



# Technical University of Moldova



***United Nations/Croatia Workshop on the Applications  
of Global Navigation Satellite Systems,  
21 - 25 April 2013***



# Technical University of Moldova

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## **GNSS Applications in the Educational System of the Technical University of Moldova**

**Ass. prof. dr. Livia Nistor- Lopatenco  
Head of Geodesy, Cadastre and Geotechnics Department**

***United Nations/Croatia Workshop on the Applications  
of Global Navigation Satellite Systems,***

***21 - 25 April 2013***



# SUBJECTS

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- **HISTORY;**
- **MISSIONS;**
- **STRUCTURE;**
- **THE BOLOGNA PROCESS;**
- **ISO CERTIFICATION;**
- **DEPARTMENT OF GEODESY, CADASTRE AND GEOTECHNICS;**
- **INTERNATIONAL PROJECTS;**
- **GNSS CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT;**
- **EQUIPMENT;**
- **INITIATIVES AND TRENDS.**



- **Founded in 1964, with the name "The Polytechnic Institute of Chisinau" on the basis of some engineer and economical specialties within the State University of Moldova;**
- **At present TUM has a contingent of more than 16800 students, 80 specialties and specializations within 10 faculties;**
- **At TUM there are also organized postgraduate studies: Master's degree studies and PhD postgraduate studies.**
- **During about 49 years there were prepared over 85000 specialists.**



# MISSIONS

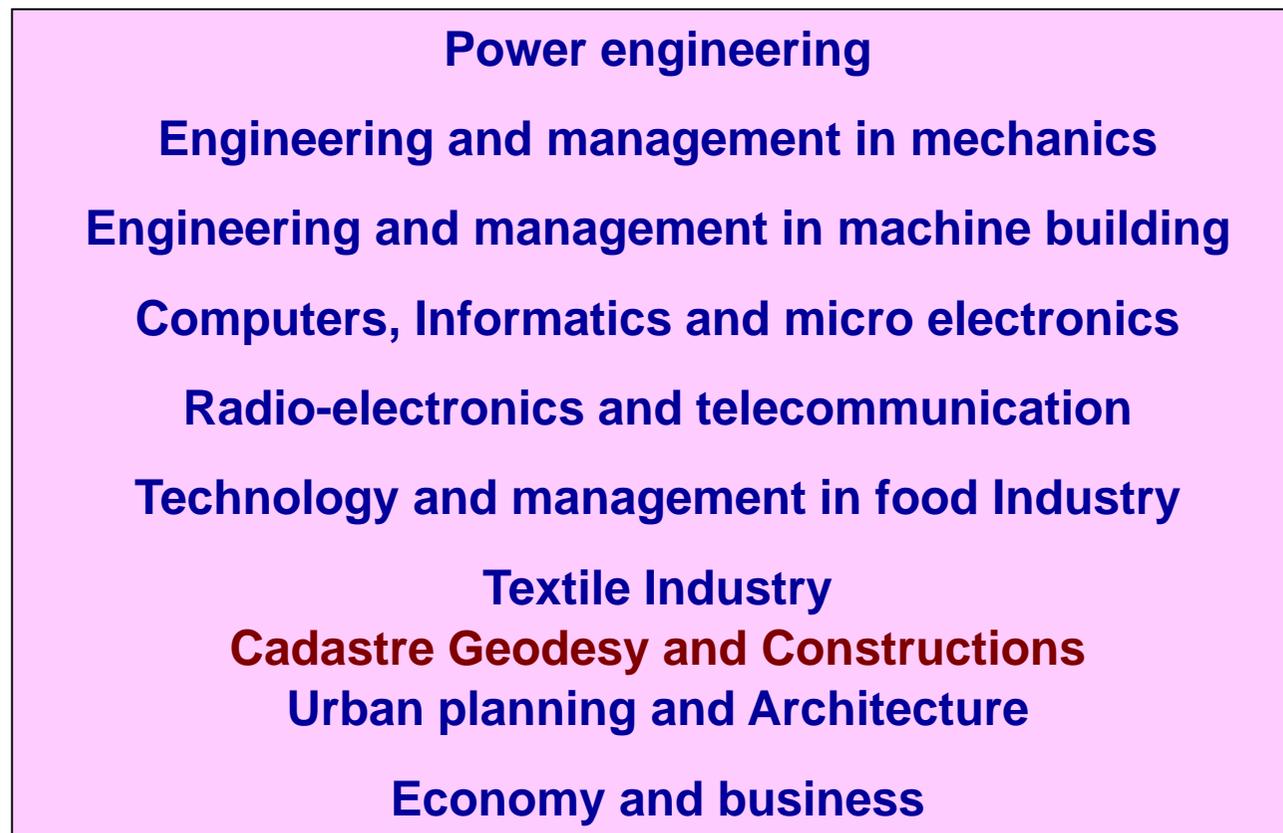
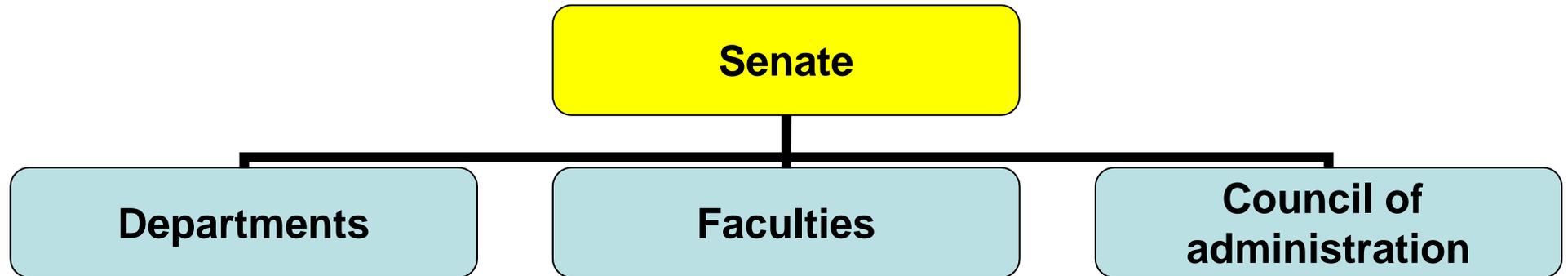
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**The principal missions of the Technical University Moldova are the following:**

