

# A Comparative Study on Different GNSS Time Offsets Monitoring Methods

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Global Navigation Satellite Systems

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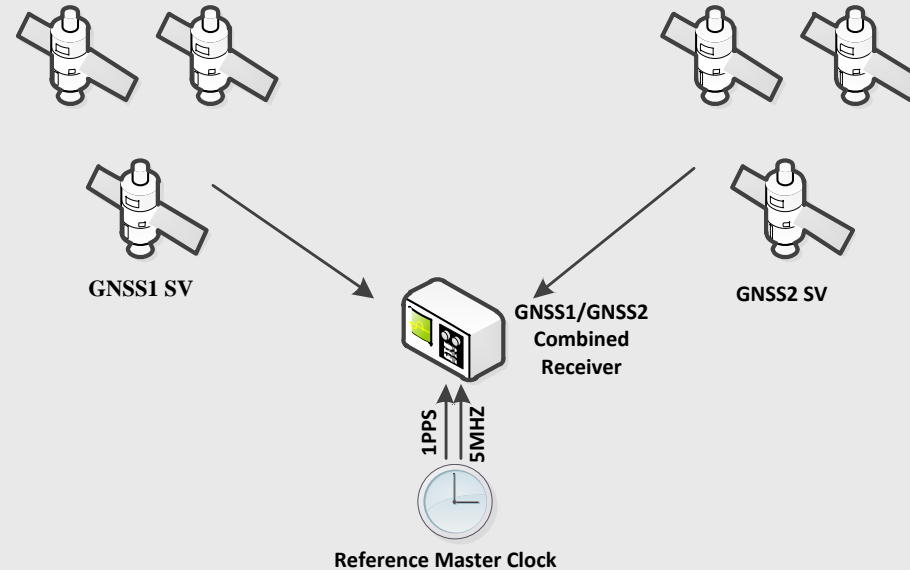
**02 Selection of time interoperation methods**

**03 Discussion**

01

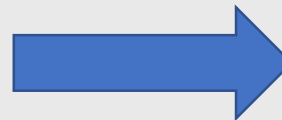
## **GNSS time offsets monitoring methods**

