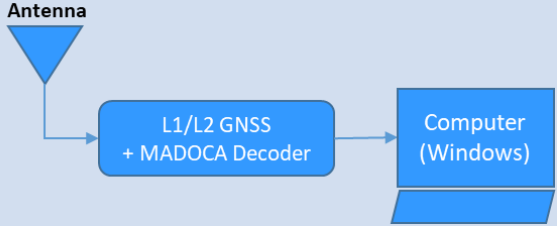
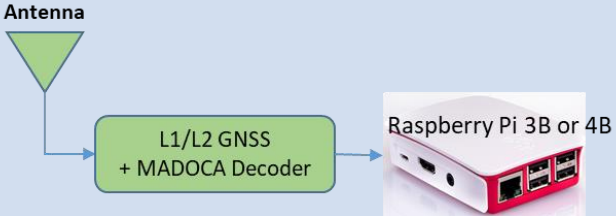
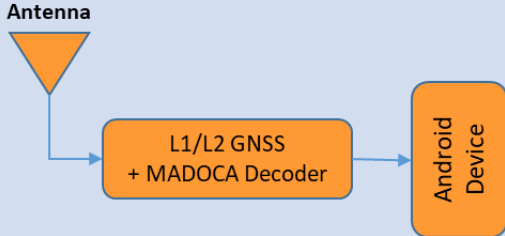
TYPE A1 Type C: Low-Cost, High-Accuracy Receiver System
Real-Time and Post-Processing, Rover Mode Only



TYPE MA Type D: Low-Cost, High-Accuracy Receiver System
Real-Time and Post-Processing, Rover Mode Only

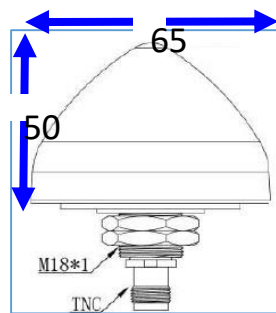
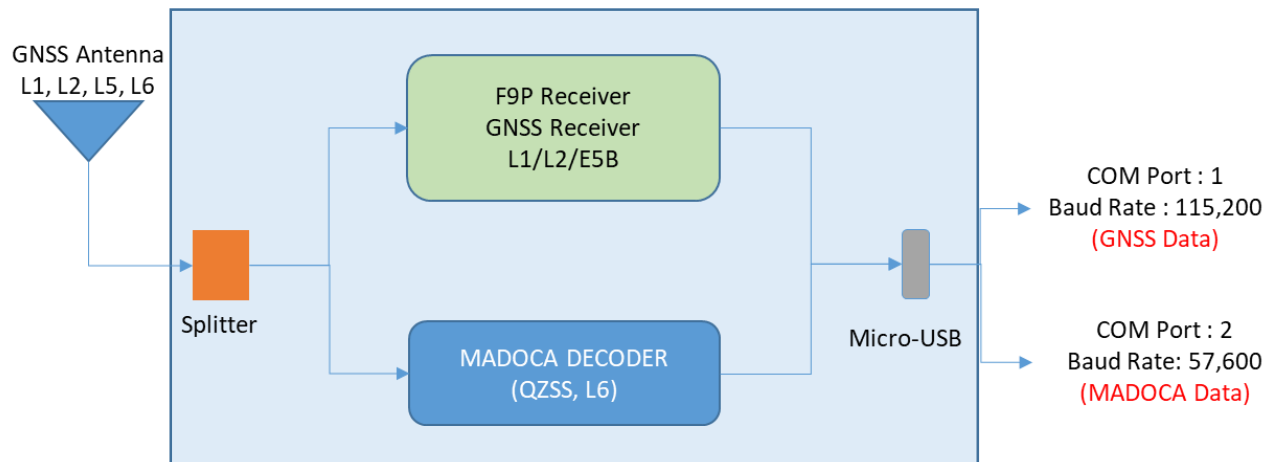


Low-Cost High-Accuracy Receiver System (MADOCA-PPP)