- **to foster excellent teaching, research and service for education;**
- **to offer qualitative studies by the combining of education, research and innovation;**
- **to form the personality of a creative and insightful student.**



# STRUCTURE



# ISO CERTIFICATION



**In April 2011 the University  
was certificated with SR  
EN ISO 9001:2008 by  
SIMTEX-OC**



# THE BOLOGNA PROCESS

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**Starting from 2005 University adapted three cycles system of education:**

- **Bachelor Degree – 3/4 years (240/180 ECTS)**
- **Master Degree – 2/1.5 years (120/90 ECTS)**
- **PhD – 3 year (240 ECTS).**

**University curricula tend to become compatible with European Universities curricula in order to support students and teachers mobility;**

**New Curriculum for the specialty of Geodesy, Topography and Cartography was approved in August 2011.**



# DEPARTMENT OF GEODESY, CADASTRE AND GEOTECHNICS

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- The Department of *Geodesy, Cadastre and Geotechnics* (GCG) is a component part of the Faculty of Cadastre, Geodesy and Construction of Technical University of Moldova;
- In 1995 were started a new specialty - *Geodesy, Topography and Cartography* with assistance of Technical University of Civil Engineering Bucharest, Romania.
- Department GCG was founded in 1997 on the basis of the Department of *Engineering geology and foundations*.



# DEPARTMENT OF GEODESY, CADASTRE AND GEOTECHNICS

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**The Department ensures the educational process at the following specialties:**

- **Geodesy, Topography and Cartography;**
- **Mine exploitation;**
- **Masters program “Cadastre and real estate development”**
  
- **The staff of the Department is also responsible for teaching of subjects regarding the following fields - geotechnics, foundations, geology, protection of towns and villages, etc., which are taught in Romanian and Russian.**
  
- **They also elaborate didactic materials, organize laboratory works and practices according to the curriculum.**



# DEPARTMENT OF GEODESY, CADASTRE AND GEOTECHNICS

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Four years of study of the following disciplines:

Topography,  
Geodesy (elipsoidal, physical, GNSS),  
Geoinformatics,  
Photogrammetry,  
Remote Sensing,  
Cadastre,  
Surveying Engineering,  
Survey,  
GIS,  
Cartography,  
Law,  
Management,  
etc...



# **DEPARTMENT OF GEODESY, CADASTRE AND GEOTECHNICS**

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**Main objectives - to prepare surveying engineers for:**

- **Development and maintaining the Geodesic Networks;**
- **Mapping of different scales (creating of maps), of topographic plans, cadastral maps, etc;**
- **Surveying and buildings monitoring;**
- **Exploitation and operation of geoinformational systems.**

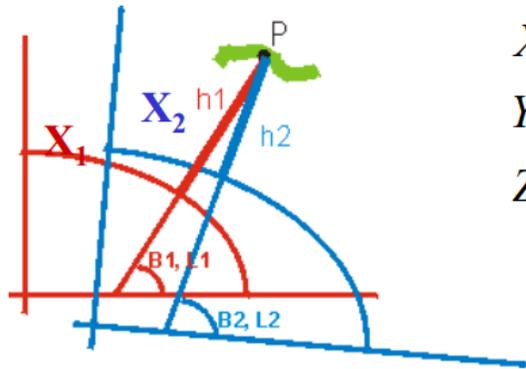


# INTERNATIONAL PROJECTS

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- **2001-2003** Cooperation in the frame of Project “Modernization of educational System in Cadastre” Sweden International Development Assistance (SIDA;
- **2004–2006** Project “Education in Geographical Information Technology” supported by EU, TEMPUS in cooperation with:
  - KTH Department of Geodesy and Geoinformatics, Sweden
  - Special School for Public works, Paris, Surveying Department
- **2010** Project “Development of a High Capacity Real-Time GNSS Positioning Service for Moldova (MOLDPOS)” – University of Applied Sciences, Karlsruhe, Germany;
- **2010-2013** 511322-TEMPUS-1-2010-SE-JPCR  
«Geographic Information technology for sustainable Development in Eastern neighbouring Countries (GIDEC)»;
- **2012-2013** EEGS2 Project «EGNOS Extension to Eastern Europe. Applications». In the Frame of FP7 Program.

## Reference Datum Transformation



$$X = (N + h) \cdot \cos B \cdot \cos L$$

$$Y = (N + h) \cdot \sin B \cdot \sin L$$

$$Z = (N - Ne^2 + h) \cdot \sin B$$

**3D Transformation**

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_2(B_2, L_2, h_2) \\ Y_2(B_2, L_2, h_2) \\ Z_2(B_2, L_2, h_2) \end{bmatrix} = s \cdot R \cdot \begin{bmatrix} X_1(B_1, L_1, h_1) \\ Y_1(B_1, L_1, h_1) \\ Z_1(B_1, L_1, h_1) \end{bmatrix} + v$$

