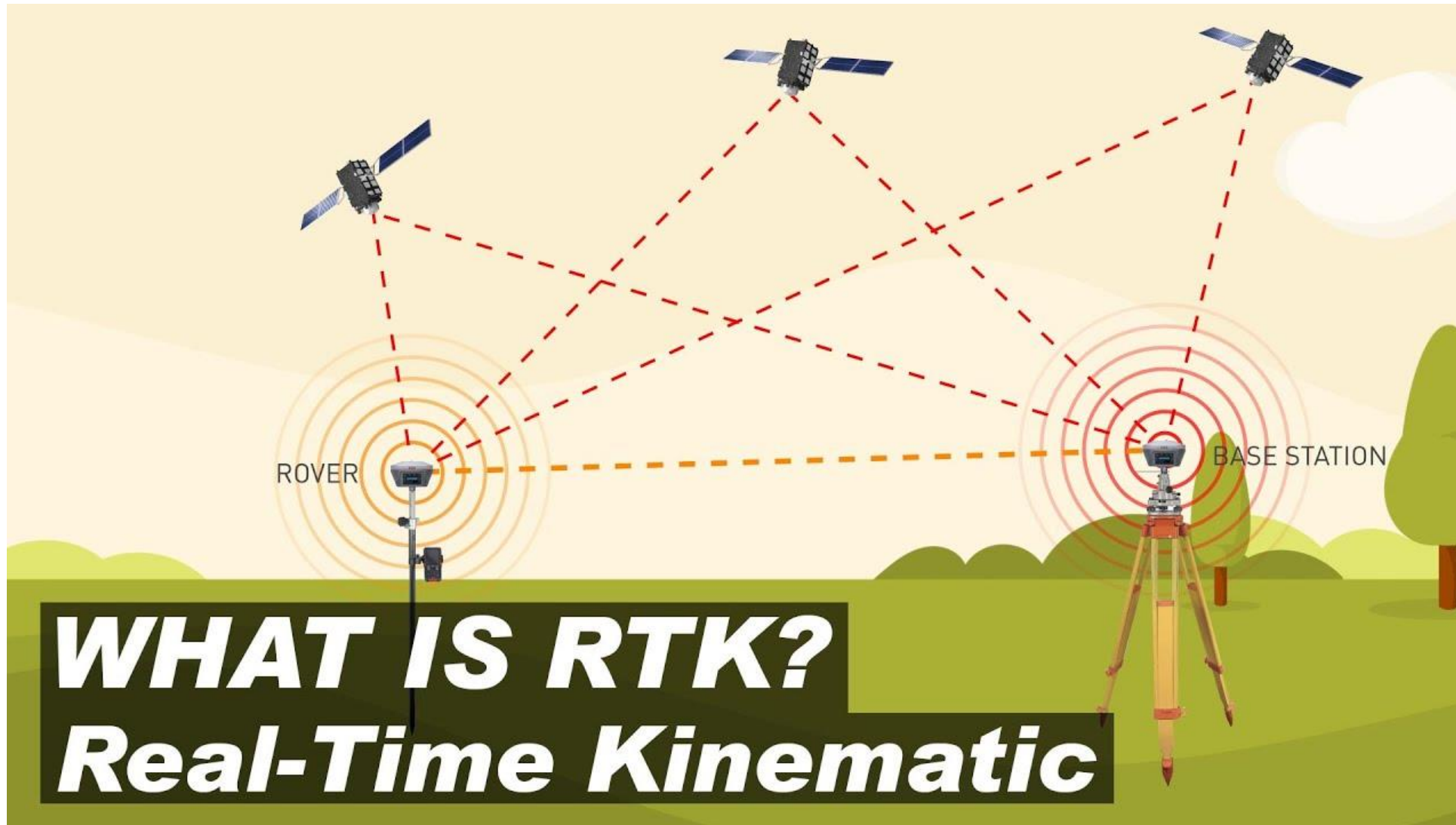


RTK/PPP and QZSS correction service

GNSS training on January 20, 2021 @ICG

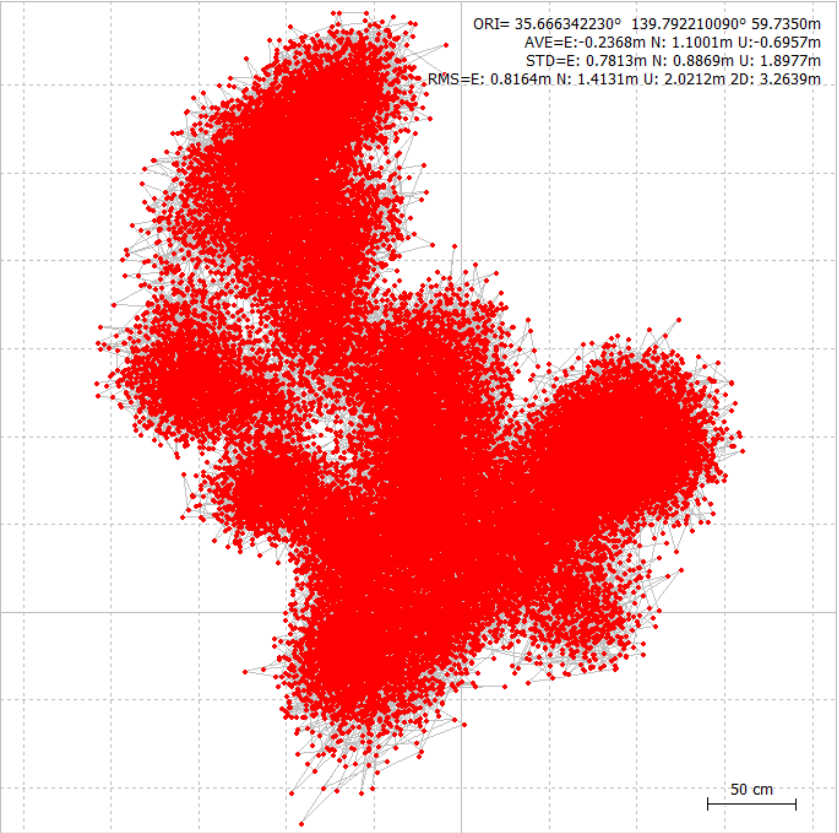
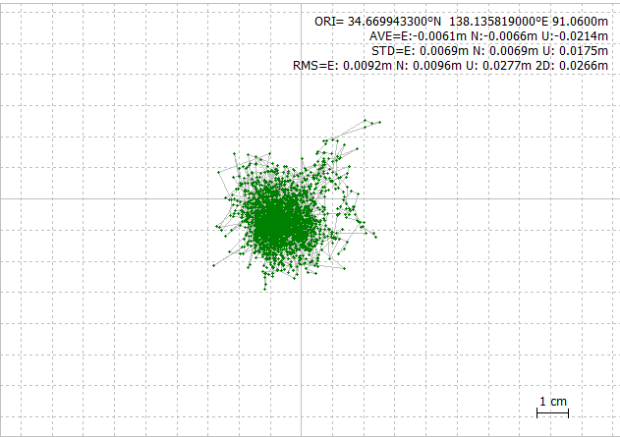
Nobuaki Kubo

Tokyo University of Marine Science and Technology, Japan

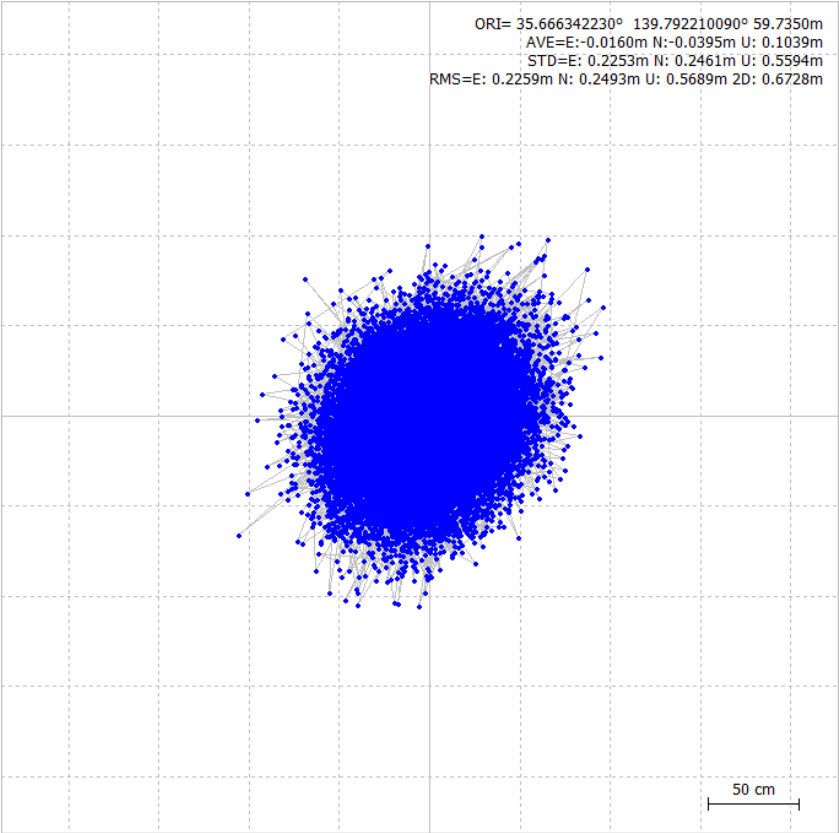


Real-Time Kinematic (RTK) is a technique used to enhance the precision of position data derived from satellite-based positioning systems (global navigation satellite systems, GNSS) such as GPS, GLONASS, Galileo, NavIC and BeiDou. It uses measurements of the phase of the signal's carrier wave in addition to the information content of the signal and relies on a single reference station or interpolated virtual station to provide real-time corrections, providing up to centimeter-level accuracy.

