

GNSS LABORATORY: RESEARCH, ACADEMIC EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONAL ADVANCEMENT

Faculty of Maritime Studies



University of Rijeka
Croatia

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 - Rationale for GNSS Laboratory establishment
 - GNSS Laboratory at Faculty of Maritime Studies in Rijeka
-

Introduction

- ❑ Understanding the Space Weather and its impact on national infrastructure and daily life
 - ❑ Need for research, academic education and professional advancement
 - ❑ Recent developments at the Faculty of Maritime Studies
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GNSS applications

- ☐ Wide application spectrum
 - ☐ Public and military services
 - ☐ Communication and surveillance
 - ☐ TRANSPORT AND NAVIGATION
-

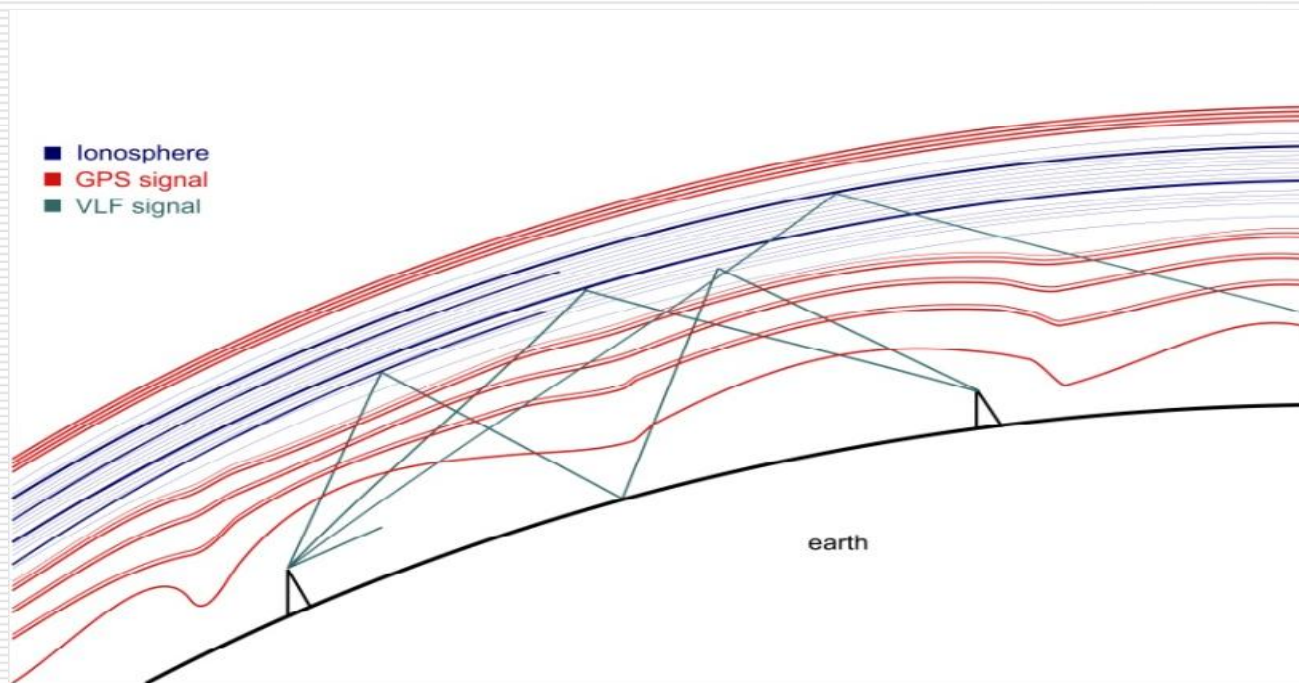
Location

- The historic building of Faculty of Maritime Studies in Rijeka, Croatia



Navigational GNSS Laboratory

- ☐ Terrestrial segment
- ☐ Space segment



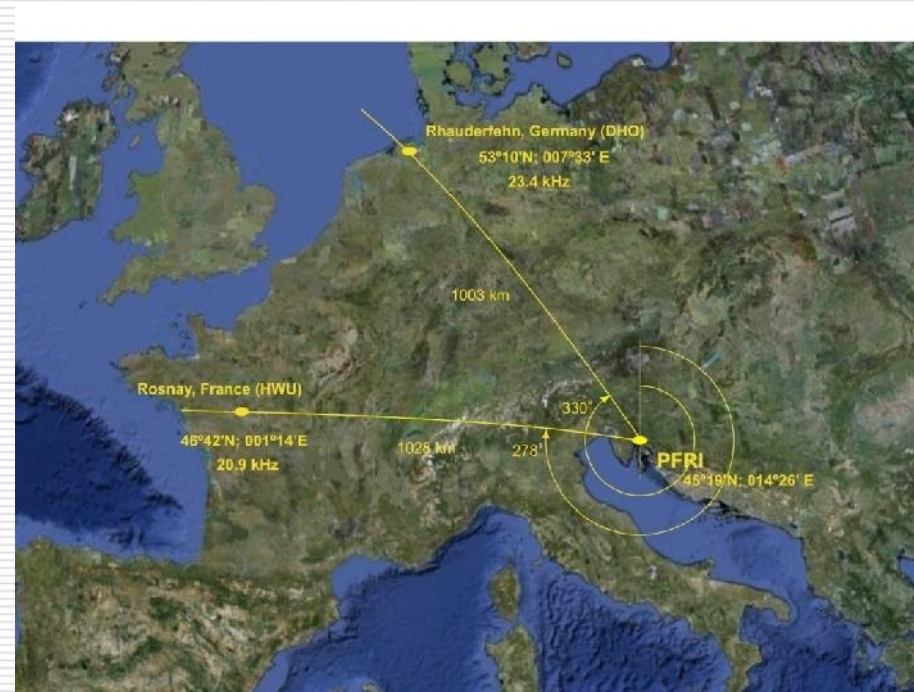