## I. GNSS time offset monitoring – single station



**UTC(k)- GNSST(i)**

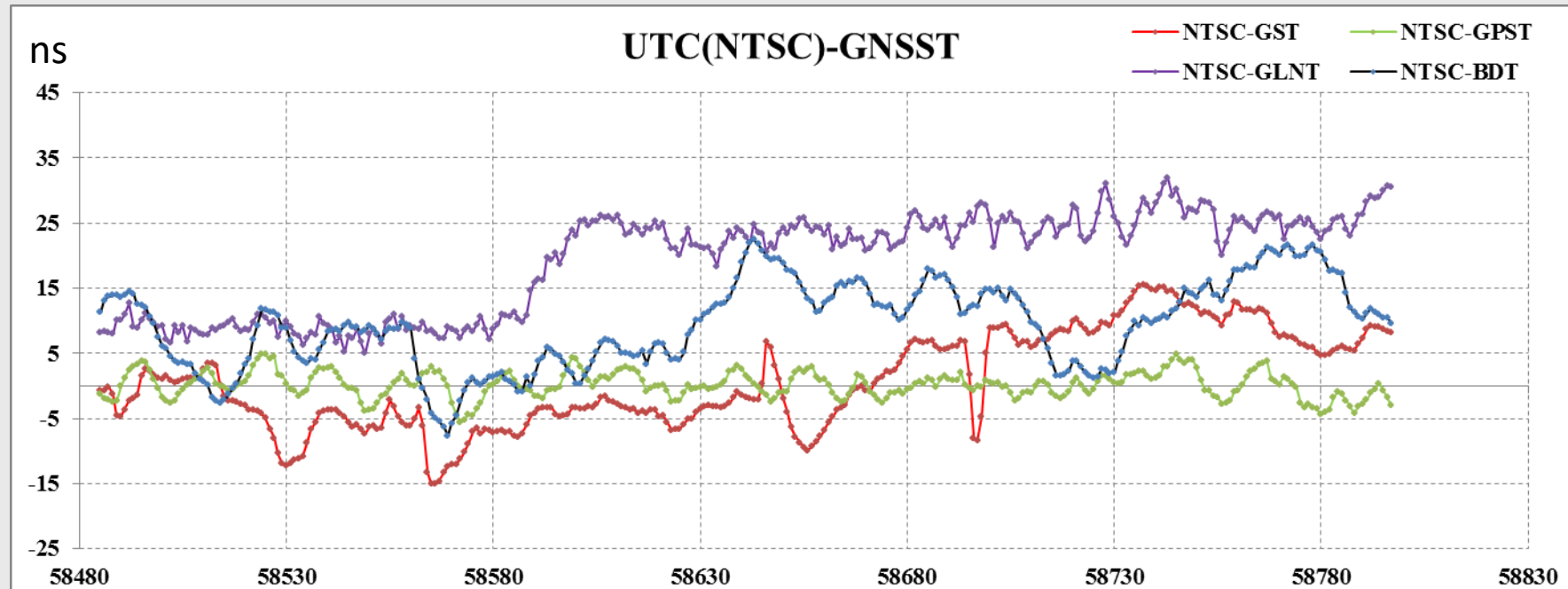
**UTC(k)- GNSST(j)**



**GNSST(i) - GNSST(j)**

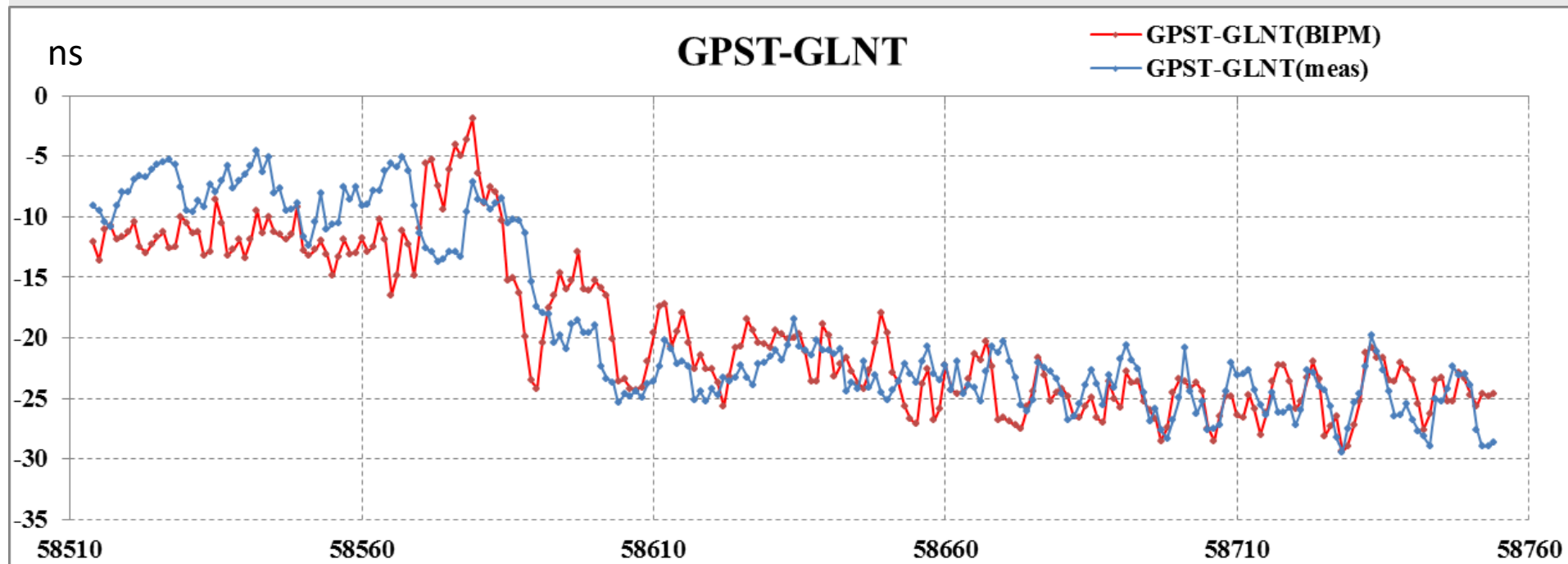
## I. GNSS time offset monitoring – single station

Time Offsets between UTC(NTSC) and GNSST (2019-1-1 ~ 2019-11-10, 482days)