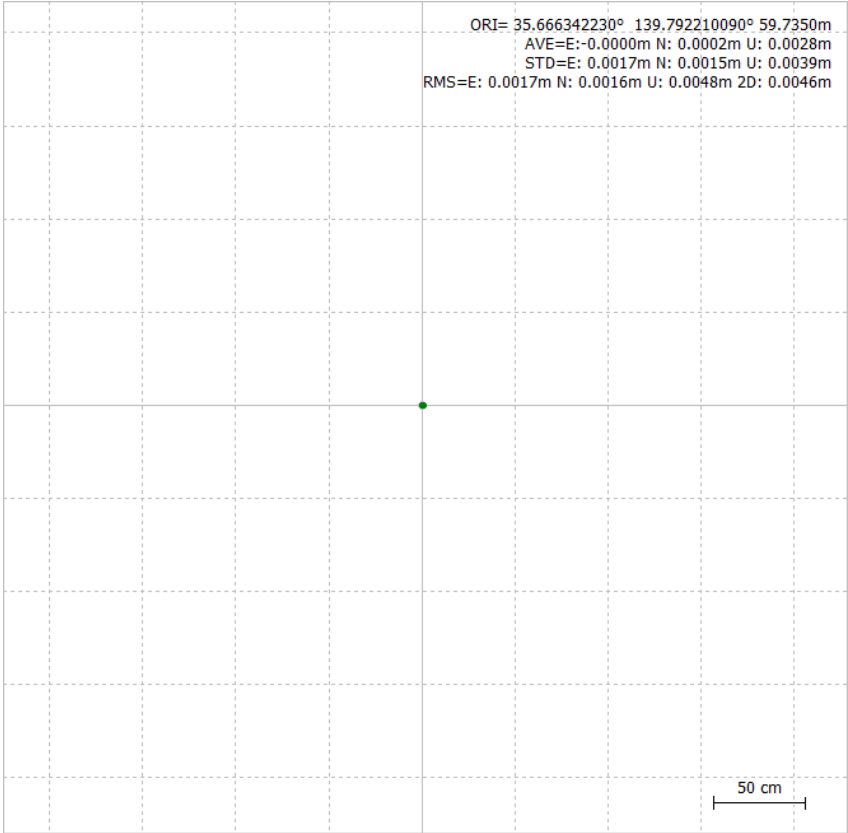
Accuracy is different.



SPP



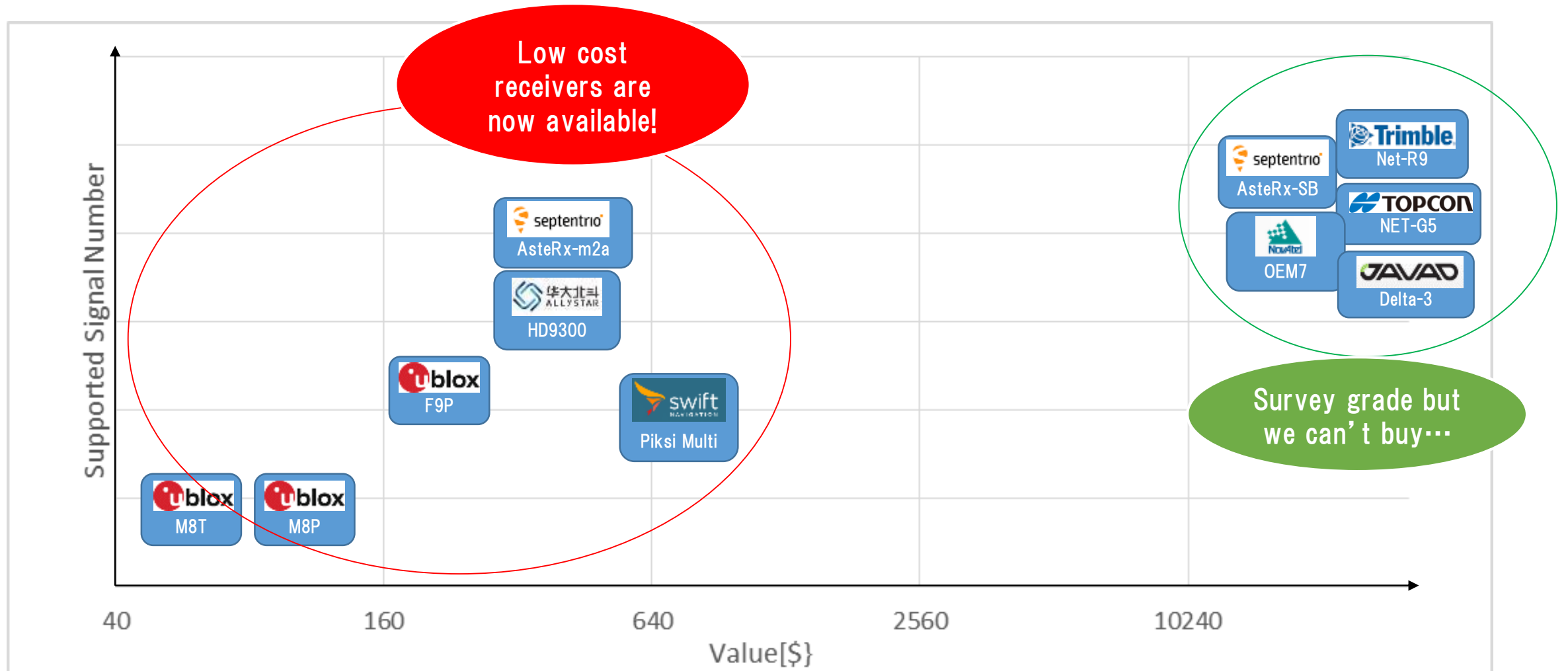
DGNS



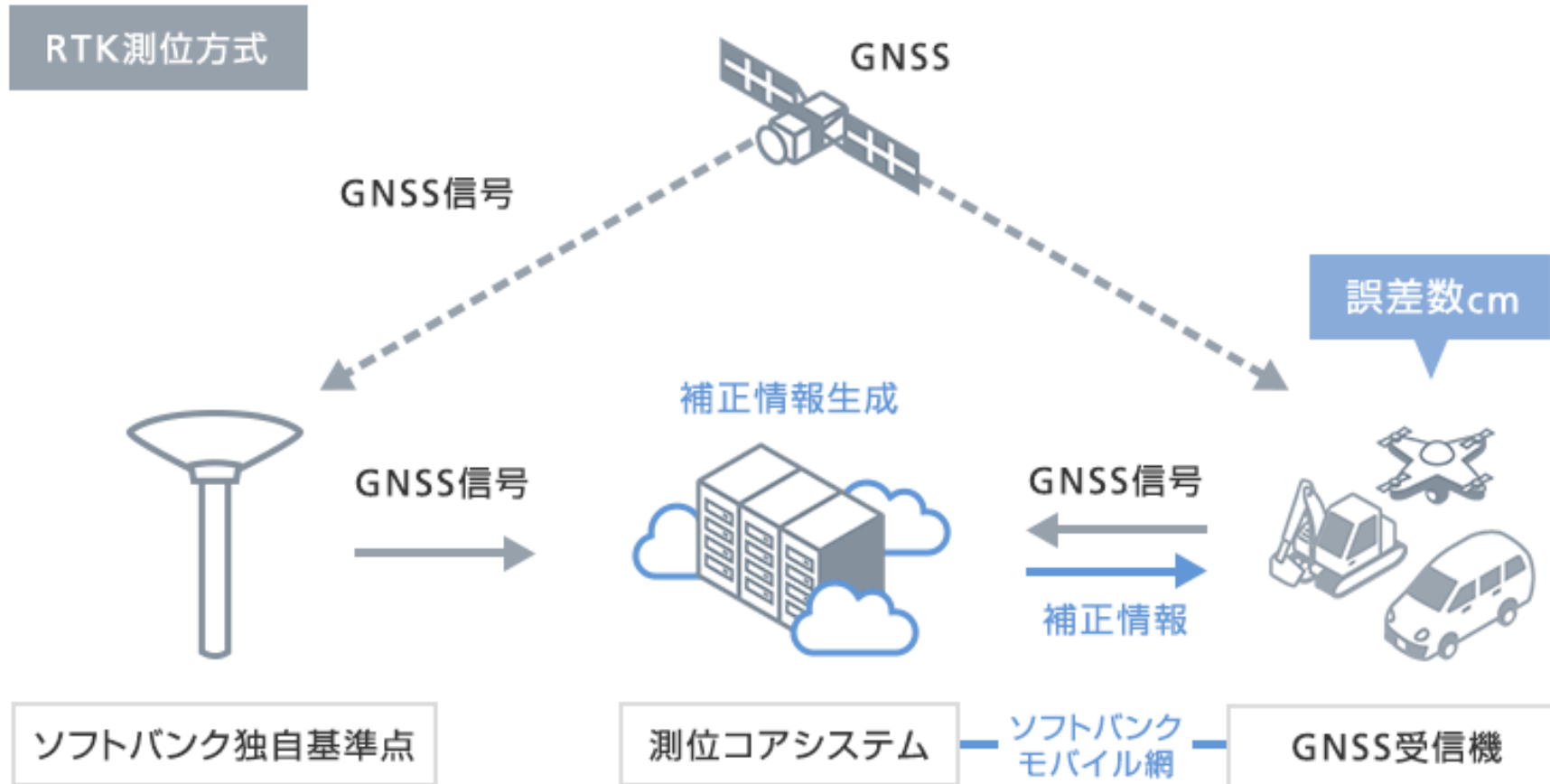
RTK

Receiver selection

Low-cost and excellent performance receivers are ready.



Ichimill (SoftBank starts RTK service in 2019)



GNSS + LTE + internal Ant.
All you need is switching on...

About \$50/month. We can use RTK in everywhere in Japan as long as Softbank LTE is available.

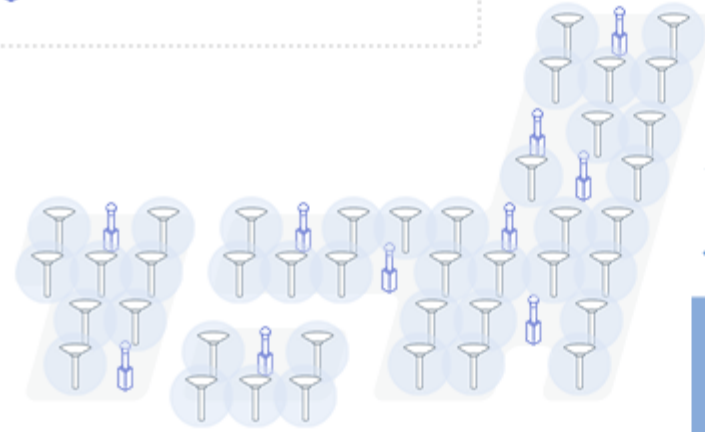
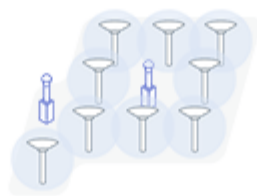
The advent of very good low-cost multi-GNSS dual-frequency GNSS receiver. Strong RTK engine !