Space Weather Monitors

- ❑ Sudden Ionospheric Disturbance (SID) Monitoring

 - Lower layers Ionization

- ❑ VLF (Very Low Frequencies) signals

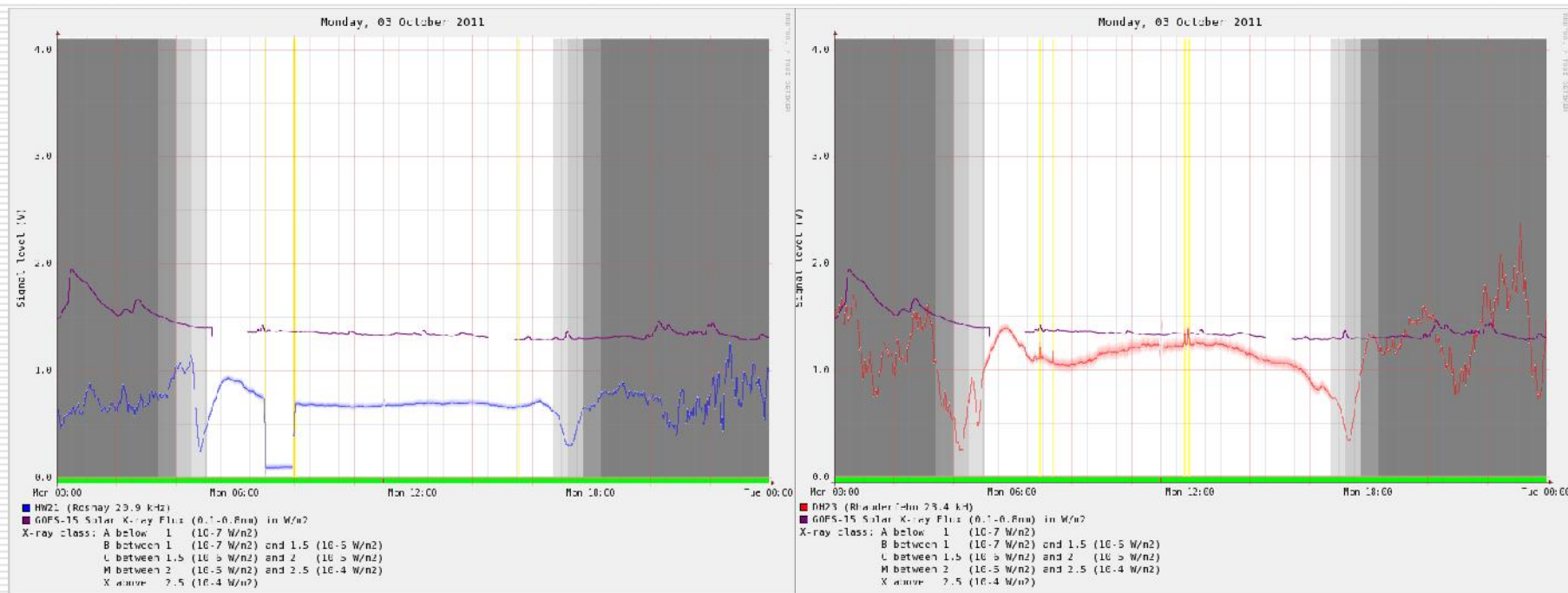
- ❑ 3 – 30 kHz



- ❑ Long waves – Ionosphere dependent

Space weather Monitors

- ❑ Real-time VLF Monitoring (SID)
- ❑ Solar x-ray flux (GOES)



SuperSID Monitors

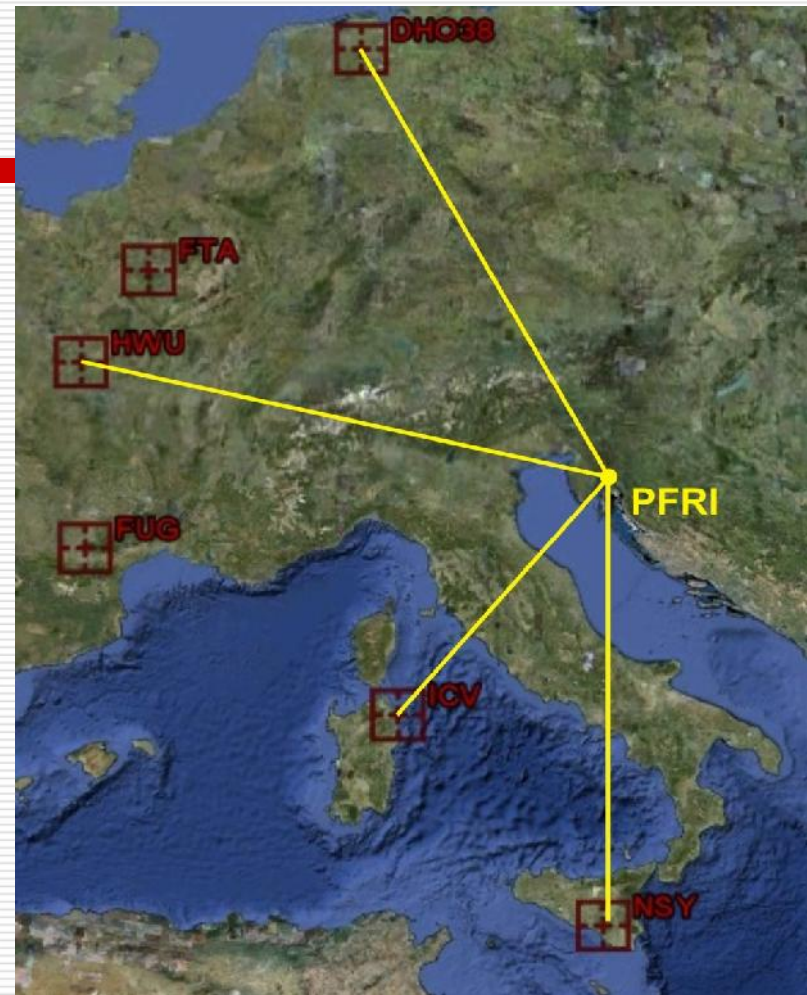
- In cooperation with SARA (Society of Amateur Radio Astronomers) and Stanford University Solar Center