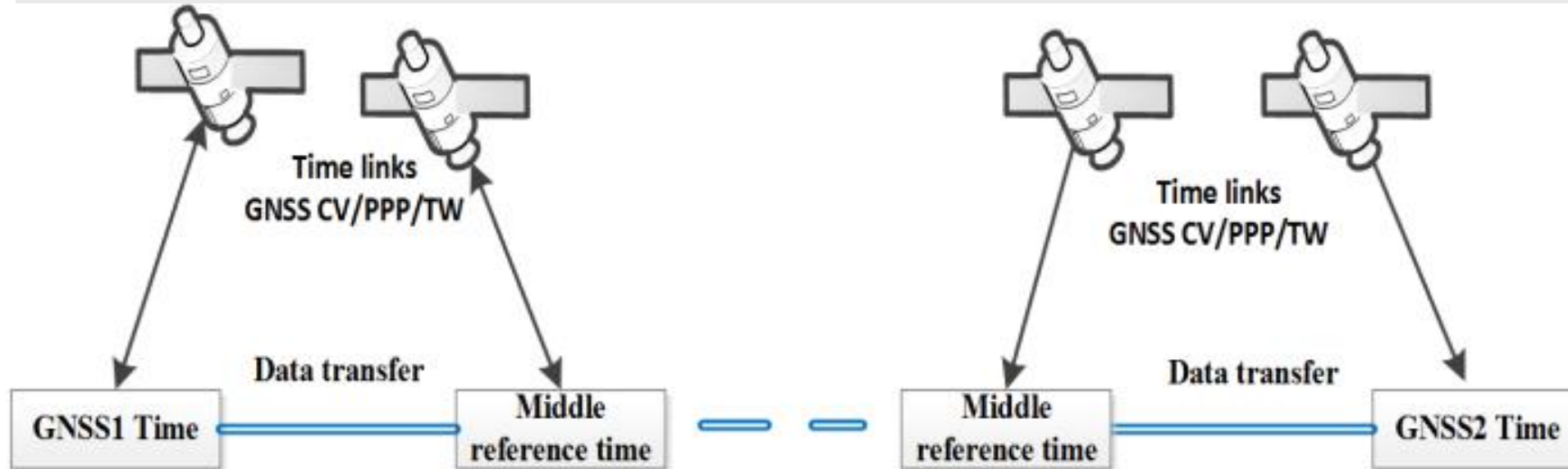
## I. GNSS time offset monitoring – single station

➤ The time offset of GPST – GLNT by NTSC & BIPM (For Validation)



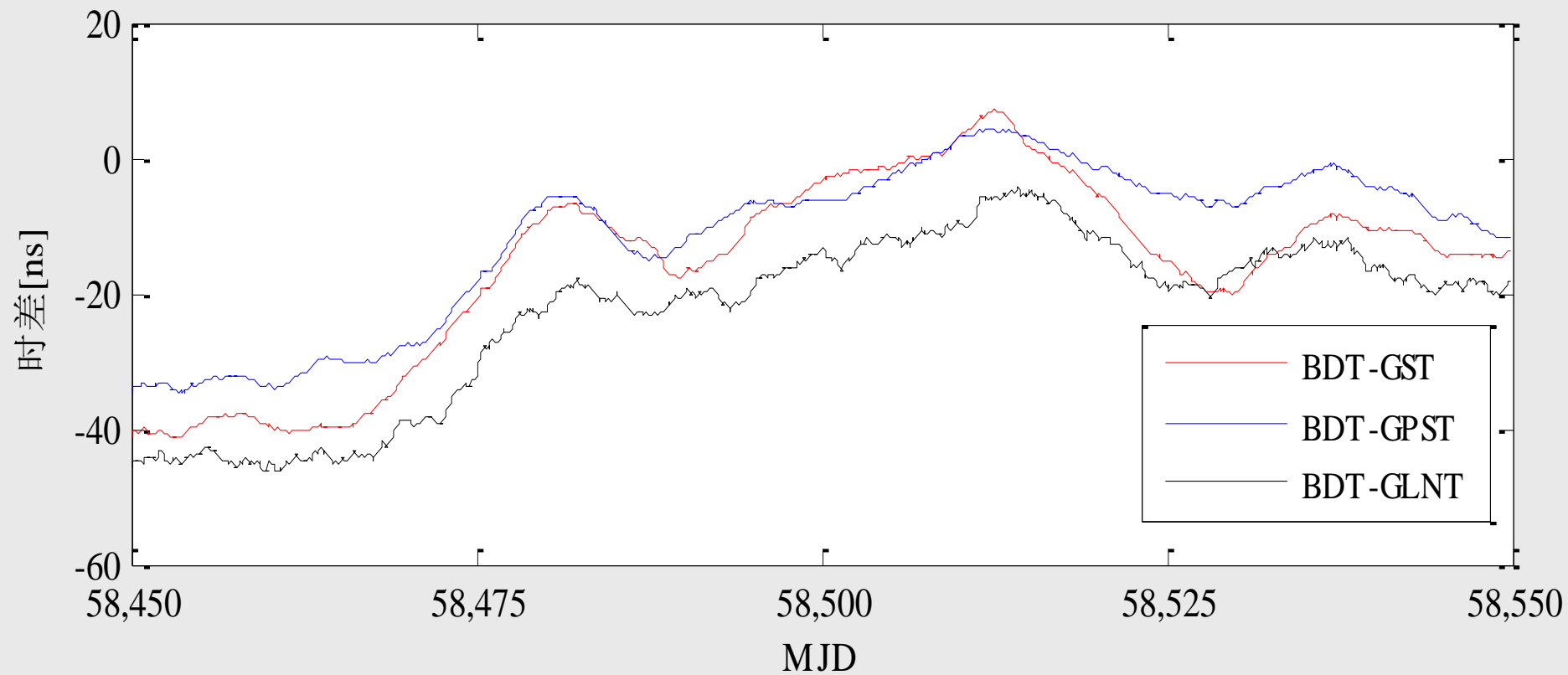
**Period of time: 2019-1-31 ~ 2019-09-28**