ソフトバンク独自基準点



電子基準点※
(約1,300カ所)

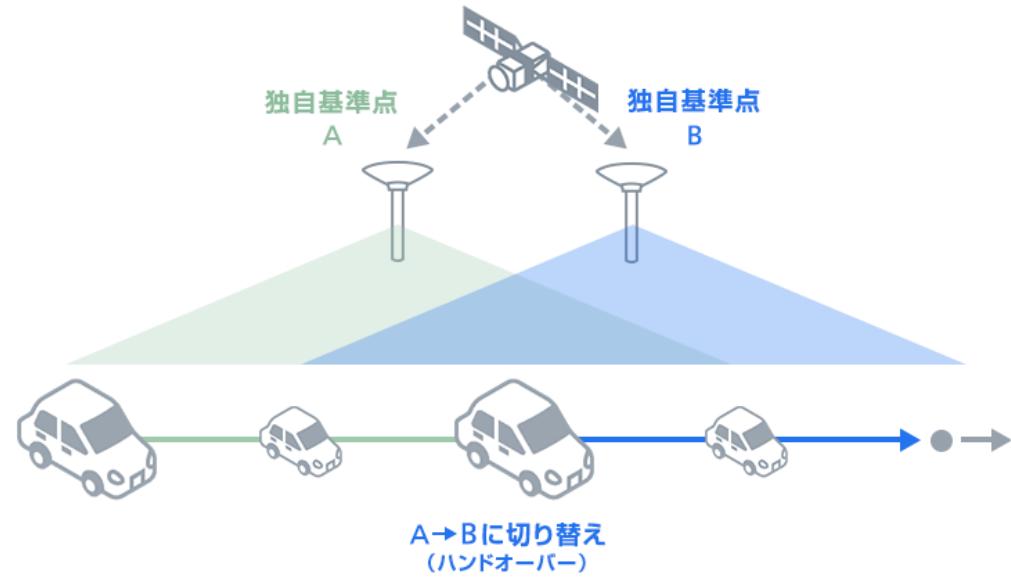


全国3,300カ所以上

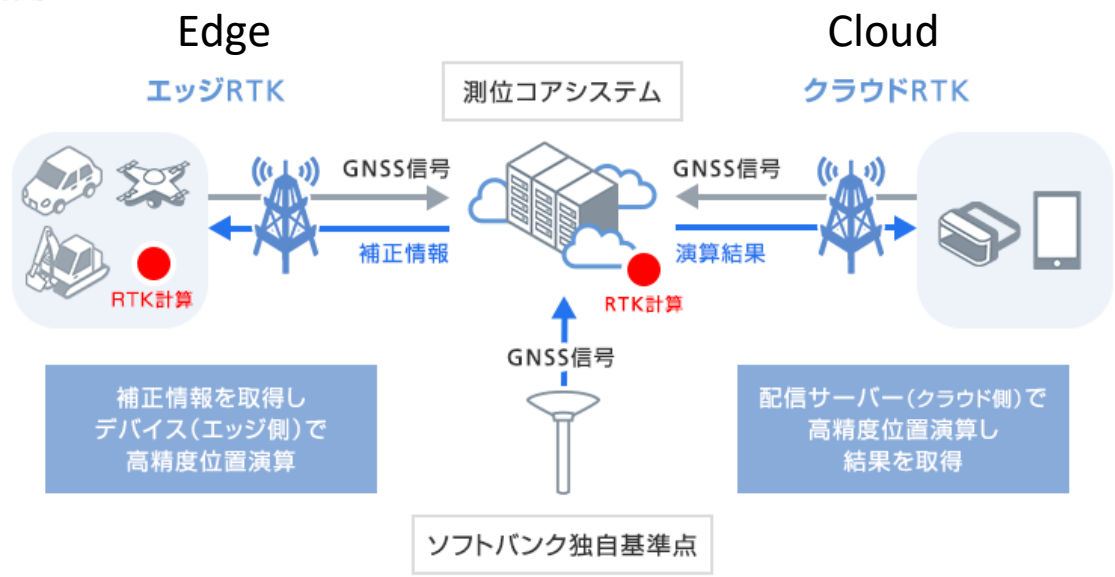
～全国のソフトバンクLTEエリアで提供～

高精度、冗長性を担保
ユーザーによる基準点準備不要

※ソフトバンク独自基準点の座標特定に国土地理院の電子基準点を活用



Japanese territory (land) : 378,000 km²
 $378,000 / 3,300 = 114 \text{ km}^2$
 Very dense



Varieties of applications !