Rosnay, France – azimuth 278°

Rhauderfehn, Germany - azimuth 330°

Isola di Tavolara, Sardinia, Italy - azimuth 218°

Niscemi, Sicily, Italy - azimuth $180,5^\circ$



GNSS Receiver

45°19'49.57105"N
14°26'11.00265"E
37.896 metres above sea



- ❑ Single frequency GPS receiver Garmin GPSMap 4010
- ❑ UHF – Ultra High Frequencies (1575,42 MHz)

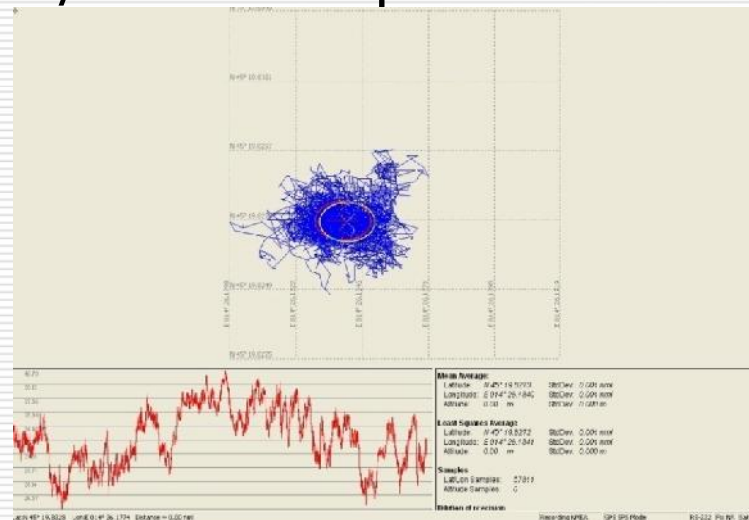
- ❑ For high frequency GPS signal, Ionosphere represents a nuisance
-



GPS data monitoring

- Data provided (NMEA standard protocol & Visual GPS[®] software):

- Graphical GPS status, signal quality, azimuth/elevation plot



- GPS analysis, NMEA data monitoring, static position averaging and statistics

☐ www.ionosphere.hr

Step forward:
Official Space Weather FMS website

SVEMIRSKO VRIJEME - REPUBLIKA HRVATSKA

09 December 2011 18:19:25 UTC / 19:19:25 LT

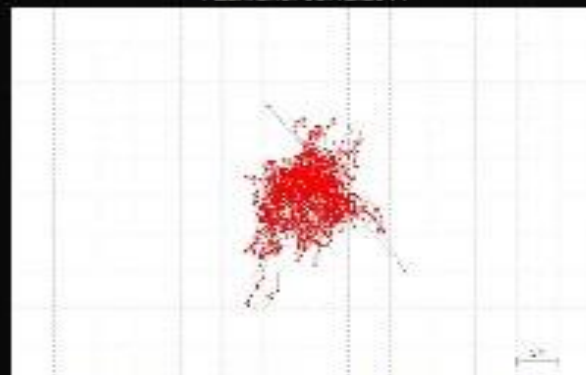
Svemirsko vrijeme je skup fizikalnih i kemijskih pojava vezanih za transfer energije u sustavu Sunce - Zemlja. Slično meteorološkim pojavama, svemirsko vrijeme utječe na rad brojnih tehničkih sustava (uključujući satelitske navigacijske sustave), djelujući na taj način na nacionalnu infrastrukturu, gospodarstvo i svakodnevni život.