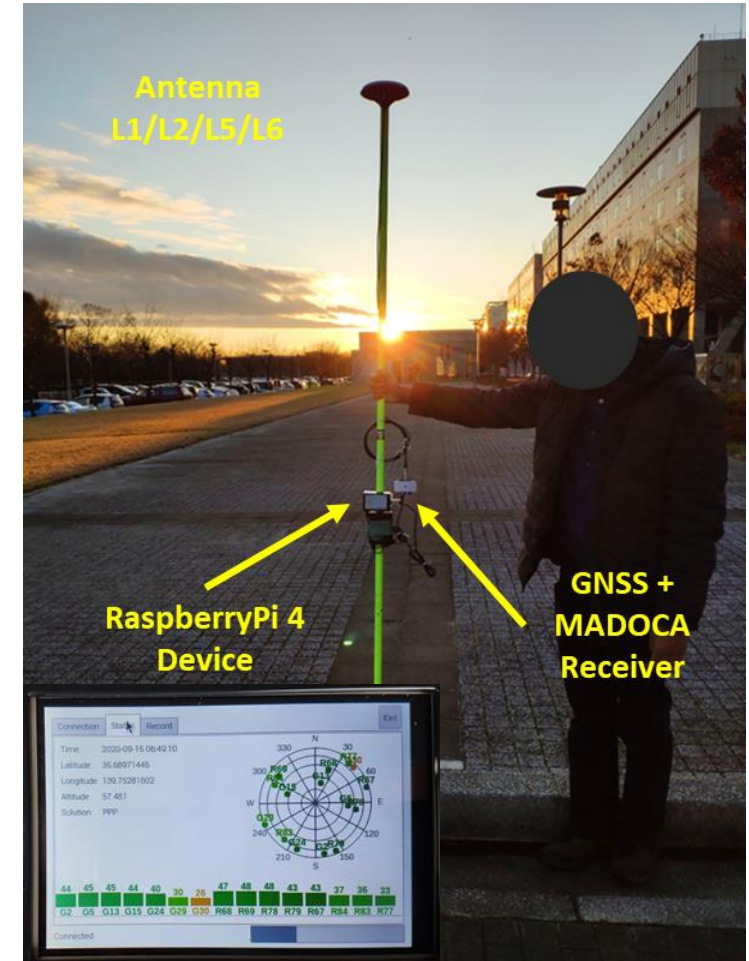
| | MAD-WIN | MAD- π | MADROID |
|---|--|---|---|
| Platform / OS | Windows | RaspberryPi 3B or 4B | Android Device |
| GNSS Receiver | Default : u-blox F9P Other: Any dual-frequency Receiver | Default : u-blox F9P only | Default : u-blox F9P Other: Any dual-frequency Receiver |
| MADOCA Receiver | U-blox D9 only | U-blox D9 only | NA (MADOCA Online Correction Data only) |
| GNSS Receiver Data Format | UBX, SBF, RTCM3 | UBX SBF, RTCM3 (For online GNSS data) | UBX |
| MADOCA Correction Data Format (Satellite) | UBX only | UBX only | NA |
| MADOCA Correction Data Format (Online) | Online Services from GPAS, UTokyo (Test Level) UBX or RTCM3 | Online Services from GPAS, UTokyo (Test Level) Online Services UBX or RTCM3 | GPAS Services, RTCM3 UTokyo Online Service in the next release |
| System Architecture |  |  |  |

