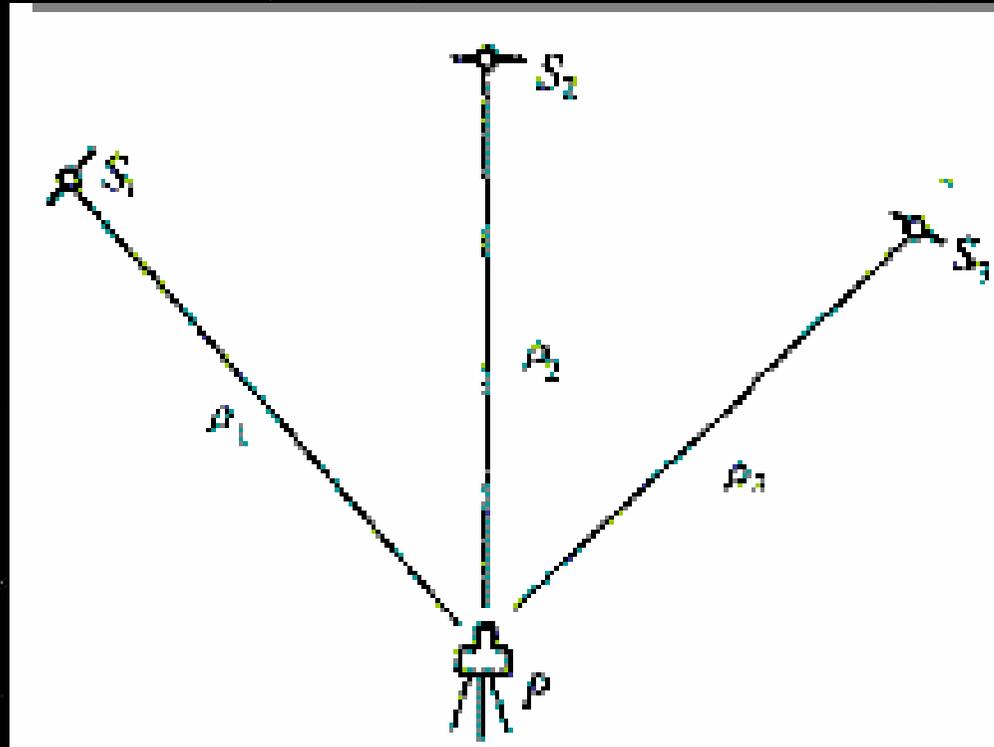


High accuracy GPS & instruments

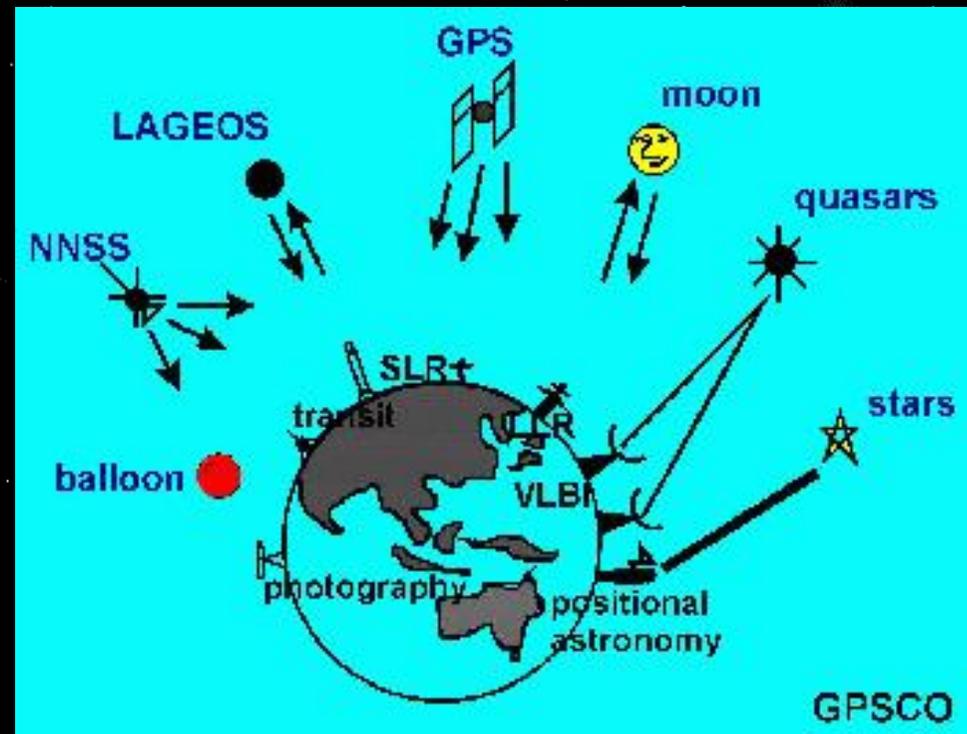
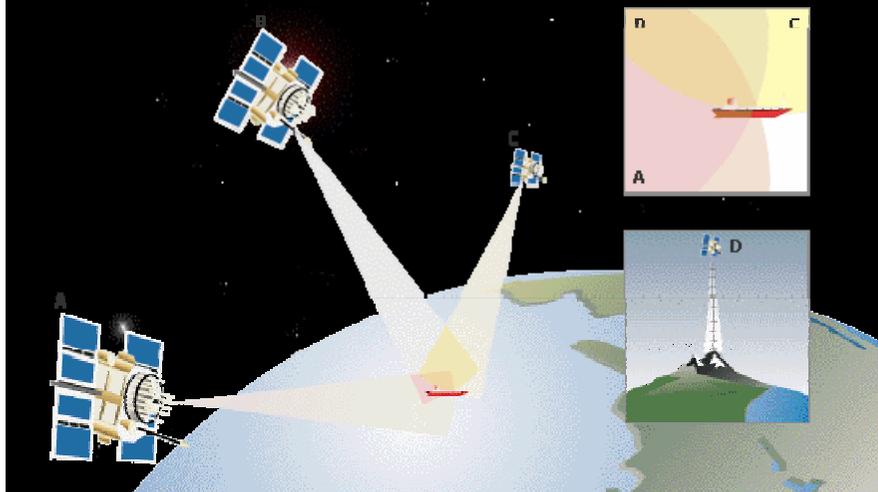
Normal position methods



$$\left. \begin{aligned} \rho_1^2 &= (x - x_s^1)^2 + (y - y_s^1)^2 + (z - z_s^1)^2 \\ \rho_2^2 &= (x - x_s^2)^2 + (y - y_s^2)^2 + (z - z_s^2)^2 \\ \rho_3^2 &= (x - x_s^3)^2 + (y - y_s^3)^2 + (z - z_s^3)^2 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