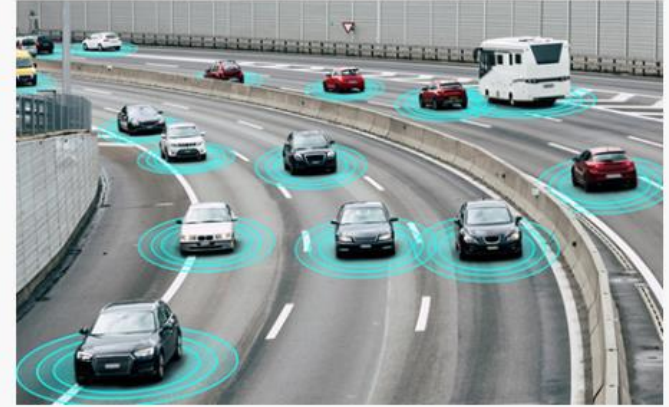
農業

農業の自動化



建設

建設の自動化



交通

自動運転やMaaSへの活用



ドローン

飛行経路の自動制御



ウェアラブル

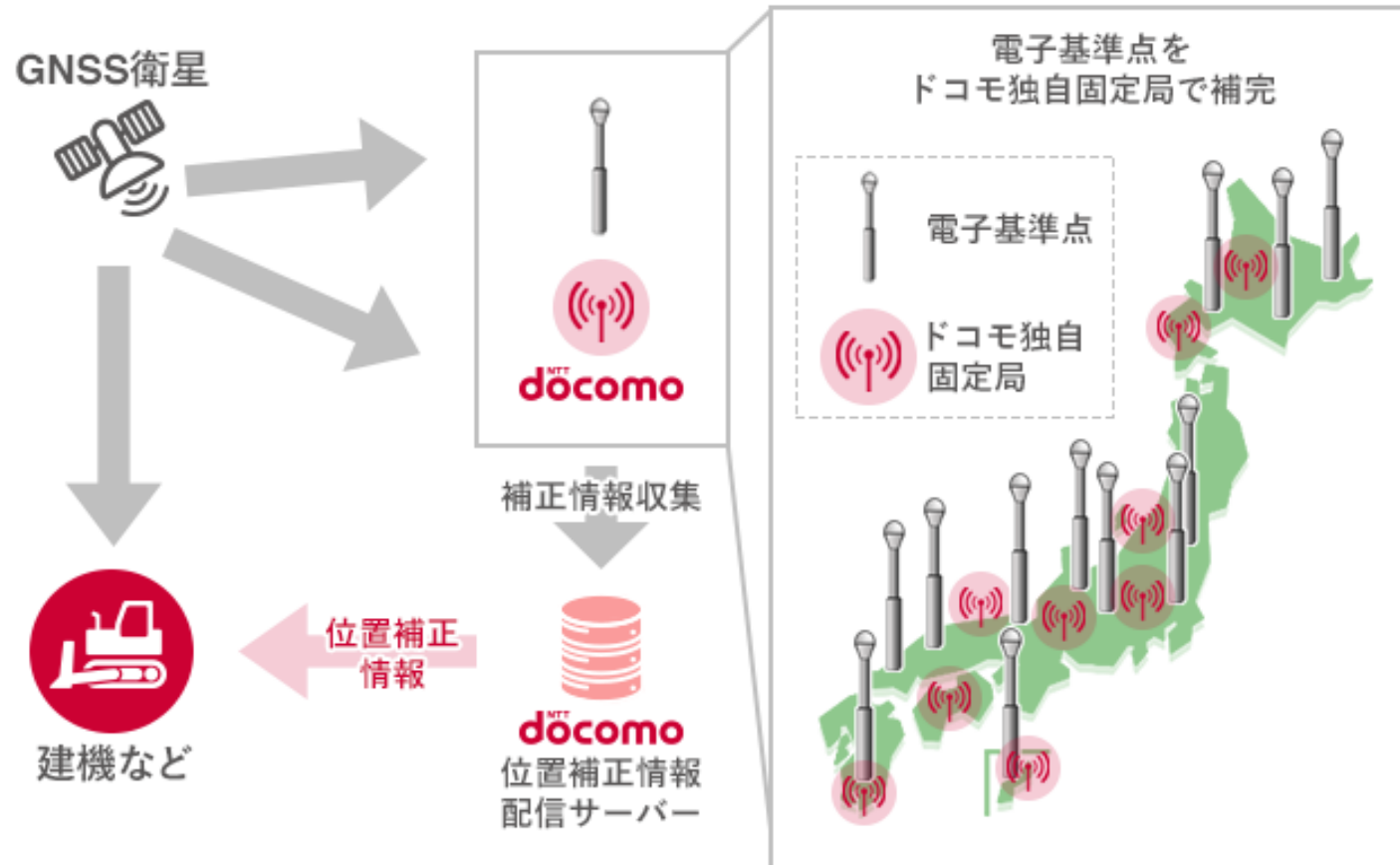
スポーツ等への様々な分野への活用



インフラ監視

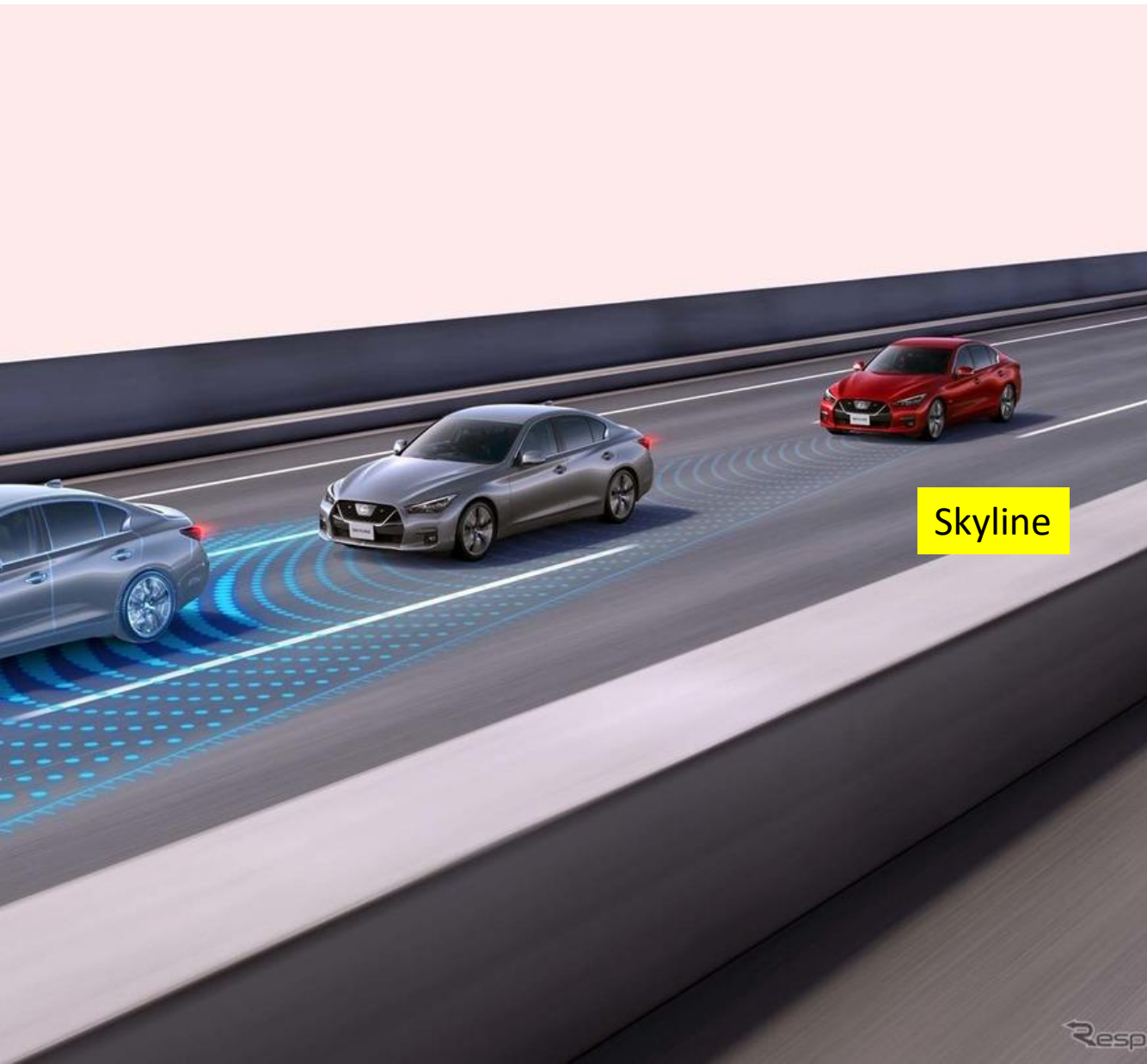
インフラ保全の効率化

NTT DOCOMO also starts in 2019



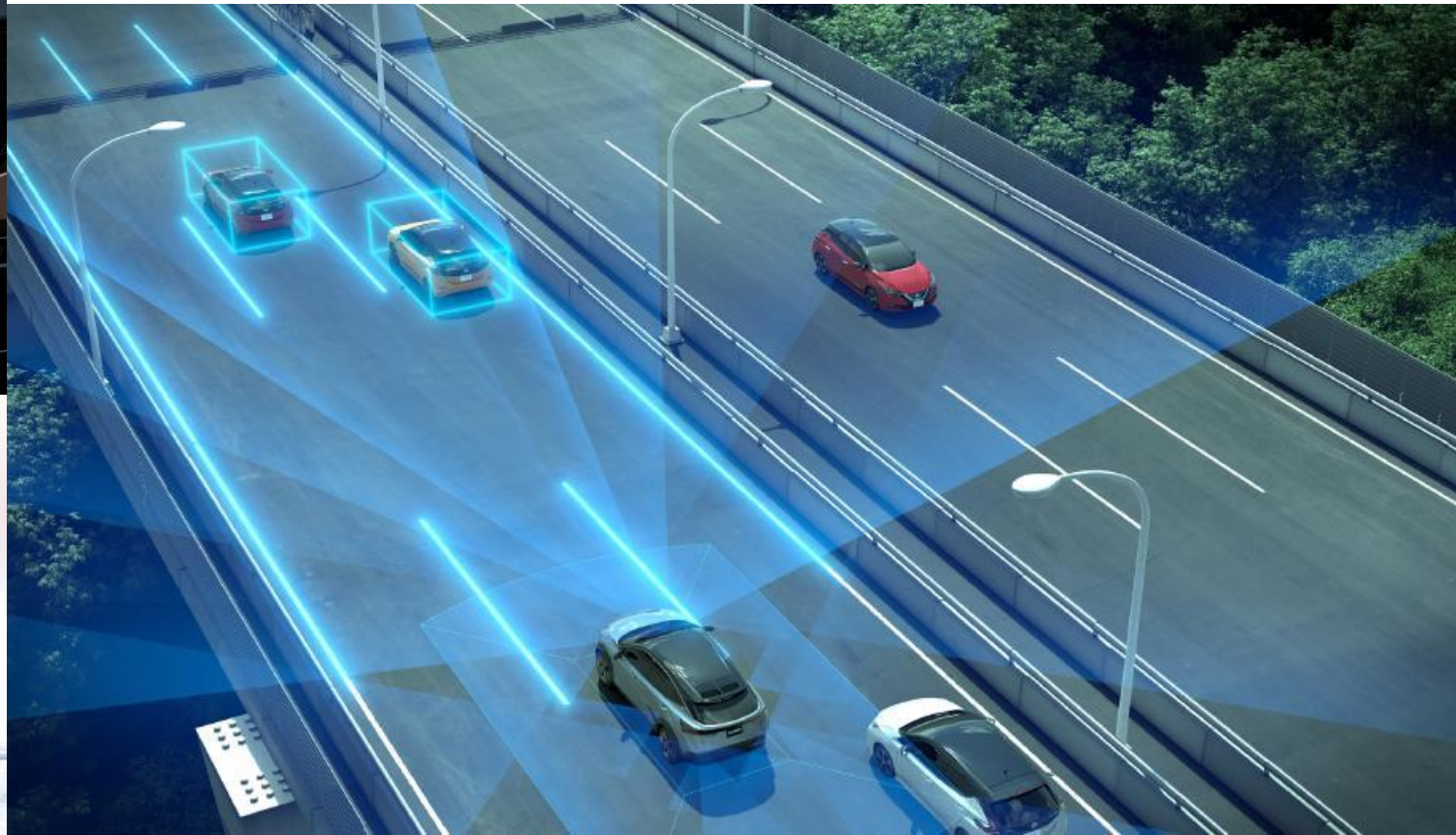
- 1,300 GEONETS and local base stations added by NTT DOCOMO.
- NTT starts the cloud RTK service.
- NTT DOCOMO is a subsidiary of NTT.

Hands free driving



Pro Pilot 2.0 and Eyesight X

- Nissan and Subaru for now.
- **CLAS service** is used.
- **Precise 3D MAP** is used.
- This map has been generated using **RTK**.



Difference between RTK and PPP

- The big difference is the **time to get cm accuracy**.
- RTK is **instantaneous**.
- PPP takes about **5-30 min** (depends on ionospheric correction).
- Therefore, PPP is not suitable for moving platform with issues of cycle slips (carrier phase is not tracked continuously)
- **The difference will become small in the future.**
- **RTK can be used for local area but CLAS/PPP will be more suitable for wide area.**

RTK/CLAS/PPP

Error sources	RTK	CLAS (Wide area RTK)	PPP
Satellite position	Not separated	○	○
Satellite clock		○	○
Ionosphere		○	?
Troposphere		○	
Coverage	Within about 50 km	Japan : 2kbps	No limitation

High Accuracy positioning service has come.
RTK/PPP are those core techniques.

QZSS correction services (CLAS and PPP)

Other countries consider the similar correction service.
RTK is not free but CLAS/PPP are free if you have L6 reception.