## II GNSS time offset monitoring---- time link



$$\begin{array}{l}
 \text{UTC}(i) - \text{GNSST}(i) \\
 \text{UTC}(j) - \text{GNSST}(j)
 \end{array}
 +
 \begin{array}{l}
 \text{UTC}(i) - \text{UTC}(j) \\
 (\text{UTC}/\text{UTC}_r)
 \end{array}
 \longrightarrow
 \text{GNSST}(i) - \text{GNSST}(j)$$

## II. GNSS time bias monitoring- time links





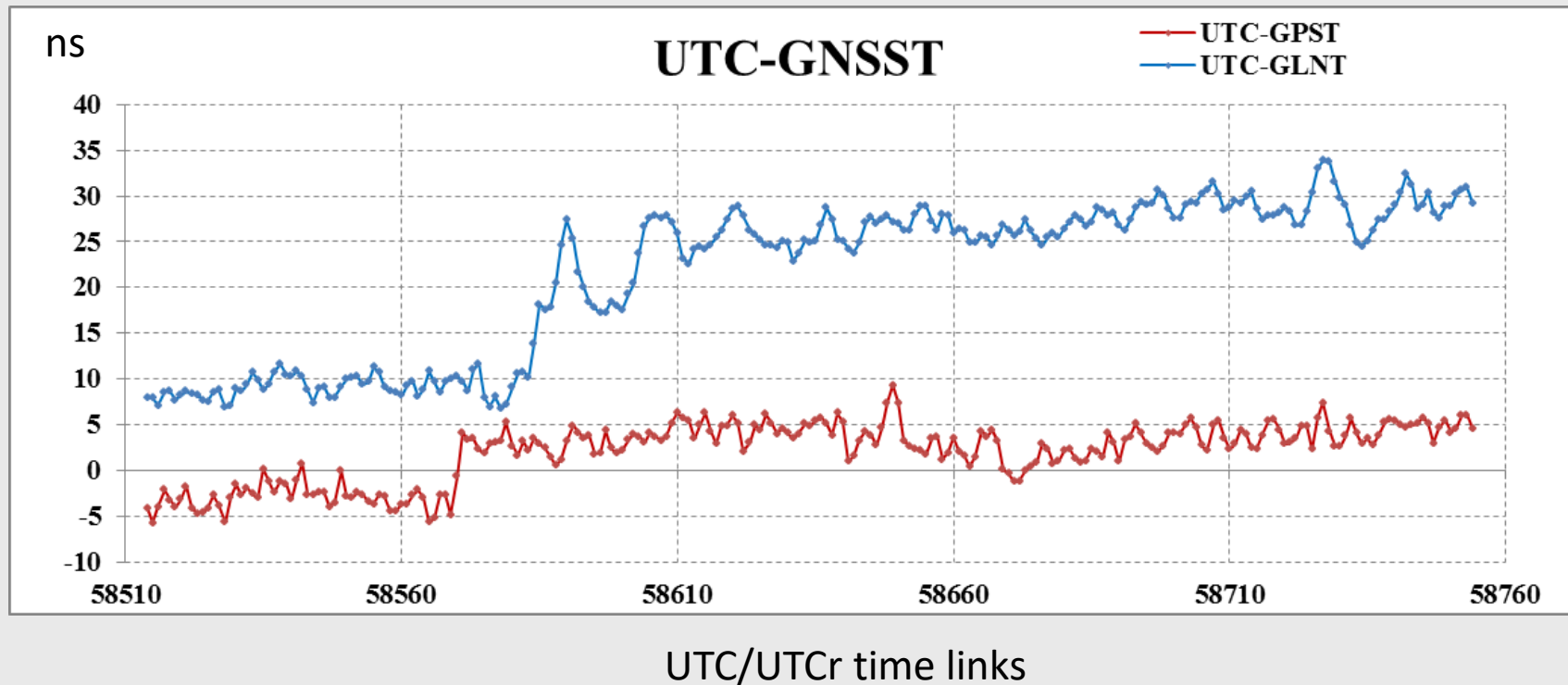
<b>Items</b>	<b>Single station</b>	<b>Time links(UTC/UTCr)</b>