GPS position methods

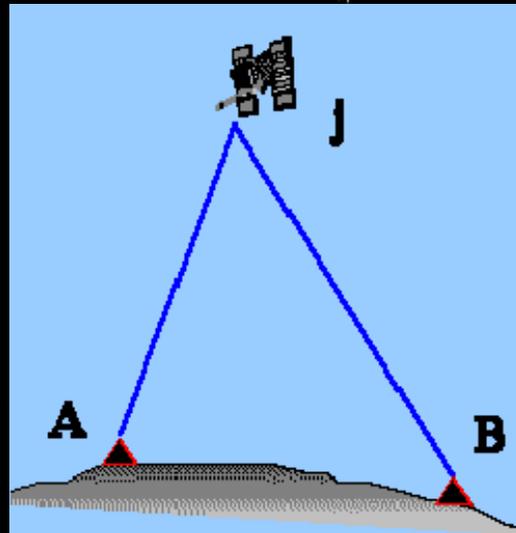
- ABSOLUTE POSITION
- RELATIVELY POSITION
- DIFFERENTIAL POSITION



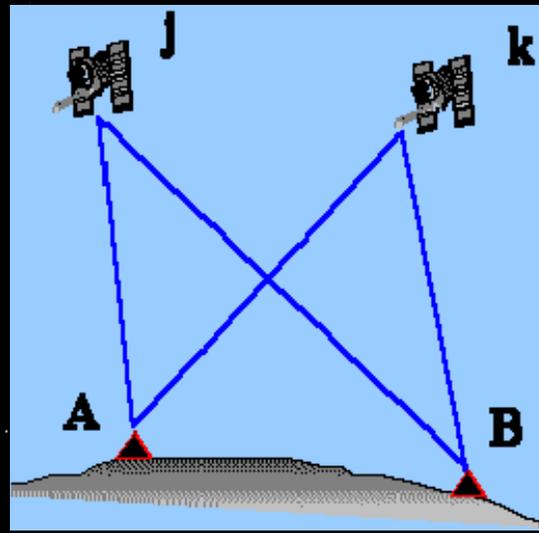
GPS Error

- Atmospheric effects
- Multipath
- Satellite geometry
- Measurement noise
- Ephemeris data
- Satellite clock drift
- ~~Selective availability (SA)~~