Aturirano: 08.12.2011



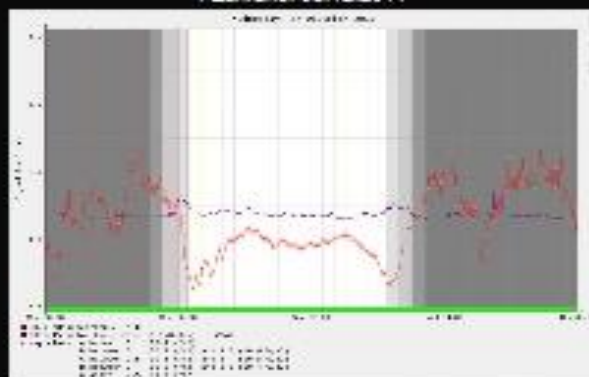
Grafikon SID podataka u stvarnom vremenu - stanica Rosnay / GOES-15
grafikon solarne x-zračenje

Aurilano: 08.12.2011



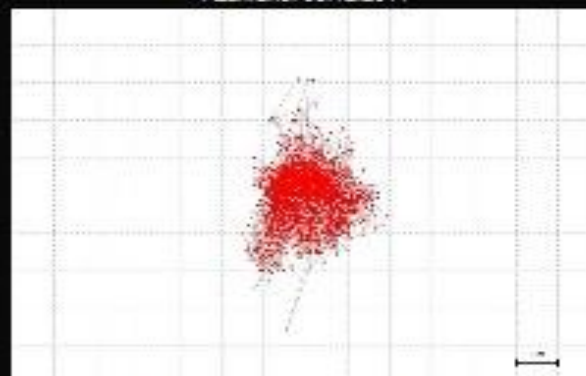
Graz - kvaliteta satelitskega određivanja položaja

Aztirano: 08.12.2011



Grafikon SID podataka u stvarnom vremenu - stanica Rhauderfehn /
GOES-15 grafikon solarnog x-zračenja