<b>Equipment</b>	<b>Multi mode GNSS Receiver In Time Lab.&amp; GNSS MCS</b>	<b>Time comparison between each GNSS MCS through Time links</b>
<b>Data processing</b>	<b>Real time calculation</b>	<b>Data interchange, Post processing</b>
<b>Time period</b>	<b>Real time</b>	<b>Due to time comparison links, calculation period of UTC/UTCr</b>
<b>Accuracy</b>	<b>~10ns</b>	<b>~5ns</b>

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## **Selection of time interoperation methods**

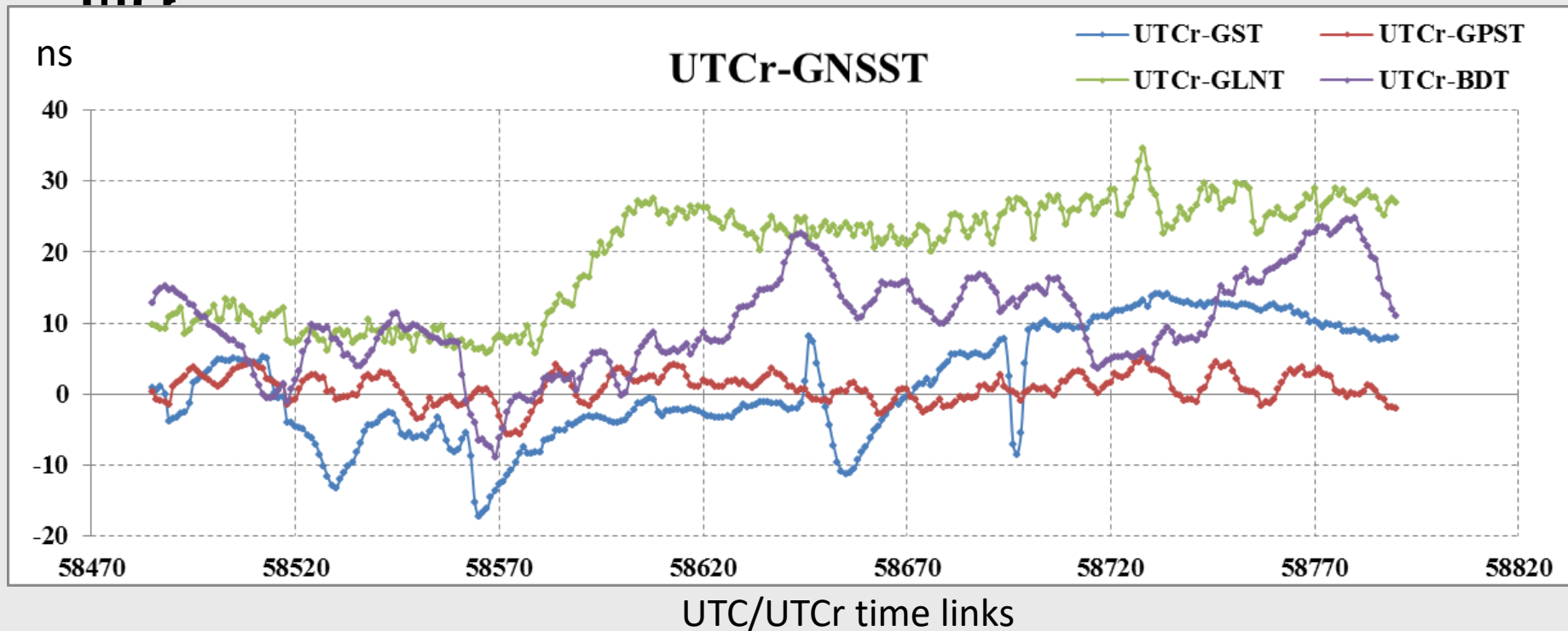
### I. Time offsets parameters based on UTC-GNSST