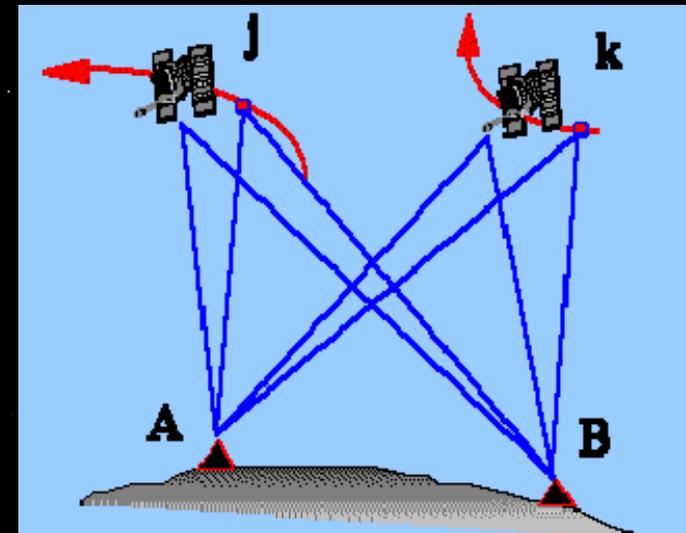
Differential GPS



Single

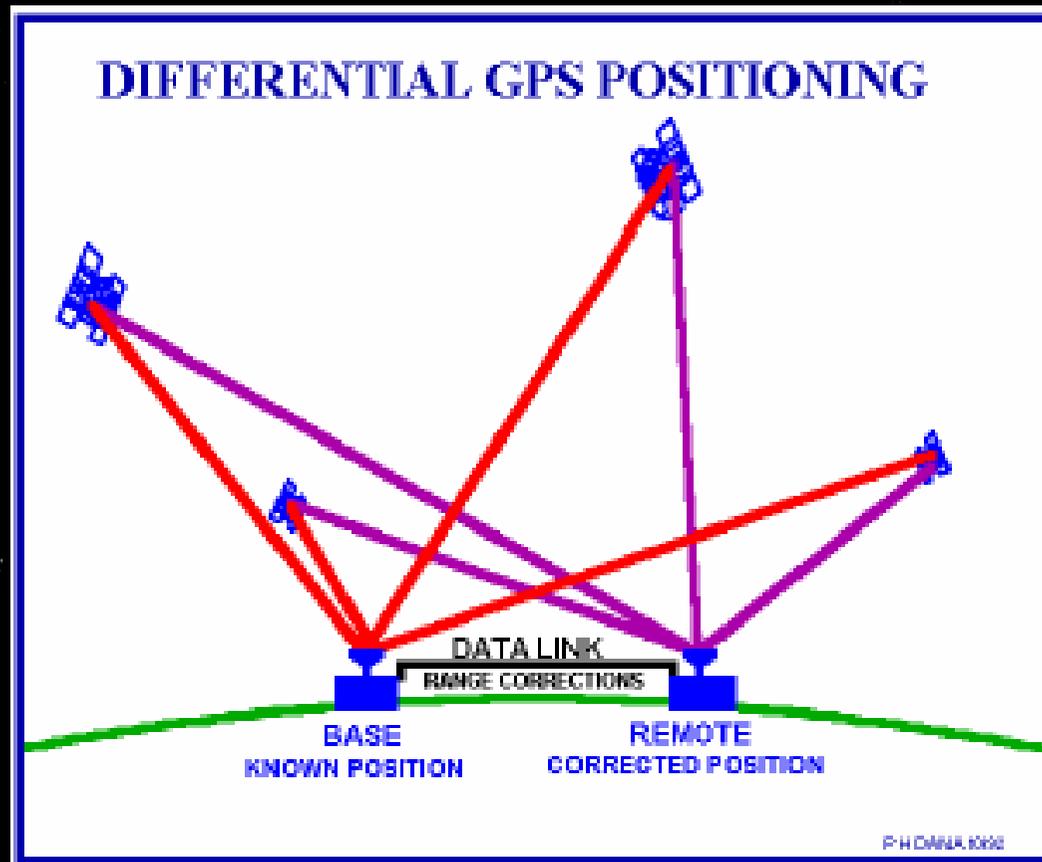


Double

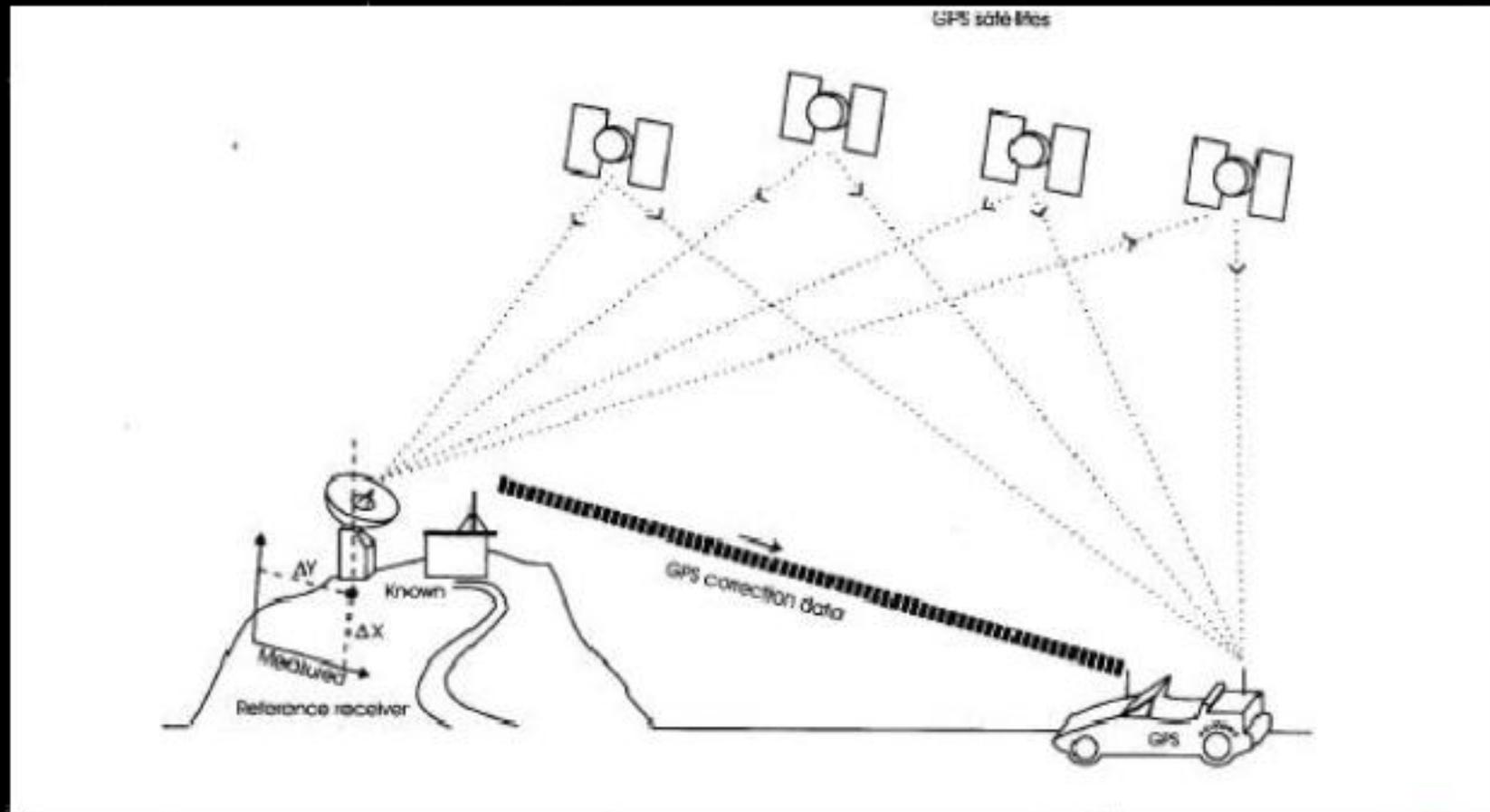