## Reference datum transformation (Karlsruhe Solution)



Observation equations for measured point positions  $(B, L, h)_i$  in two reference systems (1,2)

$$\begin{bmatrix} B \\ L \\ h \end{bmatrix}_2 - \begin{bmatrix} \Delta B_{(a,b)_1, (a,b)_2} \\ \Delta L_{(a,b)_1, (a,b)_2} \\ \Delta h_{(a,b)_1, (a,b)_2} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} B \\ L \\ h \end{bmatrix}_1 + \begin{bmatrix} v_B \\ v_L \\ v_h \end{bmatrix}_i = R_{1i} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_x \\ \varepsilon_y \\ \varepsilon_z \\ \Delta s \\ t_x \\ t_y \\ t_z \end{bmatrix}$$

1D-, 2D-, 3D-, WTRANS

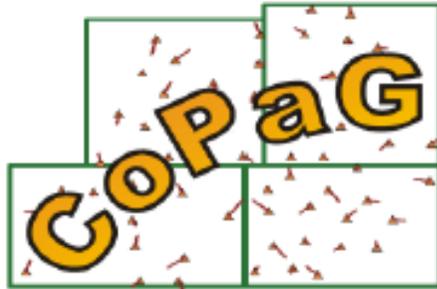
were ellipsoid transition corrections are:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Delta B_{(a,b)_1, (a,b)_2} \\ \Delta L_{(a,b)_1, (a,b)_2} \\ \Delta h_{(a,b)_1, (a,b)_2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} B(a_2, b_2 | (X, Y, Z)_1) - B(a_1, b_1 | (X, Y, Z)_1) \\ 0 \\ h(a_2, b_2 | (X, Y, Z)_1) - h(a_1, b_1 | (X, Y, Z)_1) \end{bmatrix}$$

and  $R_{1i}$  is a Molodensky matrix for each control ground point with position  $B_i, L_i, h_i$ :

$-\sin(L) \cdot \frac{a \cdot W + h}{M \pm h}$	$\cos(L) \cdot \frac{a \cdot W + h}{M \pm h}$	0	$-\frac{\sin(B) \cdot \cos(B) \cdot N \cdot e^2}{M \pm h}$	$-\frac{\sin(B) \cdot \cos(L)}{M \pm h}$	$-\frac{\sin(B) \cdot \sin(L)}{M \pm h}$	$\frac{\cos(B)}{M \pm h}$
$\frac{\sin(B) \cdot \cos(L) \cdot (N \cdot (1 - e^2) + h)}{(N + h) \cdot \cos(B)}$	$\frac{\sin(B) \cdot \sin(L) \cdot (N \cdot (1 - e^2) + h)}{(N + h) \cdot \cos(B)}$	-1	0	$-\frac{\sin(L)}{(N + h) \cdot \cos(B)}$	$\frac{\cos(L)}{(N + h) \cdot \cos(B)}$	0
$-N \cdot e^2 \cdot \sin(B) \cdot \cos(B) \cdot \sin(L)$	$N \cdot e^2 \cdot \sin(B) \cdot \cos(B) \cdot \cos(L)$	0	$h + a \cdot W$	$\cos(B) \cdot \cos(L)$	$\cos(B) \cdot \sin(L)$	$\sin(B)$

(Karlsruhe Solution)



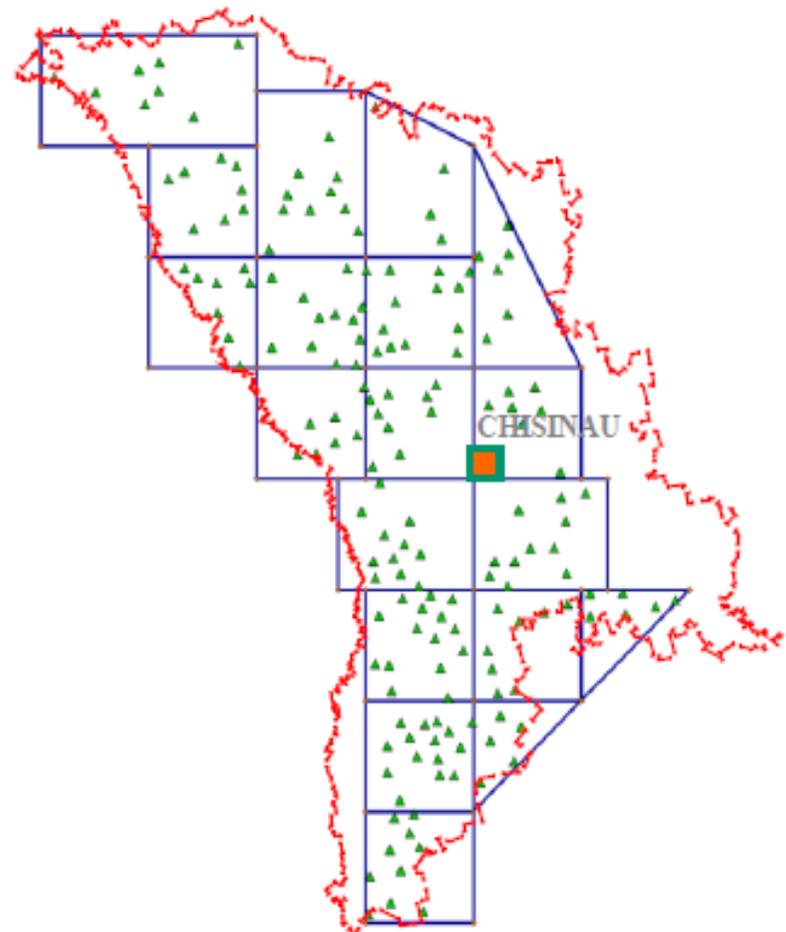
**COPAG =**  
Continuously  
Patched  
Georeferencing