- **Advantage:** Unified reference, Easy to implement.
- **Disadvantage:** Low precision, long prediction period.



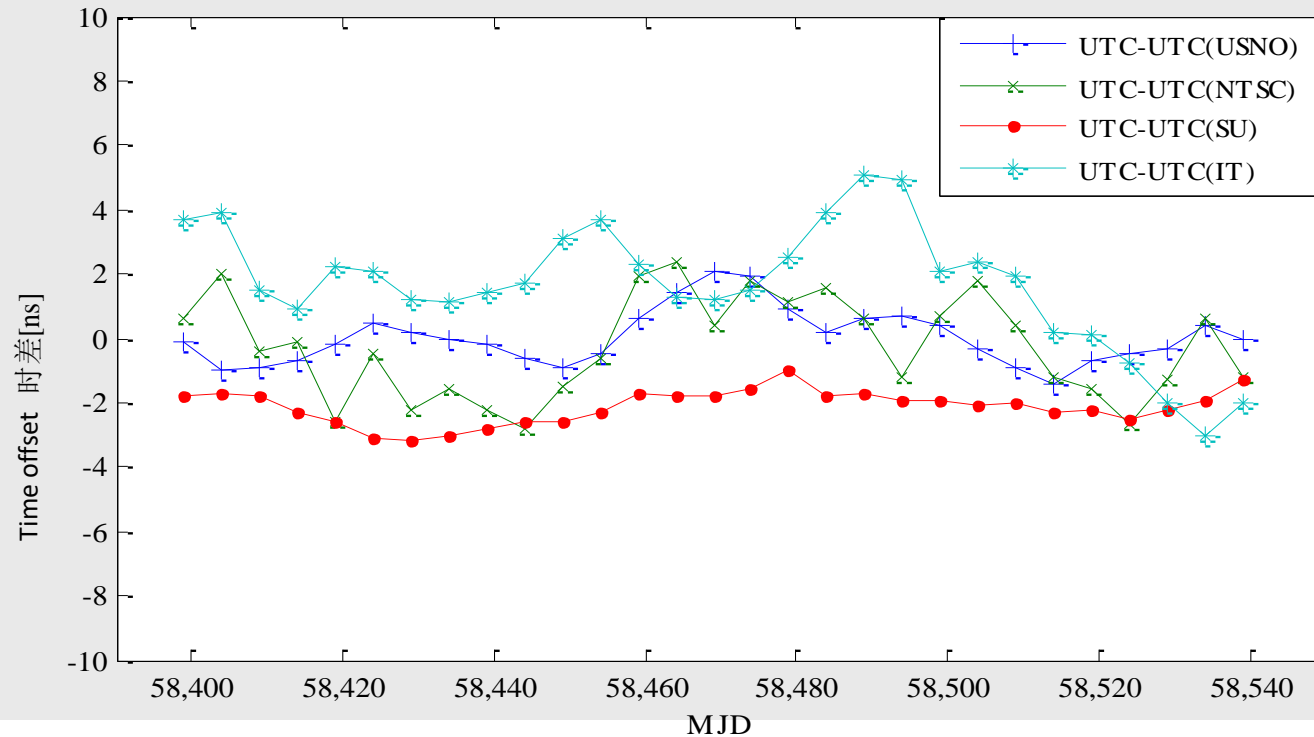
## II. Time offset parameters based on UTCr-GNSST