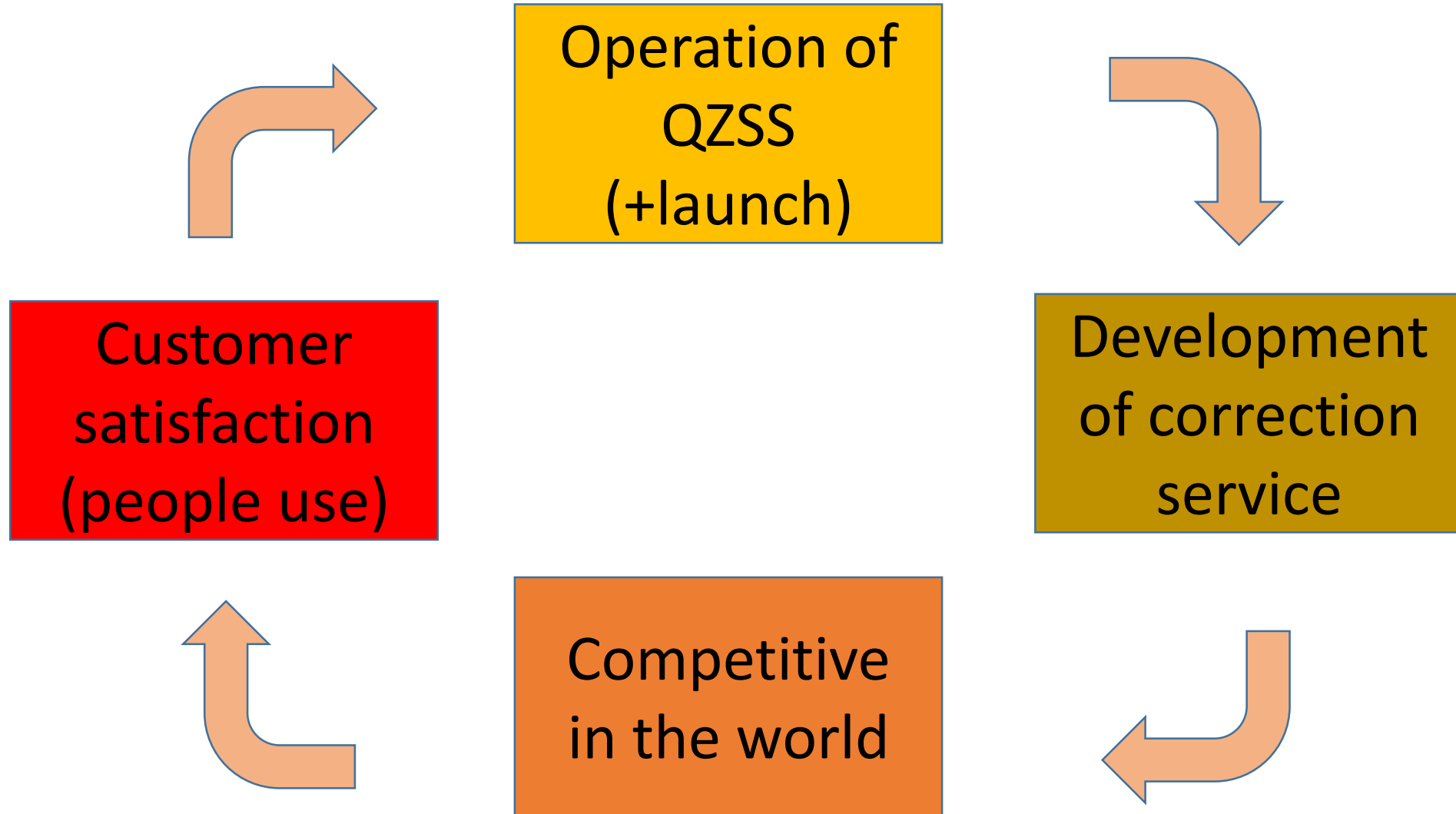
CLAS provider (L6D) : Mitsubishi

PPP provider (L6E) : GPAS

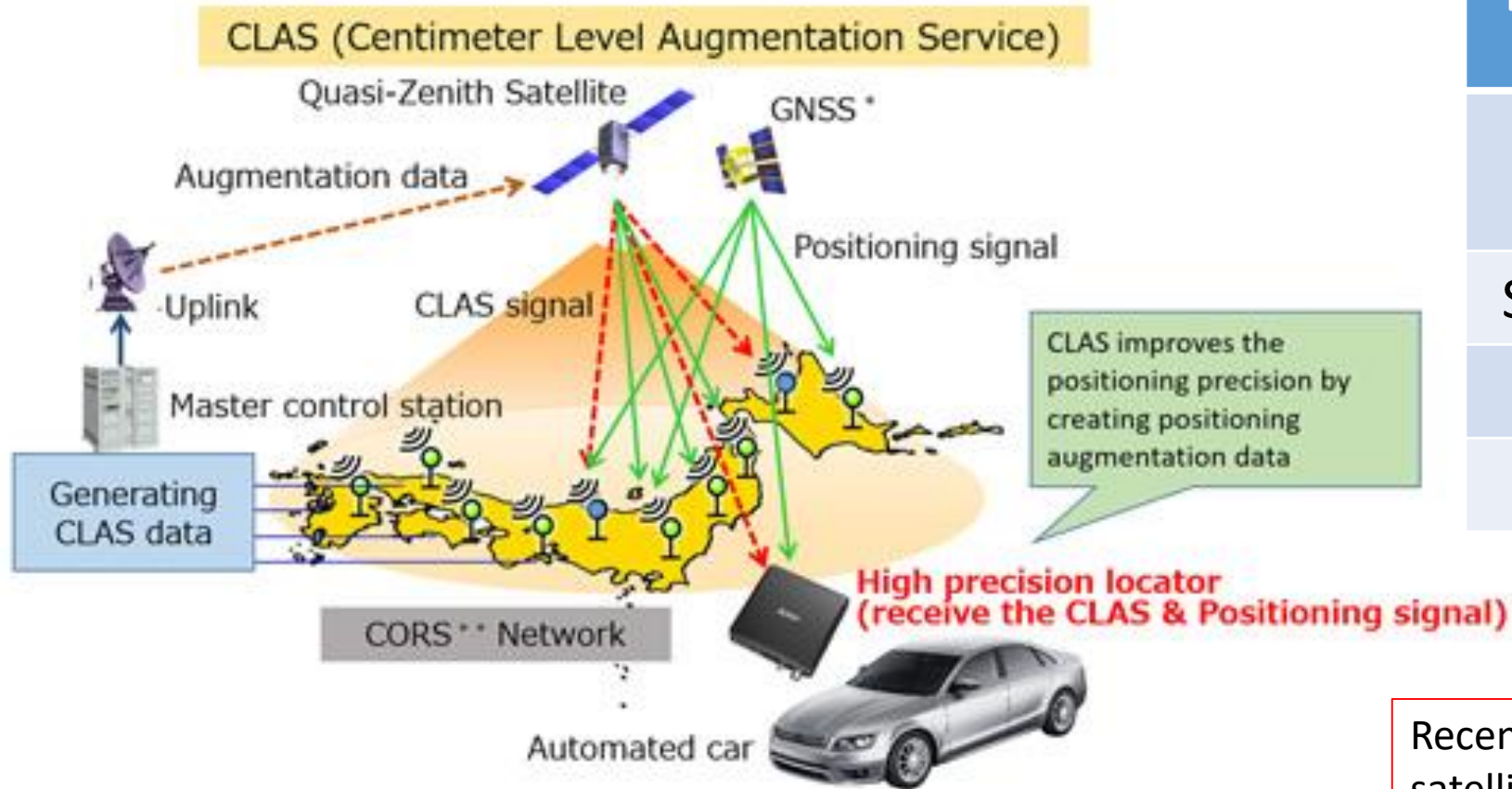
Table of Correction Services

	Accuracy (95%)	coverage
SLAS	1.0 m	Japanese islands +
CLAS	6.0 cm	Japanese islands
MSAS	1-2 m	Japanese islands +
MADOCA PPP	10 cm (no AR)	Asia, Oceania

Good cycle



CLAS : Centimeter Level Augmentation Service



Error sources	Intervals
Satellite position	30 sec
Satellite clock	5 sec
Ionosphere	30 sec
Troposphere	30 sec

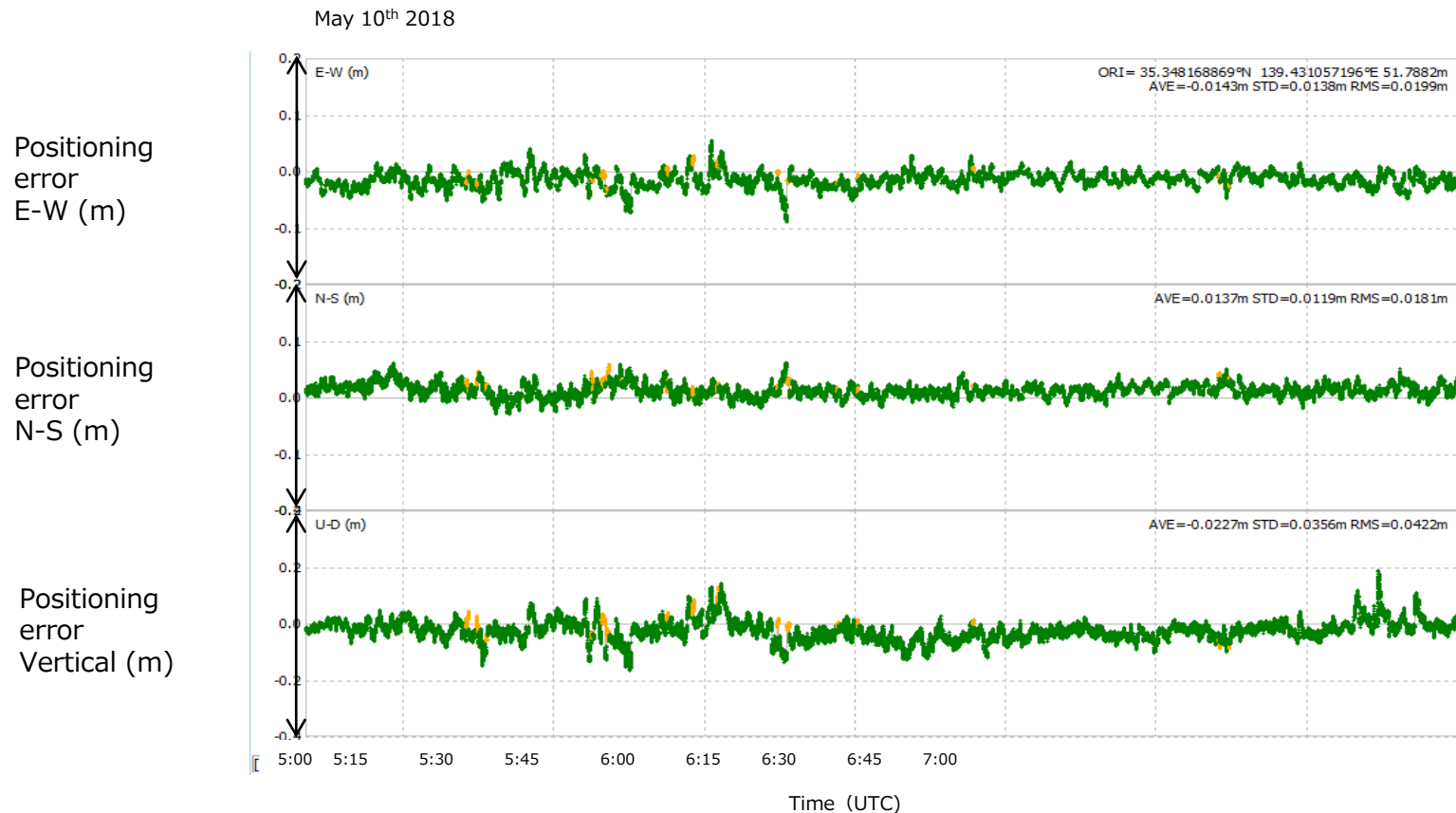
CLAS is like wide area RTK

Recently, the number of maximum satellites used for CLAS was increased to 17. Galileo can be used now. GPS/QZSS/GALILEO

Typical accuracy

Recent Test results (kinematic use)

- Evaluated from positioning results of vehicle mounting both RTK and CLAS receivers in open-sky condition.
- Difference between CLAS positioning results and RTK positioning results are evaluated.