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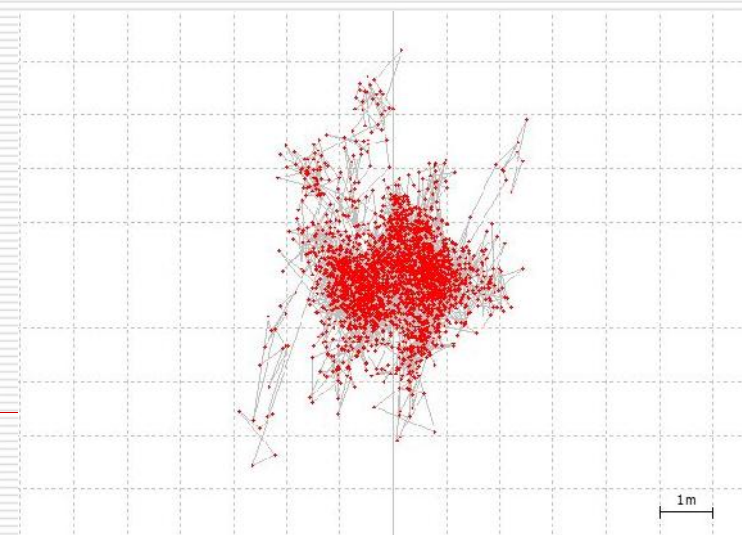
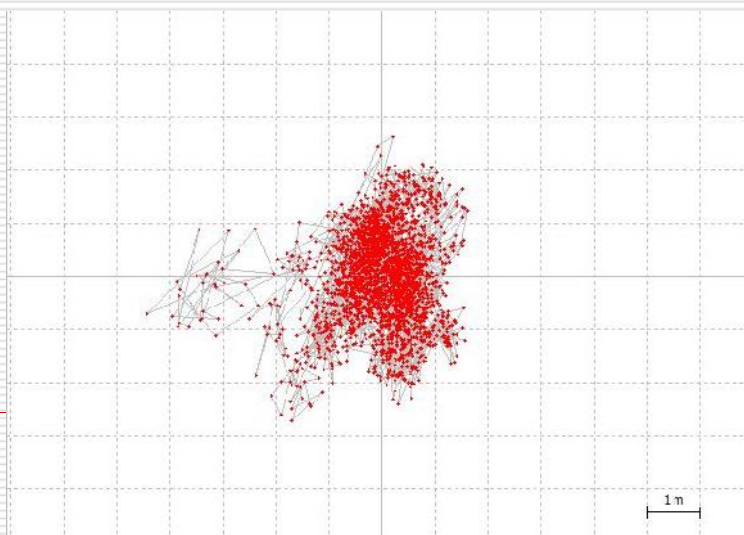
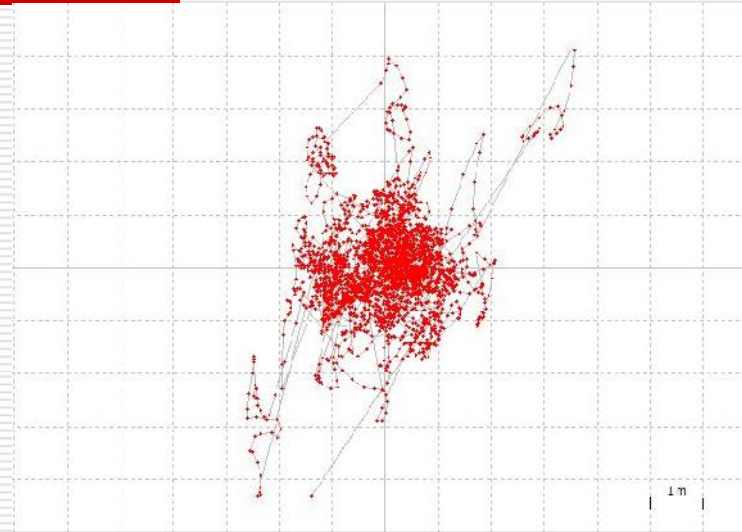
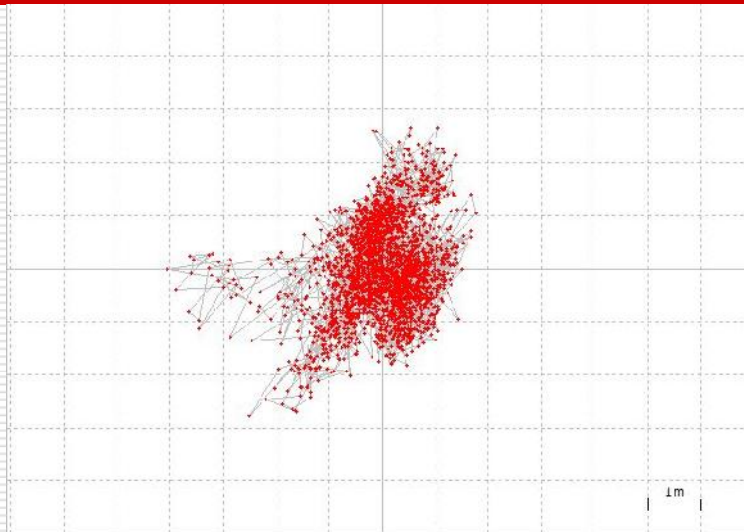


Padova - kvaliteta satelitskog određivanja položaja

www.ionosphere.hr: Tasks, aims and information provided

- ❑ Space Weather current conditions according to geomagnetic and ionospheric parameters
 - solar activity, layer ionization, position degradation
 - ❑ Various reference stations TEC and Positioning Performance monitoring
 - ❑ SID data and GOES plots
 - ❑ Space Weather forecasts
-

Reference Stations: Dubrovnik - CRO, Graz - A,
Osijek - CRO, Padova - ITA (among other
permanent EPN Stations across Europe)



Activities expansion and further work

- ❑ Broad frequency spectrum coverage introducing various devices operating at various frequencies (AWESOME monitors (ELF), additional GNSS receivers/Glonass (UHF), Ionosonde (HF))
 - ❑ Better understanding of sources of GNSS performance degradations and vulnerabilities
 - ❑ Understanding Space Weather and local ionospheric effects on GNSS performance and operation
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Thank You for Your attention!

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