- **Advantage:** Unified reference, Easy to implement.
- **Disadvantage :** low precision, long update period , depend on the UTC-UTCr



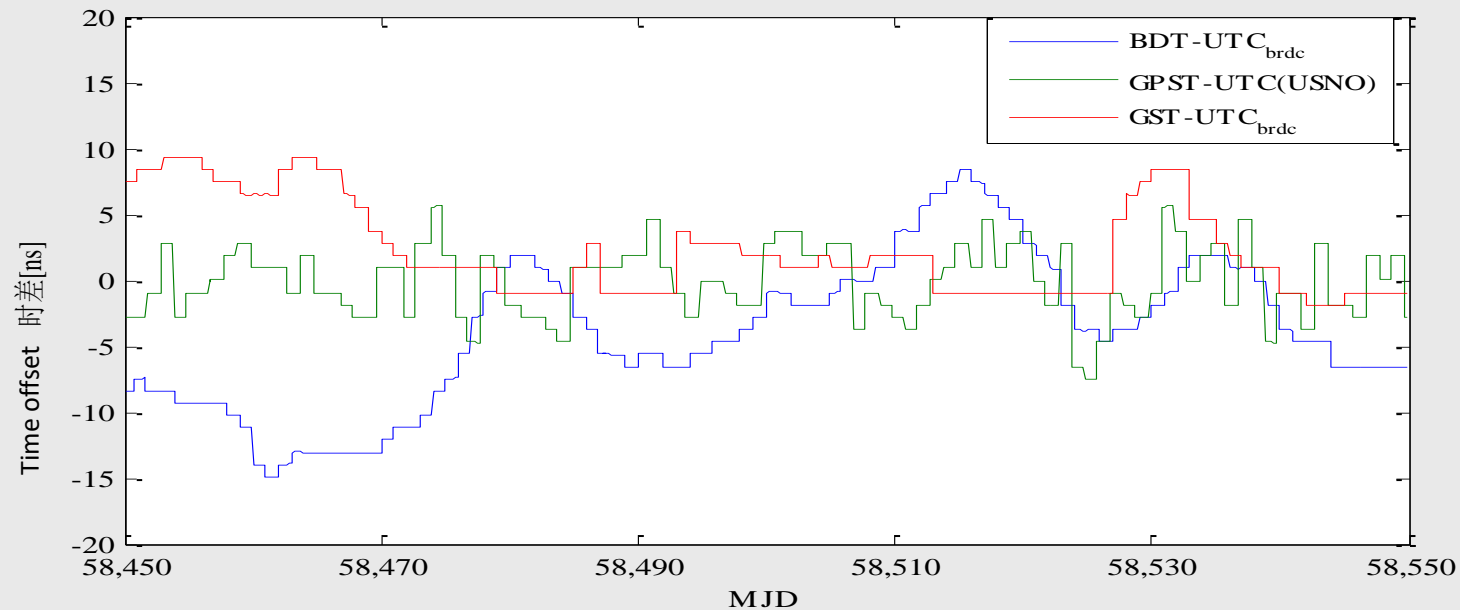
## II. Time offset parameters based on UTC(k)-GNSST

- **Advantage:** broadcasted by all GNSS, monitor the results(absolute)
- **Disadvantage:** relying on UTC-UTC(K)