Low-Cost High-Accuracy Receiver System Development

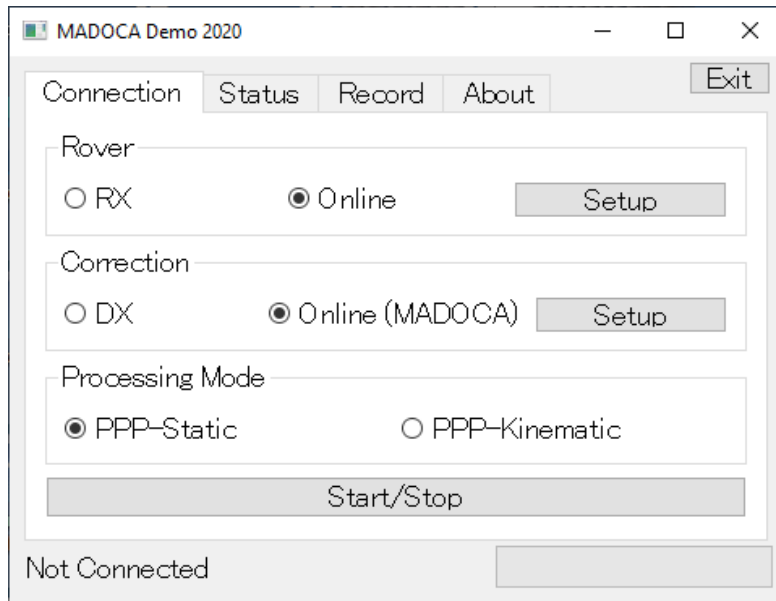
• 低コストのMADOCA受信機システム



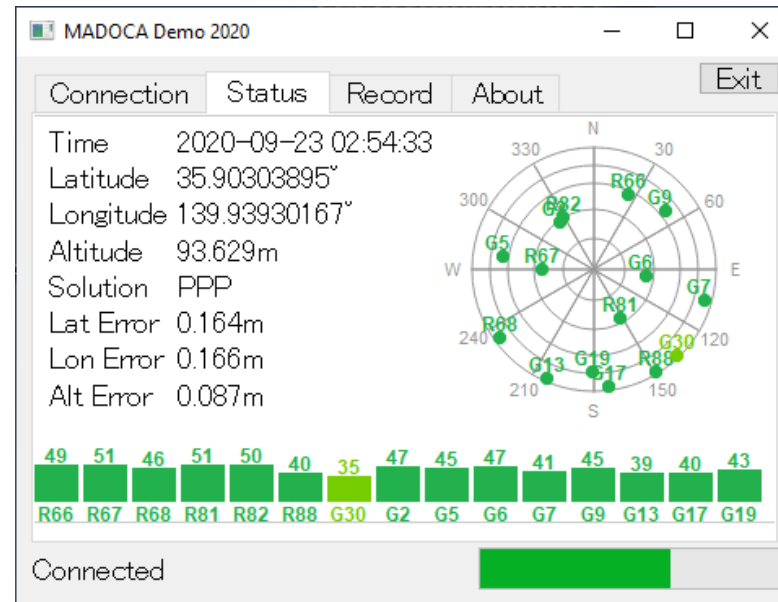
GNSS Antenna



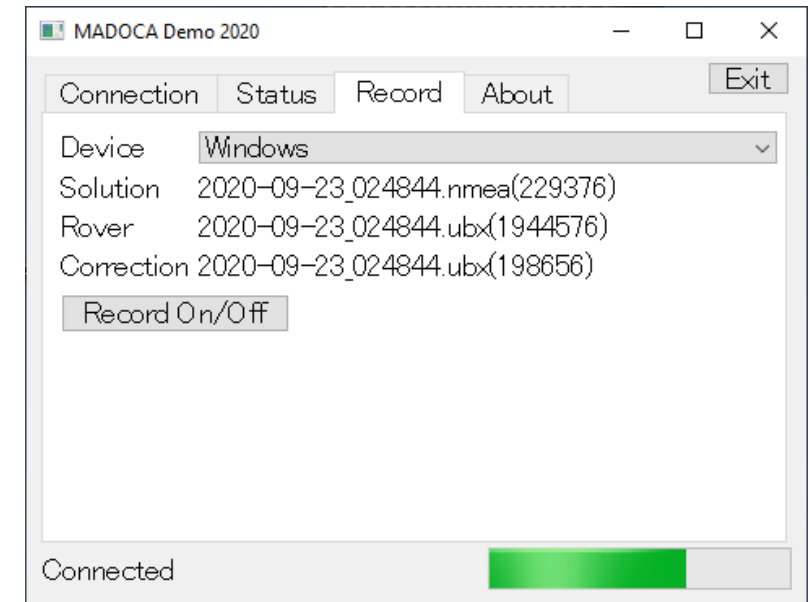
MAD-WIN and MAD-π Screen Shots



Receiver and MADOCA Correction Data Setup Menu



MADOCA PPP Output Display



Log of MADOCA PPP Solution, Receiver Raw Data and MADOCA Correction Data

MADROID Screenshots

MADOCA PPP based on Android Dual Frequency Receiver + Online MADOCA Data

The image displays three screenshots of the MADROID application interface, which is used for MADOCA PPP based on an Android Dual Frequency Receiver and Online MADOCA Data.

Left Screenshot (14:34): Shows the main settings screen. The title is "MADROID". The connection is set to "USB". The device is a "u-blox GNSS receiver". The format is "ubx". The processing settings include "Rover Mode: PPP-Static", "Elevation Mask: 10", and "Antenna Model: TWIVP6000". The NTRIP settings include "Address: madoca.ntrip-mgm.net" and "Port: 2101". The mount point is "MDC0". A "START ROVER" button is visible at the bottom.

Middle Screenshot (14:27): Shows the real-time status screen. The title is "MADROID". The UTC time is 05:27:17. The location is Latitude: 35.90202657° N, Longitude: 139.93857286° E. The ellipsoidal height is 59.349m and the orthometric height is 21.385m. The speed is 0.15 km/hr. The fix type is PPP. There are 13 satellites in view and 13 satellites in use. The PDOP is 3.4, HDOP is 1.8, and VDOP is 3.0. A skyplot is shown, displaying the positions of the satellites in the sky. Below the skyplot is a bar chart showing the signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) for each satellite.