**Continuity along the  
 Mesh Borders!**

**Combined Old Classical Triangulation and  
 ETRS89 Control Points from GNSS  
 measurements**

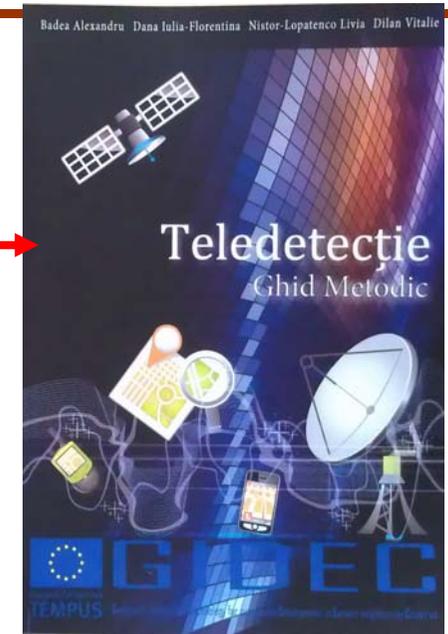
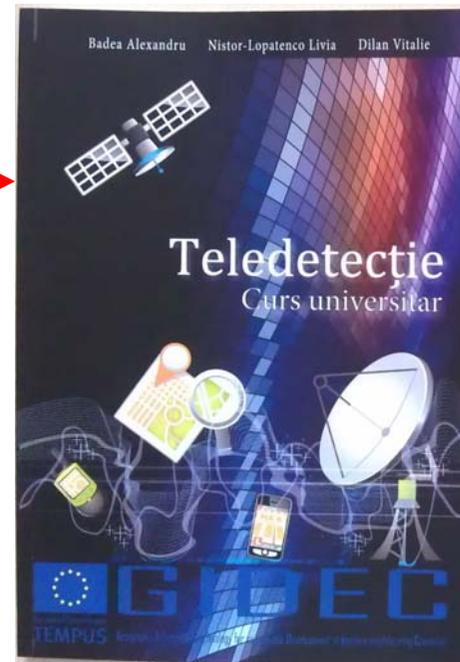


**Meshes = “Patching” for ETRS89 and  
 Classical Datum-systems of Moldova**



**(1 – 4) cm accuracy transformation parameter  
 Databases for Classical and ETRS89 Datum-  
 systems**

- **Develop new GIT teaching materials:**
  - Remote Sensing (guide for laborators applications);
  - Remote sensing (university course).
  
- **In process:**
  - Geodetic satellites (university course)
  - Advanced GIS (university course).



- Student exchange between EU and partner countries:**

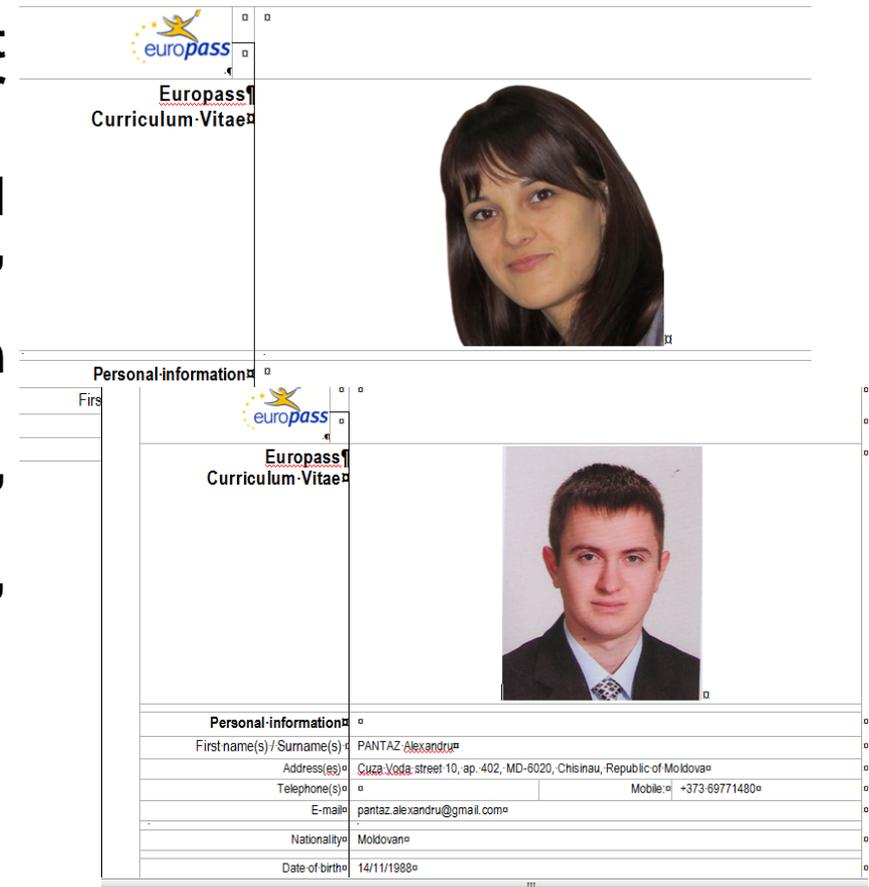
**Procedure successfully completed:**

- Students from European countries in Moldova

1. Veronica Wendlik from HFT, Stuttgart at TUM and UST, September 01 – November 30, 2012;
2. Lucía Martínez from UPV, Valencia at TUM and UST, September 24 – December 24, 2012.

- Students from Moldova in European countries at UPV, Spain:

1. Panainti Mariana from TUM, at UPV, October 14 – December 22, 2012
2. Pantaz Alexandru from TUM, at UPV, October 14 – December 22, 2012.



The image displays two screenshots of Europass Curriculum Vitae forms. The top screenshot shows a female student's photo and the text "Europass Curriculum Vitae". The bottom screenshot shows a male student's photo and a detailed "Personal information" section.