Three

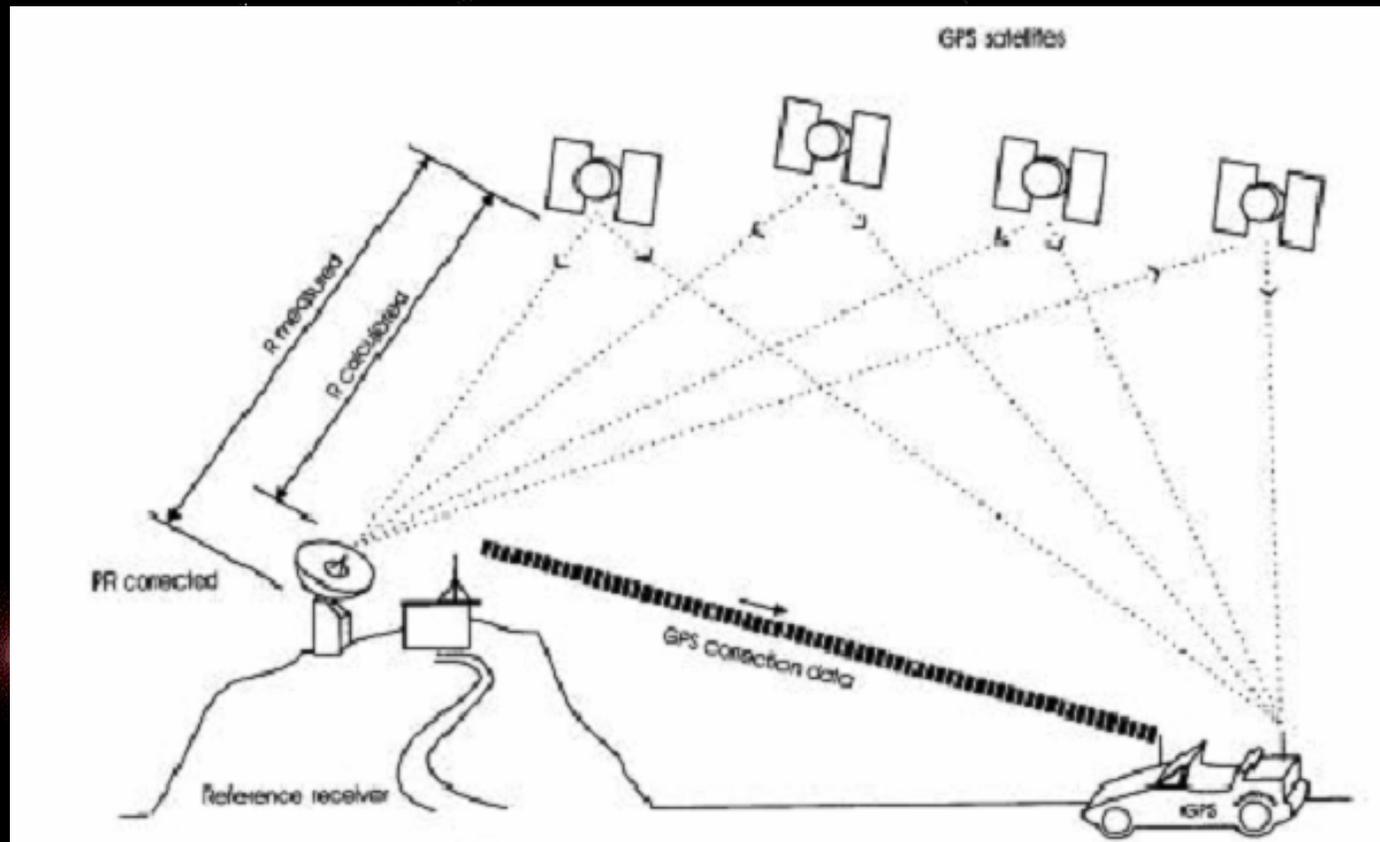
Differential GPS



Position difference

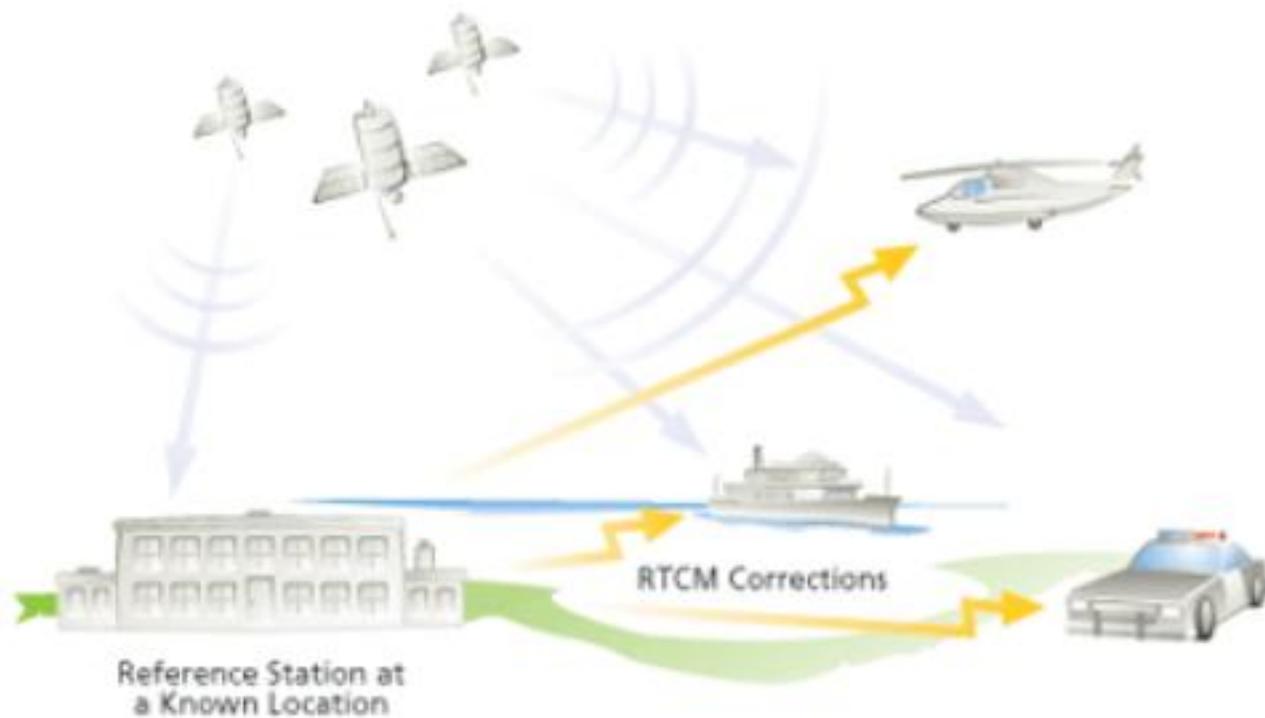