Right Screenshot (14:34): Shows the recording status screen. The title is "MADROID". The date is Dec 25, 2019, and the time is 05:34:17. The location is Latitude: 35.90202310°, Longitude: 139.93857932°. The X and Y coordinates are 54N 404216.762m E and 54N 3973601.765m N, respectively. The ellipsoidal height is 59.848m and the orthometric height is 21.884m. The fix type is PPP. The speed is 0.11 km/hr. The HDOP is 1.9, VDOP is 3.0, and PDOP is 3.5. There are 13 satellites in view and 13 satellites in use. The latitude error is 0.191m, the longitude error is 0.171m, and the altitude error is 0.104m. The NMEA and UBX data files are listed as "NMEA: 2019_12_25_14_28_19.txt(201KB)" and "UBX: 2019_12_25_14_28_19.ubx(1MB)". A "STOP RECORDING" button is visible at the bottom.

GNSS Reference Station and Data at UT, Kashiwa

- A reference station is set at UT, Kashiwa, General Research Building rooftop
- CSIS can provide GNSS data and GNSS services for high-accuracy positioning for research purpose
 - Based on RTK
 - Real-Time and Post-Processing
 - Based on MADOCA
 - Real-Time and Post-Processing
 - Even Global Service is possible where QZSS is not visible
 - NTRIP Server is set at Kashiwa campus
- Different types of receivers, antenna, signal generating devices and test equipment are available
 - Receivers
 - Trimble NetR9
 - Septentrio PolaRx5, M2a, MOSAIC
 - u-blox M8T, M8U, M9N, F9P, D9
 - ASTRA Receiver for Scintillation and Space Weather Monitoring
 - Signal generators
 - Blade-RF SDR device
 - Spectrum Analyzer
 - Tektronix RSA306
 - Oscilloscope
 - Tektronix TBS1064
 - Please feel free to use



GPS Antenna on the roof top of General Research Building



Link for Reference Materials

- Lab Home Page
 - <https://home.csis.u-tokyo.ac.jp/~dinesh/>
- Facebook : <https://www.facebook.com/gnss.lab> (GNSS Related)
- Contact : dinesh@csis.u-tokyo.ac.jp