Personal information	
First name(s)	PANTAZ Alexandru
Address(es)	Cuza Voda street 10, ap. 402, MD-6020, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova
Telephone(s)	
Mobile	+373 69771480
E-mail	pantaz.alexandru@gmail.com
Nationality	Moldovan
Date of birth	14/11/1988

- Implementation of quality assurance mechanism in GIT education:

Made the questionnaires for all specialized disciplines of the specialty Geodesy, Topography and Cartography, years I-IV. First year in the first semester not have specialized disciplines.

In total, this assessment was made for 12 disciplines.

TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF MOLDOVA  
Faculty of Cadastre, Geodesy and Constructions  
DEPARTMENT GEODESY, CADASTRE AND GEOTECHNICS  
*Specialty Geodesy, Topography and Cartography*

### Course Evaluation

A. Course information

A1 Code and the name of the course \_\_\_\_\_ Topography II \_\_\_\_\_

A2 Semester/ year \_\_\_\_\_ semester 3/ year 2 \_\_\_\_\_

A3 Student Group \_\_\_\_\_ GTC - 1114 \_\_\_\_\_

Number of students \_\_\_\_\_ 24 \_\_\_\_\_

A4 Teaching Staff \_\_\_\_\_

Course coordinator \_\_\_\_\_ Botanru Dumitru, lecturer Department Geodesy \_\_\_\_\_

Lecturers \_\_\_\_\_ Botanru Dumitru, lecturer Department Geodesy \_\_\_\_\_

Exercise/lab assistants \_\_\_\_\_ Botanru Dumitru, lecturer Department Geodesy \_\_\_\_\_

A4 Main course literature \_\_\_\_\_

B. Summary of evaluation results by students

B1 Have the opinions of the course participants been collected? Yes

B2 Is summary of the student's opinions attached to this protocol? Yes

### C. Course coordinator's comments on student's opinions.

Please indicate, if any, the specific measures to improve the course in the future.

Students appreciate the usefulness of the course for their future as engineers and supporters need for more study of this course.

And about the training requirements of the material taught will be a review of material, equipment chair that can be used as well as the transition to the current presentation of certain items using power point presentations.

Thus through this course, students have learned other ways besides execution of topographical surveys studied the topography I.

  
Botnari Radu, student representative

Date: 04.02.2013  
  
Botanru Dumitru, Course Coordinator



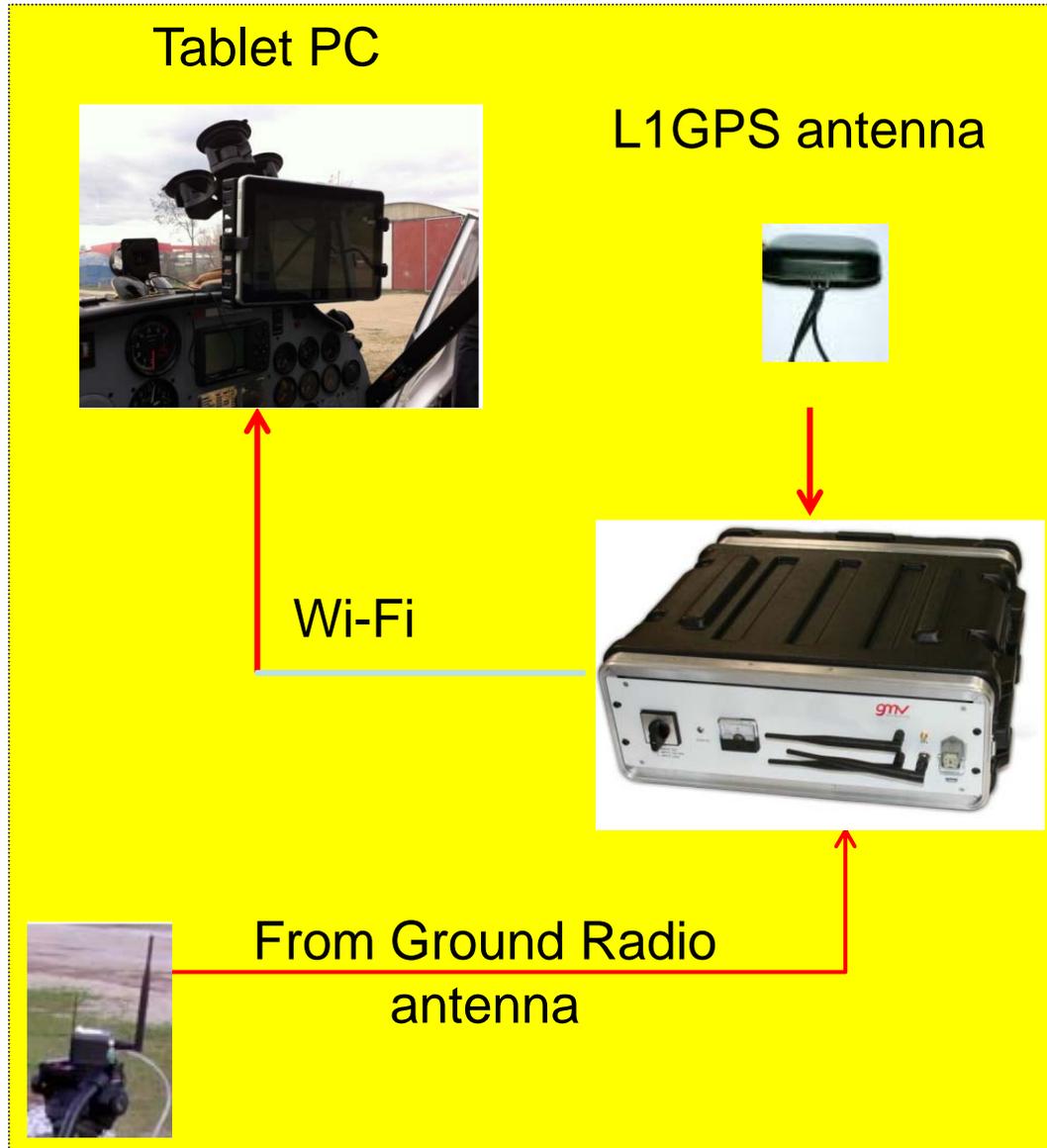
## TEMPUS Project (GIDEC)