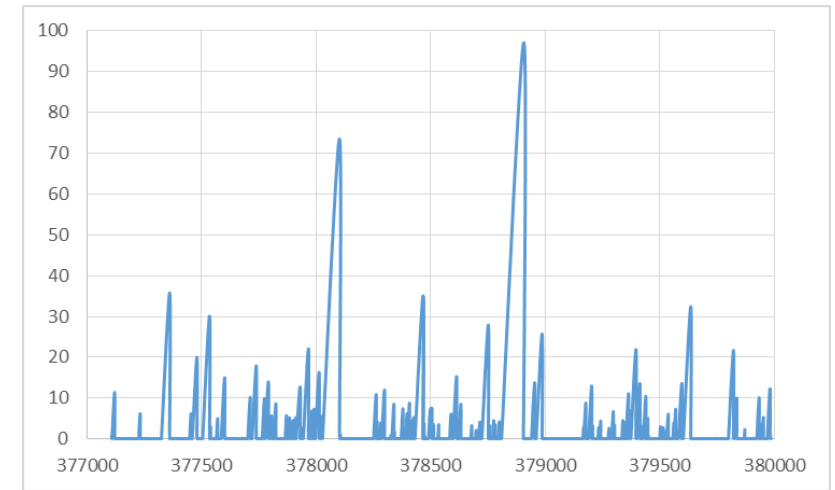
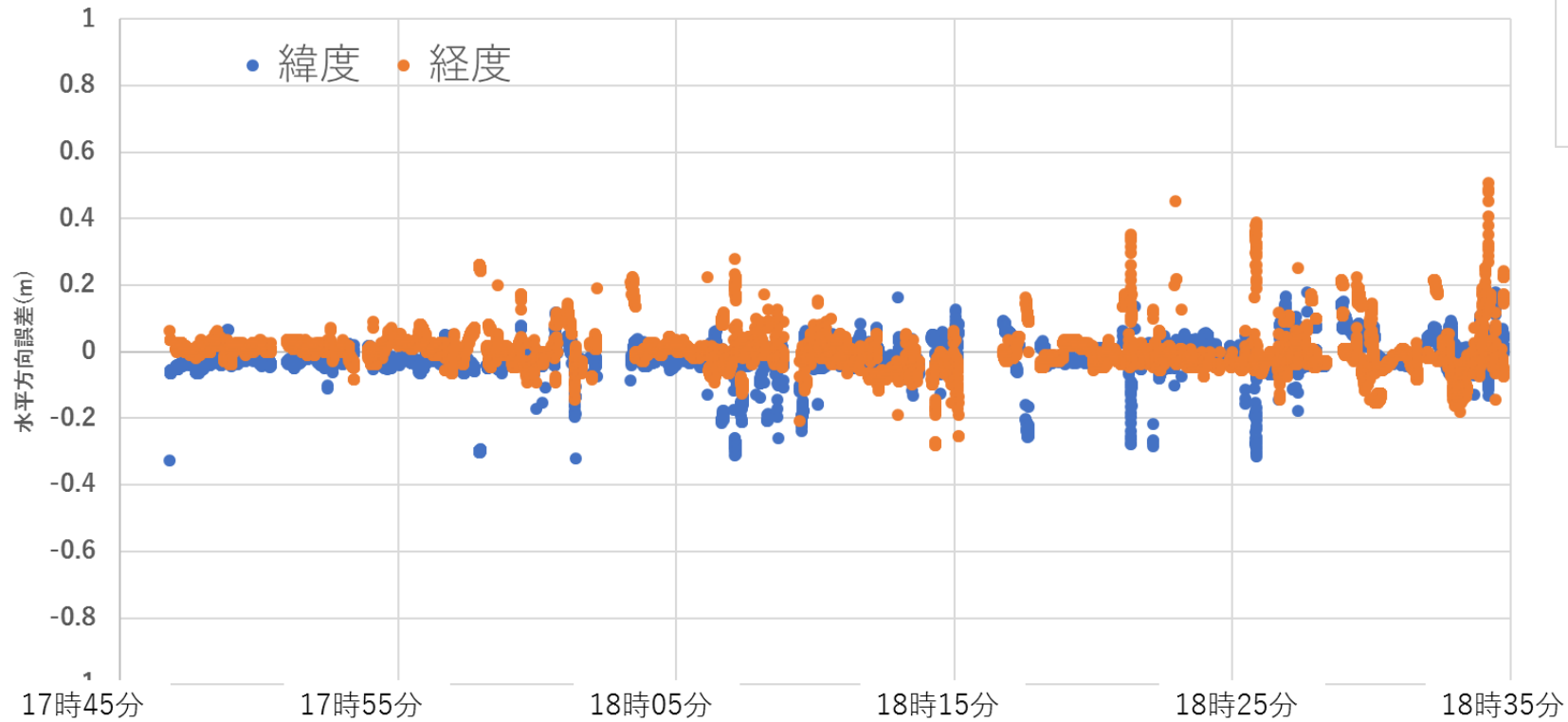
3D Error	cm (rms)
East-West	2.0
North-South	1.8
Vertical	4.2

CLAS performance at highway in Tokyo



Date : January 2018
Receiver : AQLQC (Mitsubishi)
Duration : 50 min.
Reference positions : RTK

Horizontal positions errors (CLAS)



Time to fix (s)

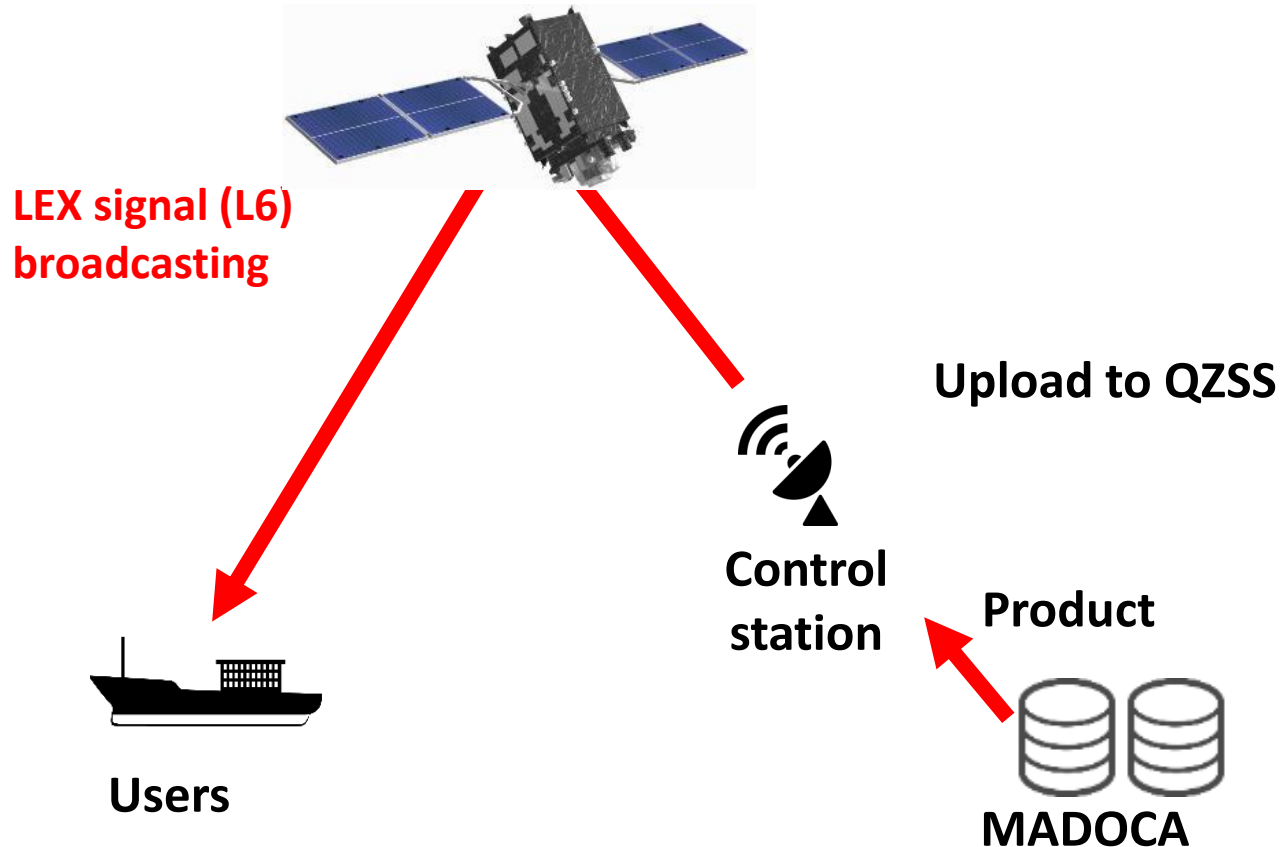
CLAS FIX rate	76.85%
RTK FIX rate	90.32%

絶対誤差	水平誤差 (m)
標準偏差	0.047
90%	0.088
95%	0.139

MADOCA PPP (JAXA -> GPAS)

PPP correction service (operation in the near future)

Precise orbit and clock



MADOCA

After 15 min., we can get 10 cm accuracy. With new method, we can shorten the time and PPP-AR is possible

Product(LEX signal)

GPS · GLONASS · QZSS
Precise orbit and clock

Conventional → Now

Conventional



Software receiver

High-end receiver

Now



MADOCA-PPP/CLAS対応

**Low-cost small receiver is available for PPP.
F9P+L6D kit is coming.
(Dr. Dinesh)**

All you need is to connect antenna.

Issues in sea and undeveloped area



It is difficult to use cm-level accuracy on the sea and undeveloped areas without controlled base stations.