Pseudo-ranges difference

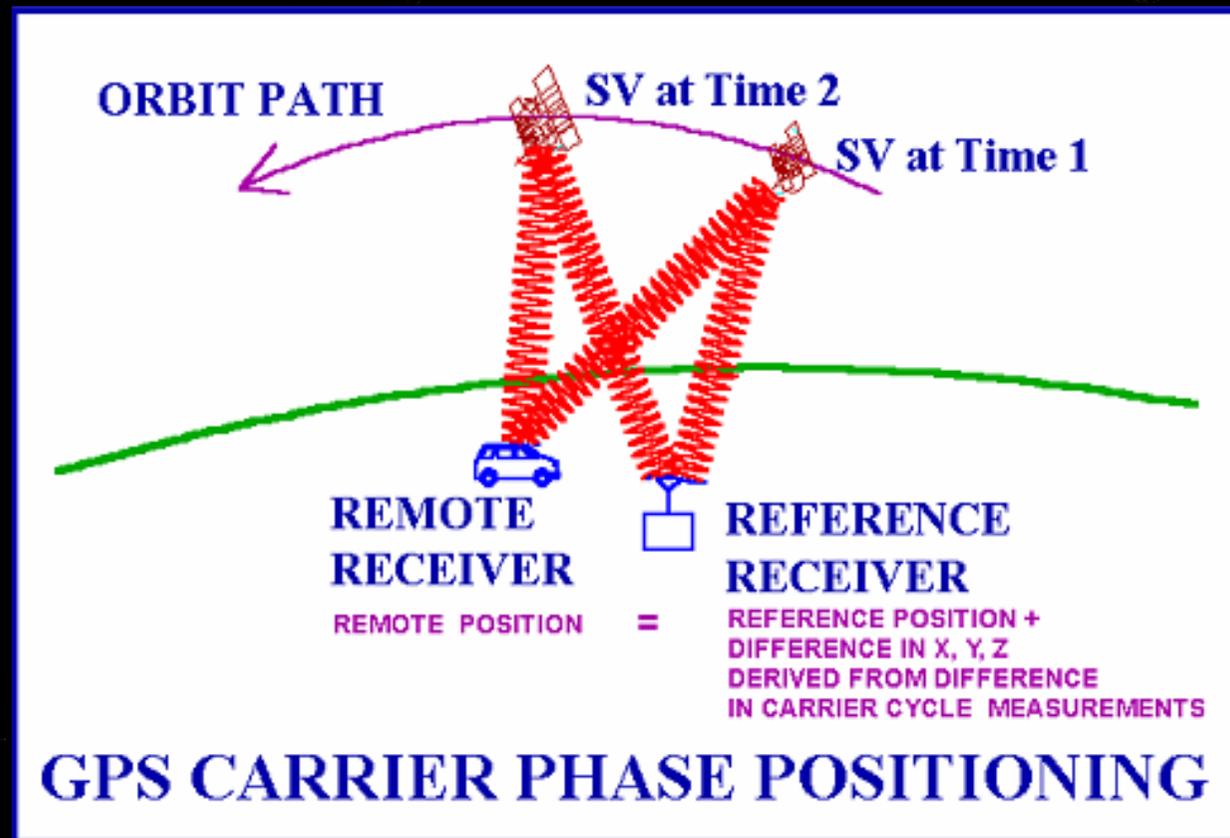


Real time DGPS

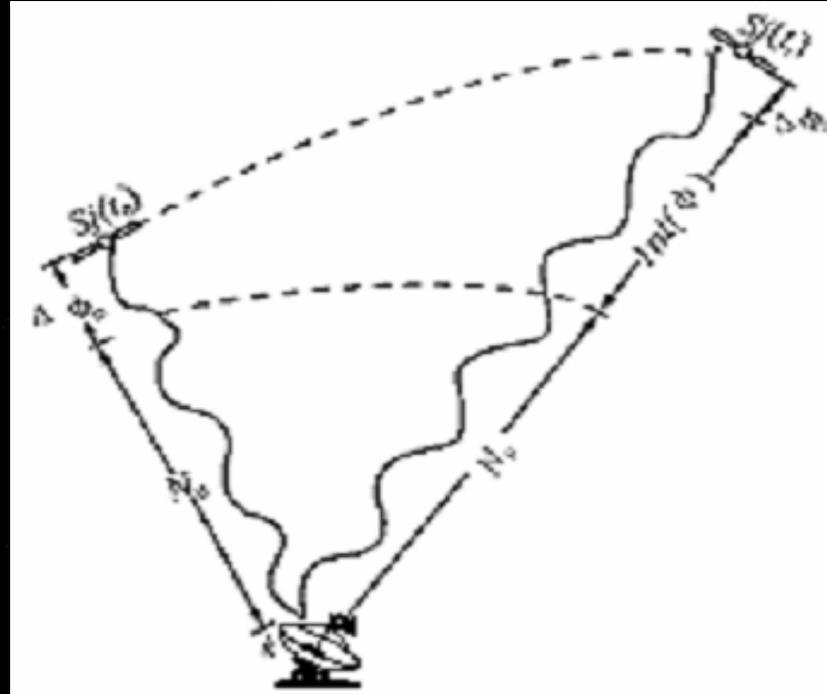
Real-Time Differential GPS



Differential carrier-phase positioning



Principle of RTK



$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_k^j(t_k) &= \varphi^j(t_k) + f\delta t_k - 1/c(f\rho_k^j(t_k)) \\ &\quad - \varphi_k^j(t_k) + N_k^j + 1/c(f\delta\rho_1(t_k)) + 1/c(f\delta\rho_2(t_k)) \end{aligned}$$