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- **Introduction of project-oriented Problem-Based Learning (PBL). In process:**

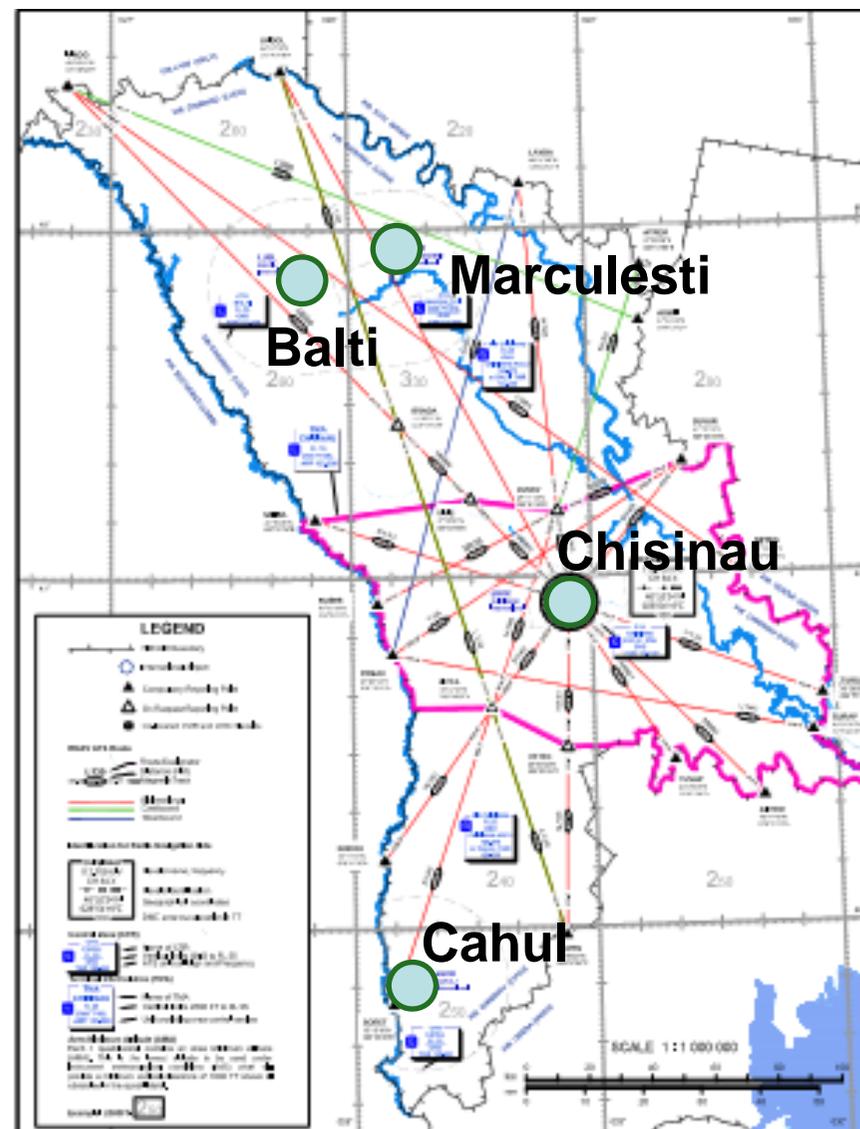
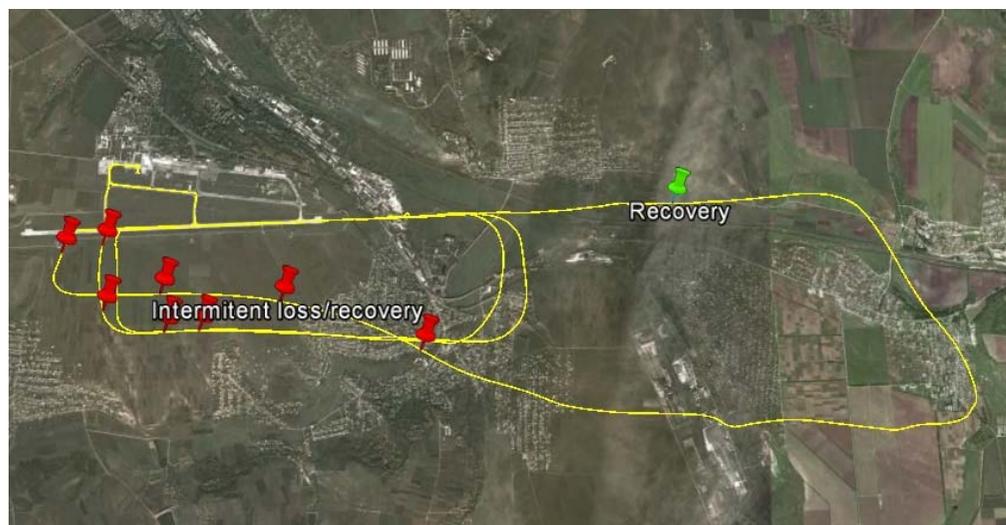
**PBL Project Course: Organizing activities:**

- **Students will be split in groups of 4-5 members**
- **Each group will have a real project with specific tasks**
- **At the end of project, team will present their vision and solutions for specific issue.**
- **At III year in present are exists 24 students, divided in 5 groups on fields:**
  - **Local Government**
  - **Environmental Management**
  - **Public Safety**
  - **Real Estate**
  - **Health and Human Services.**