## II. Time offset parameters based on UTC(k)-GNSST

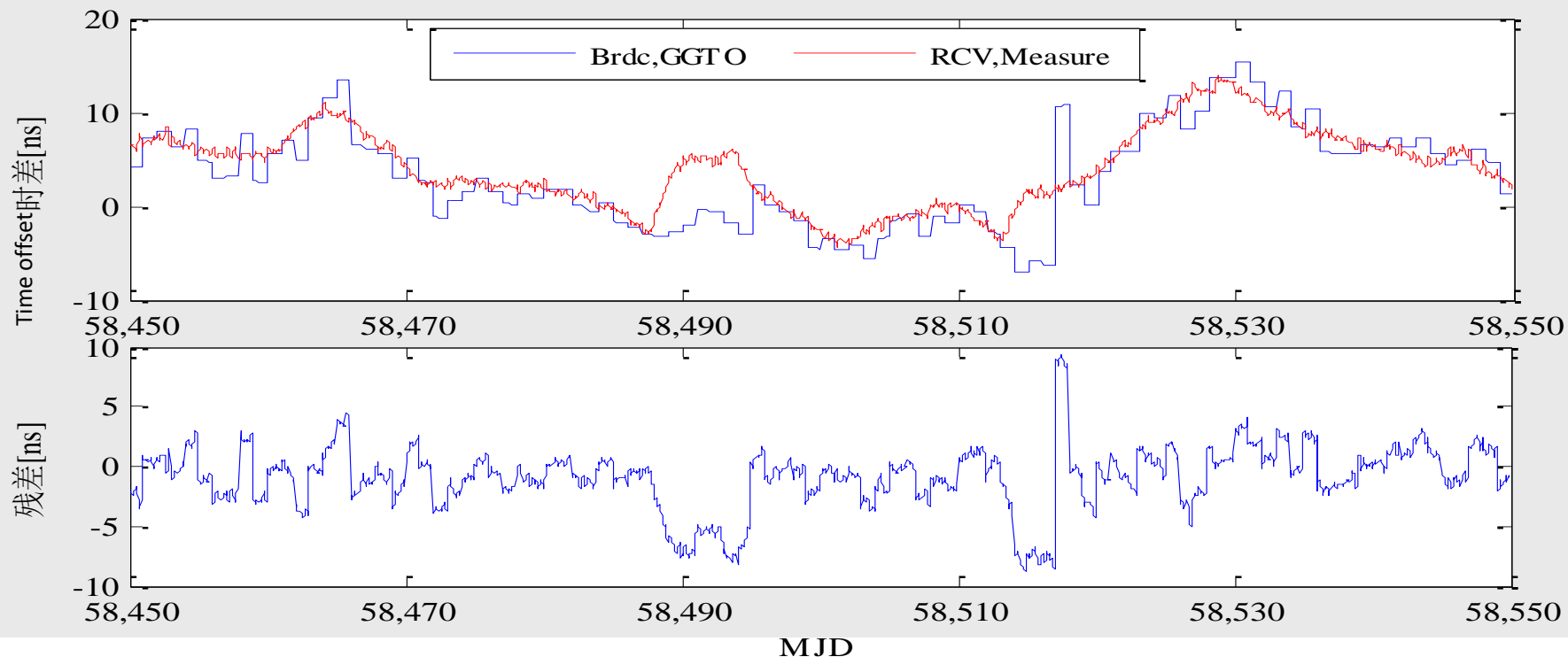
- **Advantage:** broadcasted by all GNSS
- **Disadvantage:** depend on UTC-UTC(K).



GNSST – UTC(k) Broadcasted by the GNSS provider in the navigation message

## II. Time offset parameters based on GNSS to GNSS (GGTO)

- **Advantage:** real time, Easy to reality, Easy to use.
- **Disadvantage:** need the enough navigation message space.



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## Discussion



## I. Time interoperability using existing satellite broadcast parameters (UTC(k))

### ➤ GNSST-UTC(k)

- 1) The prediction accuracy of GNSST (i) - UTC (k) data **is as good as possible**, and the updating time of model parameters is as short as possible.
- 2) The deviation between the reference time UTC (k) of each system tends to be consistent as much as possible, which requires high enough performance for UTC (k) traceability to UTC.

## II. Time interoperability with UTC/UTC<sub>r</sub>

### ➤ GNSST-UTC<sub>r</sub>/UTC

- 1) The UTC<sub>r</sub> –UTC(K) parameters should be updated frequently
- 2) The traceability of UTC(k) to UTC<sub>r</sub> should be reached.

### **III. Time interoperability with GNSST-to- GNSST**

- **GNSST-to-GNSST time offsets based on the single station method can realize the real time monitoring.**
- **The optimal solution solves the problem of GNSS time interoperability from the system side, and reduce the cost of users.**
- **The GNSS independence and reliability could be guaranteed.**

**III. Next steps**

- **Continue to study the GNSS time offset monitoring and prediction technology.**
- **investigate the parameters and its precision request in the satellite navigation system.**
- **Analyze the calibration technology (time link and GNSS receiver) to improve the accuracy of GNSS time offsets monitoring .**