PPP is possible through the satellite



No limitation in baseline

20km~30km (RTK)

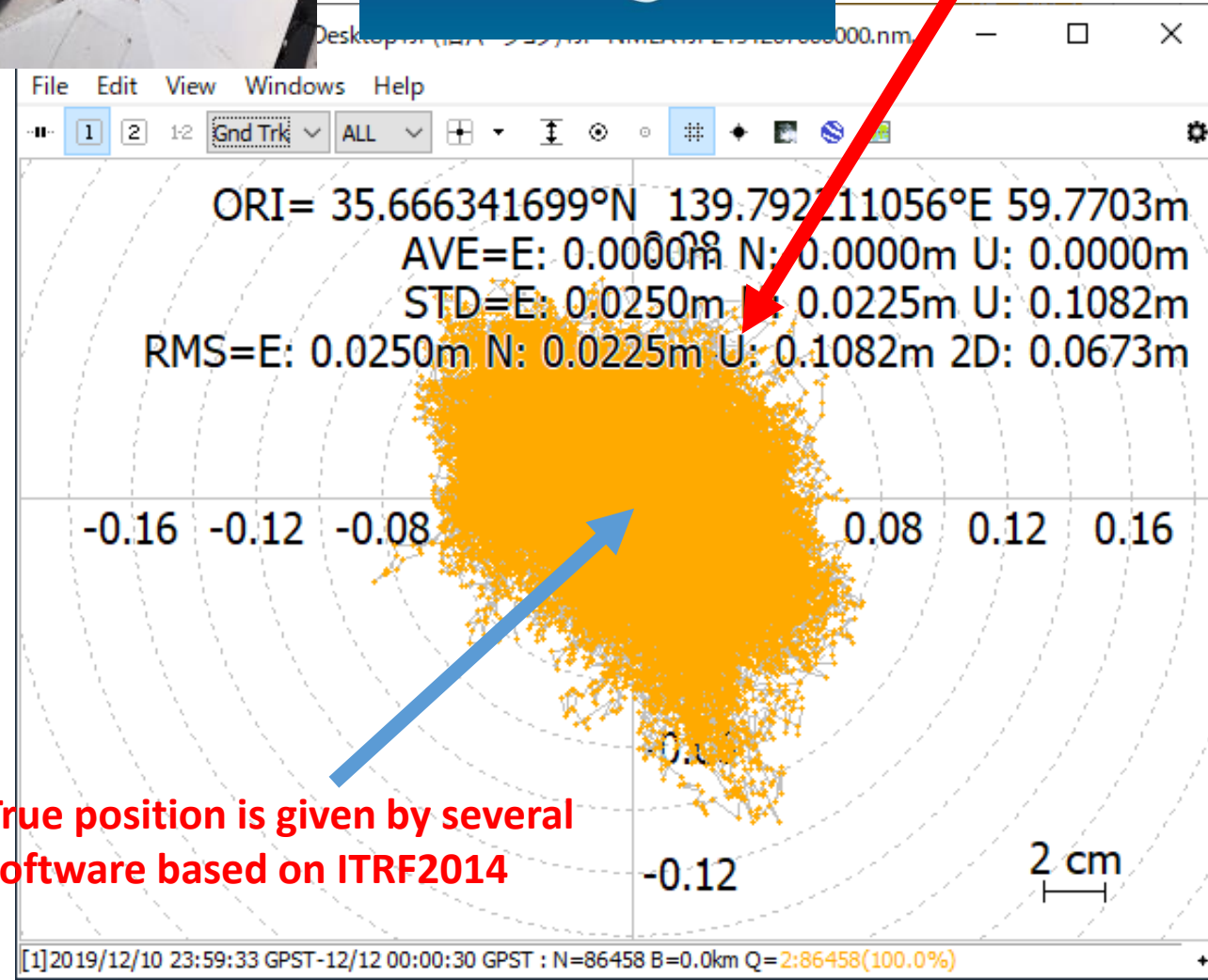
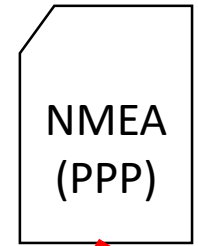


基地局



Evaluation campaign

- Receiver is multi-GNSS receiver manufactured by Magellan Systems Japan.
- Locations are 1 in Japan and 7 in **foreign countries** in east Asia.
- Errors in each station are evaluated based on true position (ITRF2014) → **suitable for moving platform in global (ship and airplane...)**



Outline of locations

Locations (Time)

TUMSAT JAPAN (2019 August)

Chula Thailand (2019 August)

UOP Philippine (2019 August)

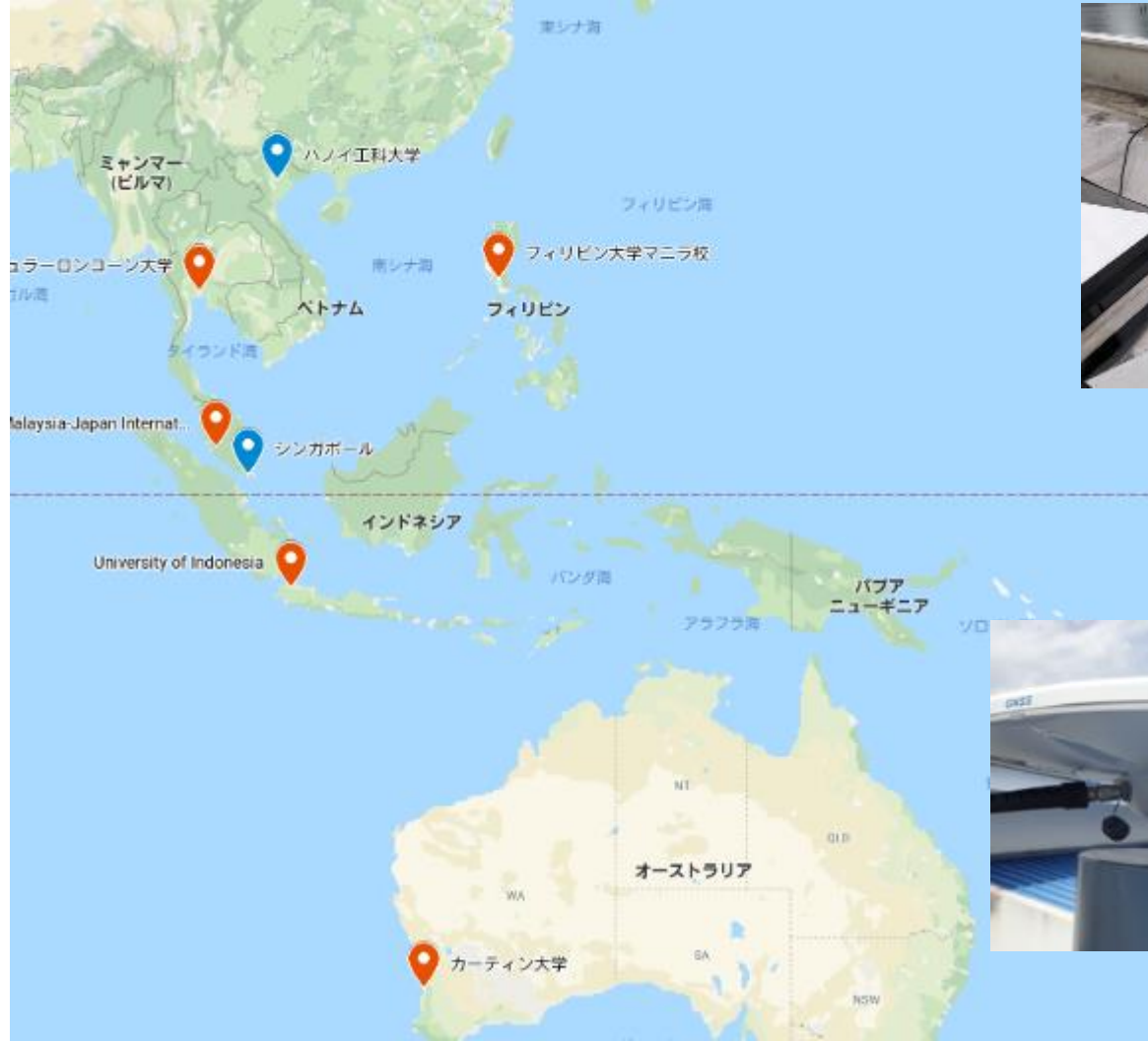
MJIIT Malaysia (2019 Nov.)

Curtin Australia (2019 Nov.)

UOI Indonesia (2019 Dec.)

Singapore: (2020 Oct.)

Vietnam: (2021...)