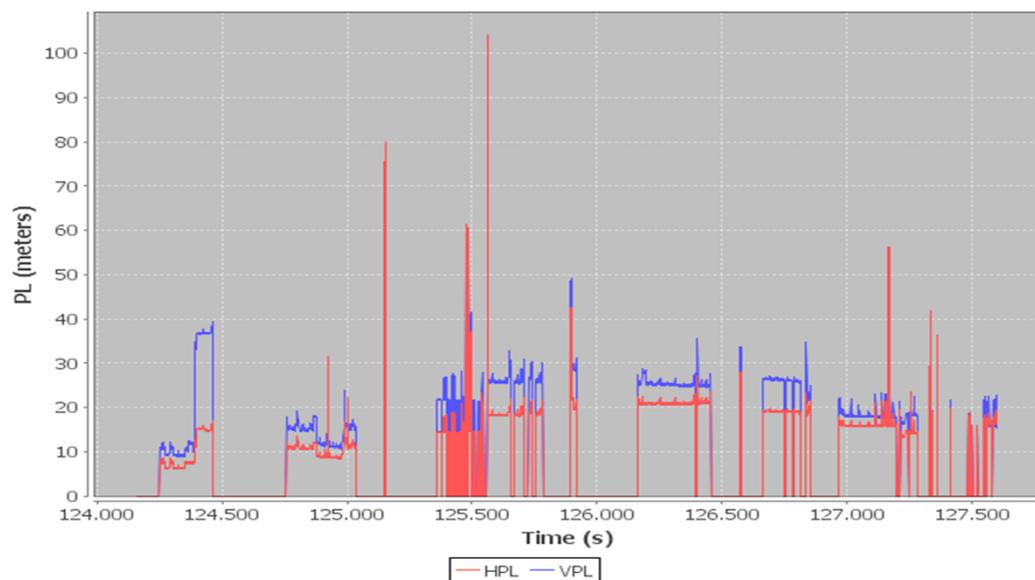


- Power station
- Receiver radio modem
- GPS L1 receiver
- USB-NET adapter
- Wi-Fi access point

