## Real-Time Data Flow and Product Generation for GNSS

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- Prototype Architecture for Data Distribution
- Real-Time Products
- Recommendations





- TCP/IP family of protocols in connectionless
- Transport protocol
  - TCP used when reliability more important than speed
  - UDP used then speed is more important than reliability
- JPL, NRCan, and GFZ constructed effective architectures utilizing connectionless UDP protocol











- 4 basic message types defined
  - Type 100, station configuration message
  - Type 200, GPS observable
    - 21 bytes per GPS observation
  - Type 300, GPS broadcast ephemeris
  - Type 400, Meteorological observation
  - (Type 0, JPL implemented request for data)
- Unified header for all message types
- NRCan udpRelay layers
  - 24 byte header
  - 16 byte Message Authentication Code (MAC)





## **11 byte unified header format**

<u>type</u>	<u>variable</u>	<u>meaning</u>
unsigned short	rec_id	indicates record type
unsigned short	sta_id	unique station id
		not defined for 0 or 300
unsigned long	GPSTime	seconds past 6-Jan-1980
		good to year 2116
		current time or obs. time
		(not iode time however)
unsigned short	num_bytes	bytes in this message type
unsigned char	IODS	station configuration flag
		not defined for 0 or 300

## Not included in the header

- preamble
- packet sequence number





- Issue of data station (IODS)
  - type 100 transmitted at slower intervals
  - IODS byte included in all observation messages
  - original meaning of type 100
  - Ensures validity of data
    - change in IODS indicates station configuration change
  - IODS byte flag can be mapped back to web page
  - practical meaning to type 100
  - Provides means to announce data availability for stations
    - Reduces bandwidth to user of unwanted data
  - Might be useful to indicate quality of data with bit flag in the IODS byte





- Centralized architecture approach
  - Data (re)transmission provided by central authority
  - Ease in providing data to end-users in common format
- Distributive architecture approach
  - Direct access to accumulating organizations
  - RTWG has proposed a common data format and method for universal access of available streams
- In both approaches, useful statistics to monitor are:
  - Percentage availability
  - Data latencies
  - IODS (station configuration change )
  - GPS observability ( holes in network )





- measurement and position domain services
- state-space approach
  - Superior spatial decorrelation properties
  - Fewer reference stations required
  - Minimal bandwidth to user
- RTK
  - Double difference biases are resolved
  - Reference stations required with 30 kilometers of user
  - High bandwidth to user





- RTCM-104
  - Traditionally associated with Maritime Services
  - Measurement or position domain (types 1/3)
  - Version 2.1 supplemented to support RTK (18/19/20/21)
    - Version 2.2 enhanced for GLONASS
  - NTRIP, US Coast Guard model
- RTCA-159
  - Traditionally associated with Aviation Services
  - State-space approach
  - WAAS, EGNOS, MSAS





- JPL correctors
  - state-space
  - designed to be low bandwidth
  - permits resolution for sub 10 cm user positioning
- NRCan correctors
  - state-space
  - modification of RTCA-159
- <u>New and Improved Clock and Ephemeris</u>
  - proposed for modernized GPS signals
  - improves curve fit with additional parameters
- State Vector Representation (R. DiEsposti, et al)
  - user numerically integrates force models from I.C.
  - eliminates fit errors
  - permits long term ephemeris and covariance propagation





- UDP transport preferred for protocol
- Continue with real-time network prototype development
- Encourage organizations operating real-time data networks to reformat a subset of their data and permit easy access to data stream
- Provide file representations of real-time streams to IGS data centers in timely fashion
- Chose common methodology and message format consistent with RTWG charter





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- Timely access to near-time file representations for IGS Data Centers
- Phase 2 of RTWG
  - Develop real-time combination of orbit, clock and ionospheric products
  - Develop real-time robustness and reliability/integrity monitoring methods