Application of RTK



CONTROL SURVEY



MAPPING SURVEY



ELECTRIC WIRE SURVEY

Application of RTK



Network RTK

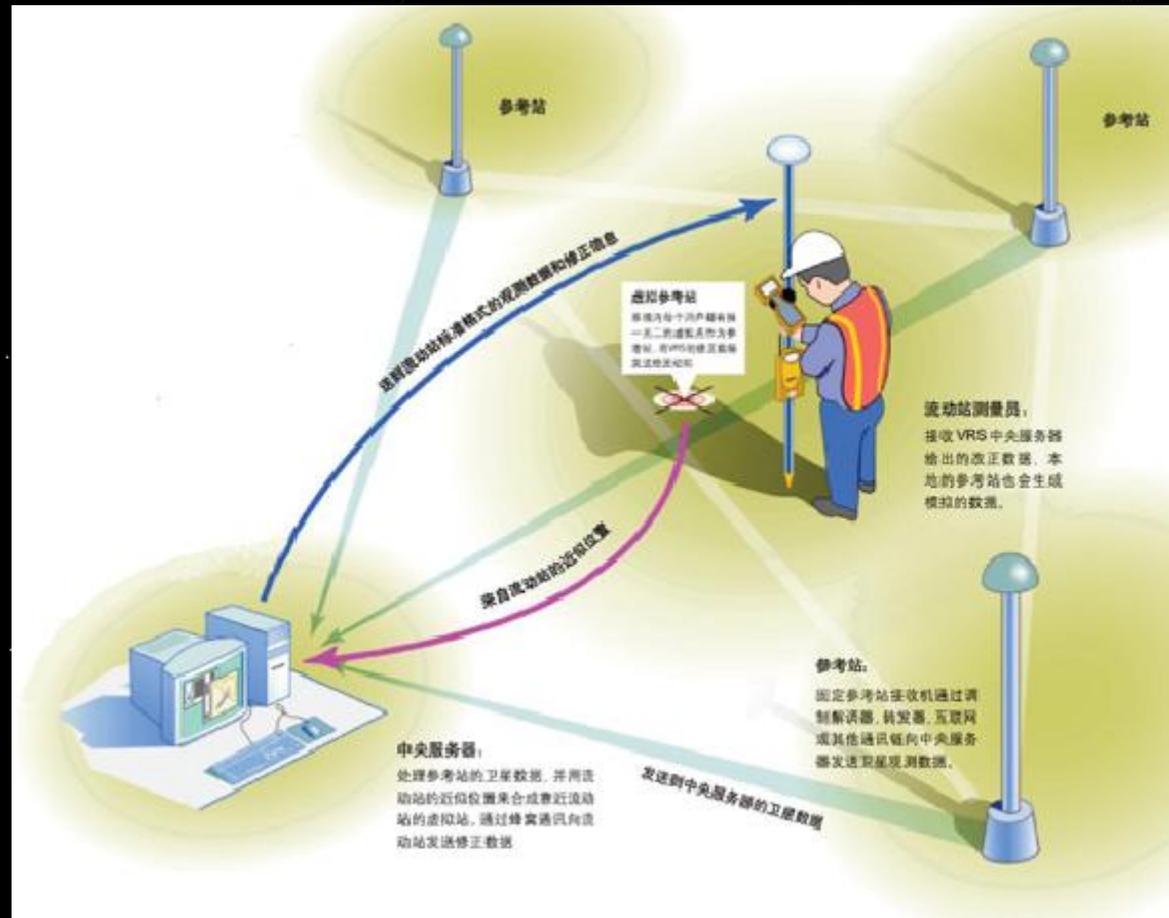


STAKE OUT



ROAD SURVEYING

Development fashion of RTK



Development fashion of RTK



HIGH-ACCURACY INSTRUMENTS

- STAR S82 of SOUTH
- Channel: independent 24 channels
- Tracking signal: L1/L2
- Static horizontal accuracy:
5mm+1ppm
- Static vertical accuracy: 10mm+2ppm
- Static operation range: ≤ 80 km
- Static memory: inner 32M
- RTK horizontal accuracy: 2cm+1ppm
- RTK vertical accuracy: 5cm+1ppm



😊 Thank you & welcome for your
question!

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