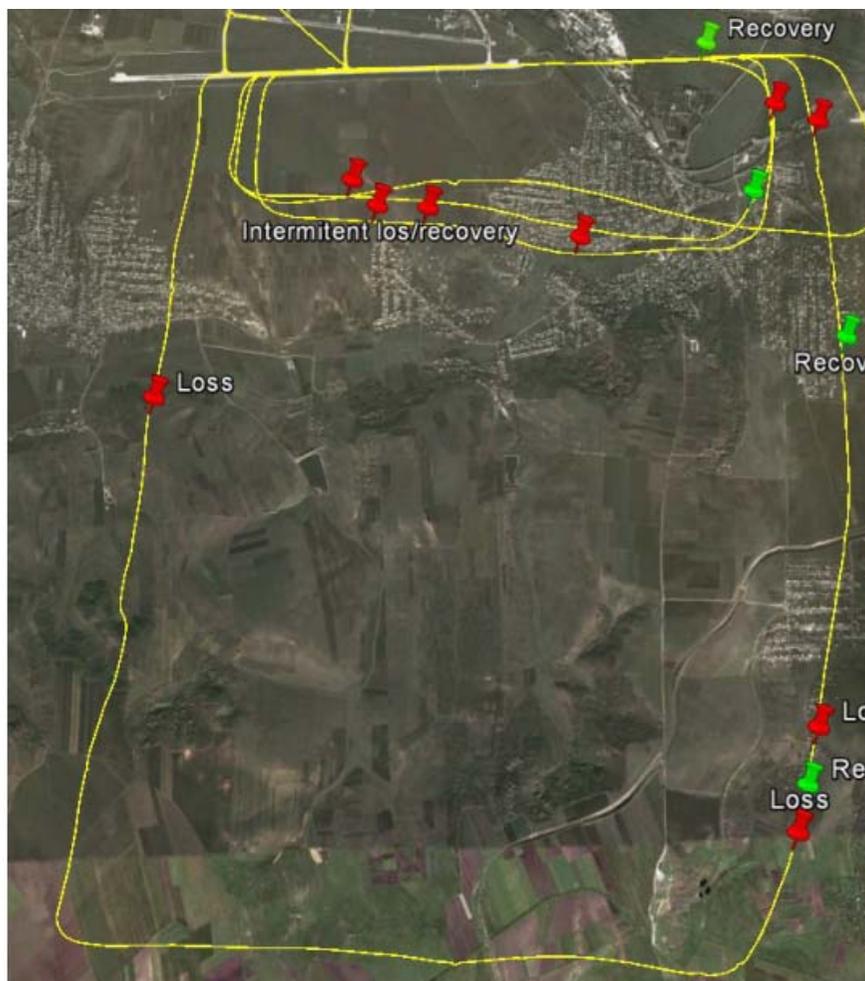
## Flight trials in Moldova



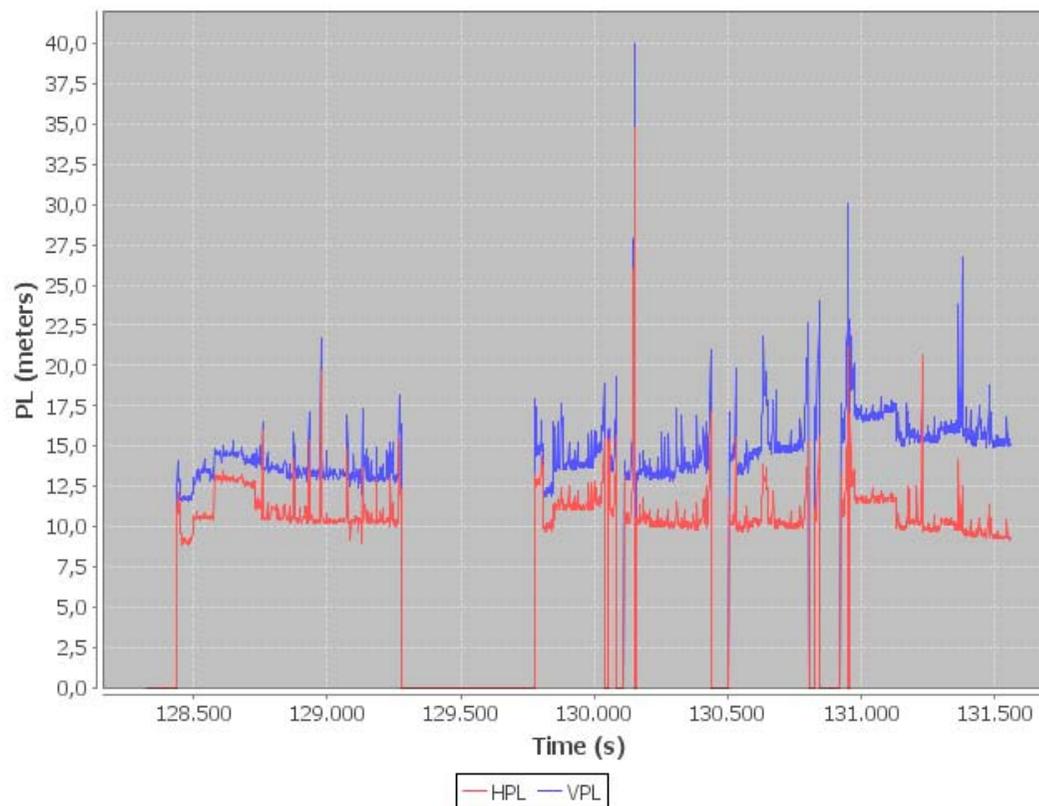
**Time vs HPL and VPL**



## Flight trials in Moldova



Time vs HPL and VPL



<b>Course code</b>	<b>S.07.O.042</b>
<b>Course name</b>	<b>Satellite Geodesy</b>
<b>Semester</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>ECTS credits</b>	<b>5 c</b>
<b>Class hours</b>	<b>Lectures: 30 hrs. Practical works 30 hrs. Laboratory works: 15 hrs.</b>
<b>Learning outcomes (aims/objectives)</b>	<b>Definitions of geodetic reference systems and practical skills of coordinate transformations. Acquire basic knowledge on GNSS technique, GNSS equipment and software. Field GNSS measurements and processing. GNSS applications.</b>



# GNSS CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT

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## LECTURES (30 hours)

1. Introduction in satellite geodesy: conventional navigation, background, concepts and evolutions of Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GPS, GLONASS, Galileo, BeiDou/COMPASS) and Regional Positioning Systems (IRNSS, QZSS). Comparison of GNSS with other navigation systems. - 2 (h)
2. Reference systems: terrestrial, celestial and orbit coordinate reference system. Height systems. Geoid. Time systems, synchronization and data conversion - 4 (h)
3. Satellite orbits: Orbital parameters, Orbital motion representation, Determination of satellite position, visibility and ground tracks, Orbits dissemination - 4 (h)
4. GNSS Receivers architecture: technology, Antennas and propagation channels, signal - processing system hardware and software techniques - 4 (h)
5. GNSS positioning techniques: GNSS measurements (pseudoranges and carrier phase), absolute single position determination technique, differential position determination methods. Errors in GNSS measurements 4 (h)
6. GNSS measurements and processing: Planning data collection with GNSS. Conducting GPS Field Survey. Post-Processing of differential GNSS measurements. GNSS Network adjustment - 4 (h)
7. Satellite Based Augmentation Systems: Wide Area Augmentation System (WAAS), European Geostationary Navigation Overlay Service (EGNOS), System of Differential Correction and Monitoring (SDCM) - 4 (h)
8. GNSS Networks: Global, regional and local GNSS Permanent Networks and geodetic infrastructure for real positioning services (IGS, EUREF-IP, EUPOS, MOLDPOS) – 4 (h)



# GNSS Curriculum development

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## PRACTICAL WORKS (30 hours)

1. Coordinate transformations between International Terrestrial Reference System (ITRS) and European Terrestrial Reference System (ETRS) - Practical works 8 (h)
2. Time and data conversion - Practical works 6 (h)
3. Satellite coordinates calculation - Practical works 8 (h)
4. GNSS applications: GIS/mapping, surveying, natural hazards management, earth sciences, natural resources, precise agriculture, infrastructure – Seminar 8 (h)

## LABORATORY WORKS (15 hours)

1. GNSS receivers configuration. LCD display and key function. Principles of display. Data input and output - 3 (h)
2. GNSS measurements (Static, Fast static and RTK) using Trimble R8 GNSS receiver - 4 (h)
3. GNSS measurement processing using specialised software- 4 (h)
4. GNSS network adjustment using specialised software- 4 (h)

- **GNSS permanent station**
- **Pentium PCs (desktop/laptop, server/WS)**
- **Network accessories for internet connection + Email server**
- **Plotter, printers, scanners, LCD projectors**
- **ArcGIS licenses**
- **Trimble geodetic GPS receivers**
- **Leica TTC**
- **Leica Digital level NA 3003**
- **Digital photogrammetric WS from Geosystem, Ukraine**
- **WebCamera**





# INITIATIVES AND TRENDS

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- **organization of training courses for specialists in production in collaboration with Moldavian Geodetic Union;**
- **Development of GNSS laboratory;**
- **development of national and international educational and research projects;**
- **development of national relations and international collaboration etc.**



**THANK YOU FOR ATTENTION!**

**For more information please visit:**

**[www.utm.md](http://www.utm.md)**

***Email: [nistor.livia@gmail.com](mailto:nistor.livia@gmail.com)***

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