Thailand
Tokyo

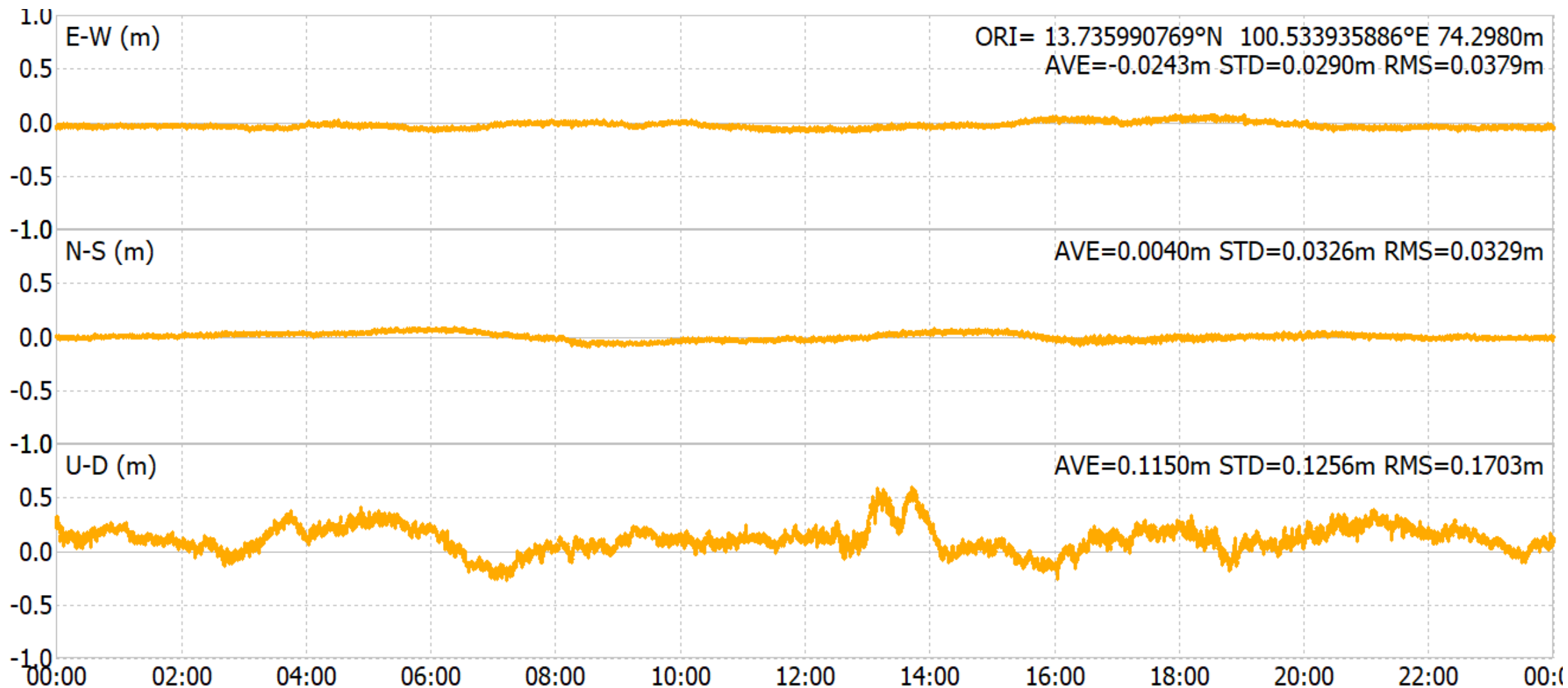


Australia →

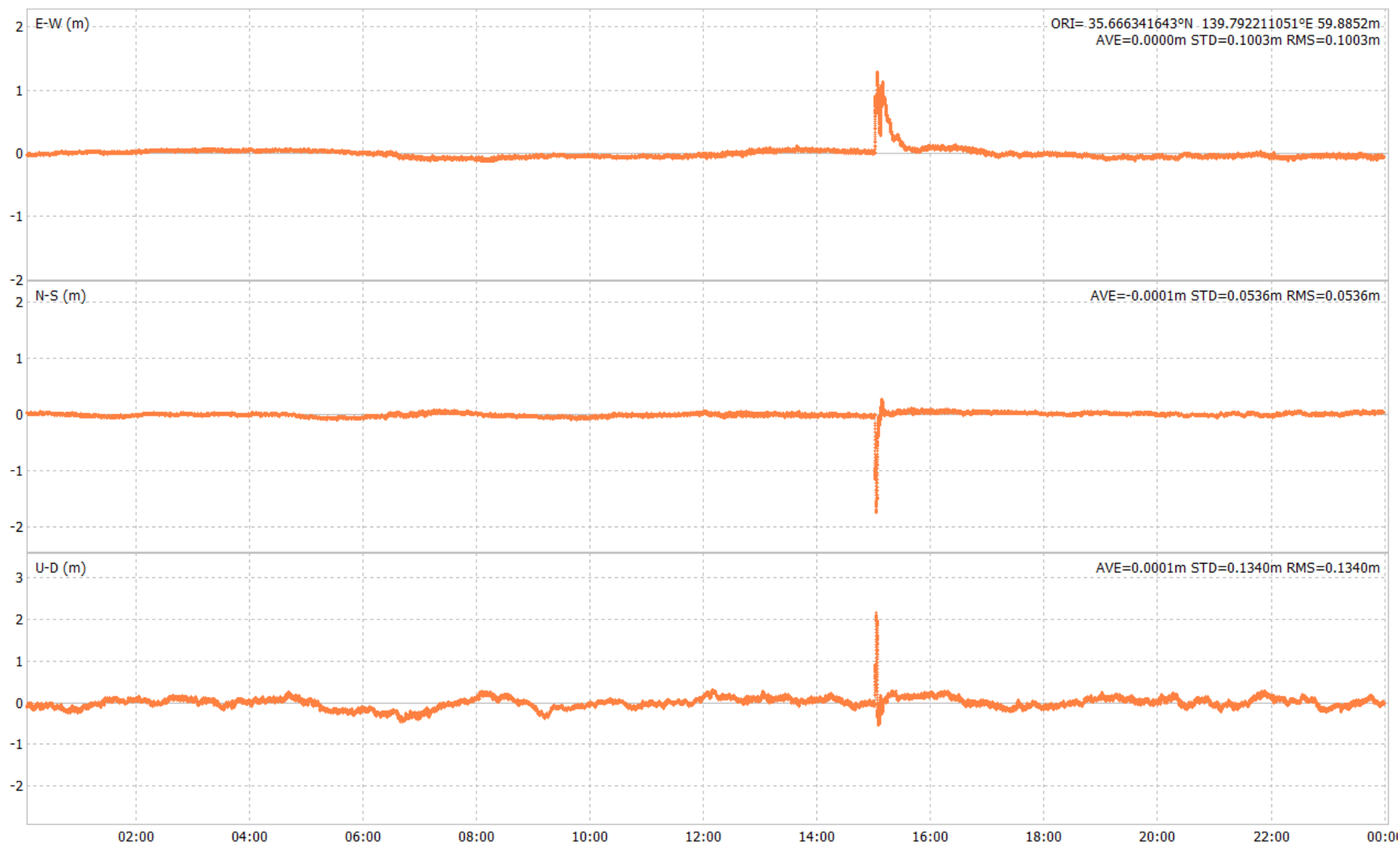


← Malaysia

Apr 1 2020 (real time at Chula)

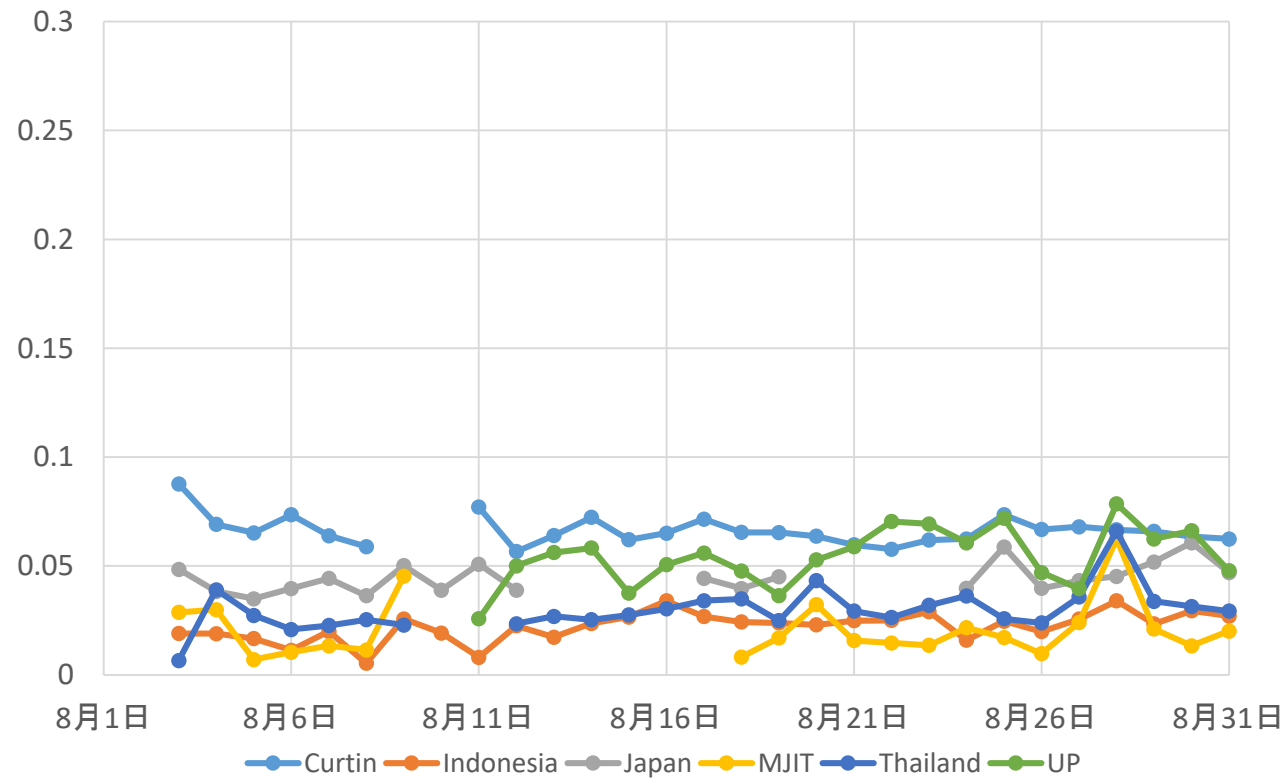


June 30 2020 (real time at TUMSAT)

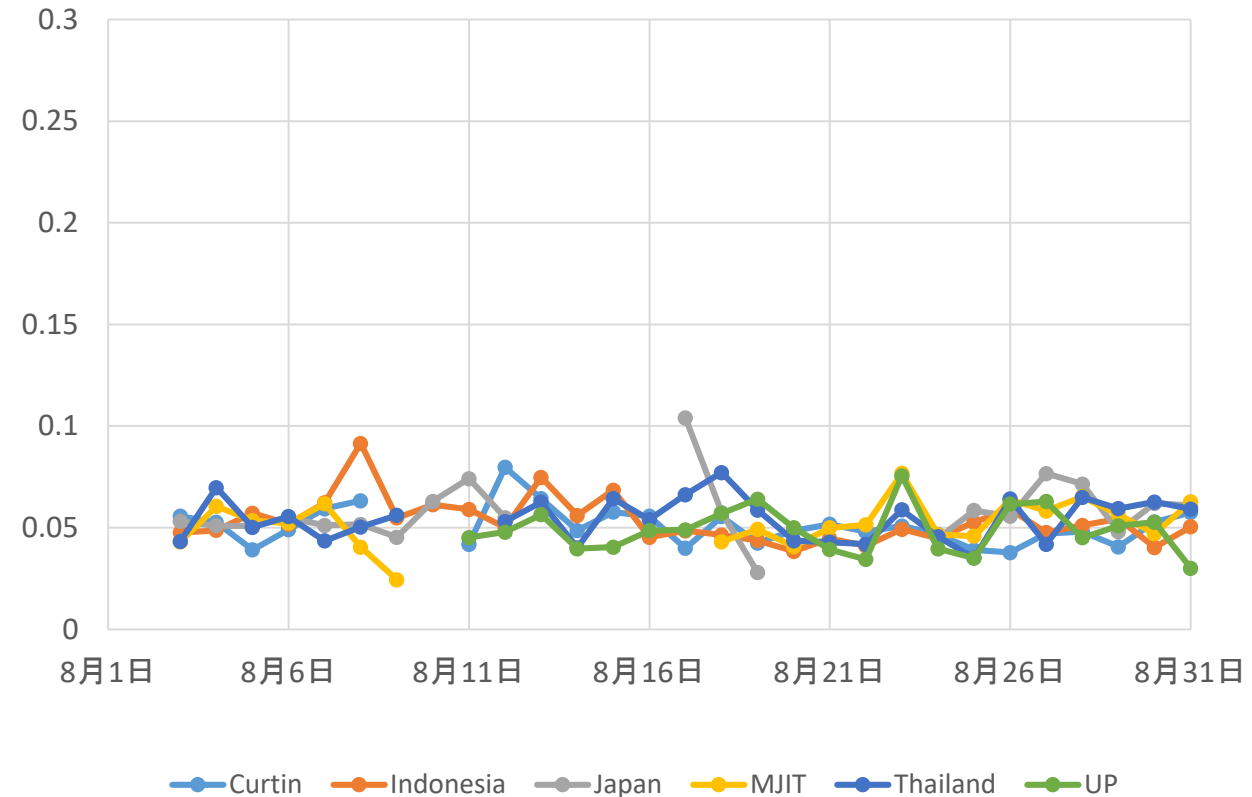


August 2020 in 6 countries (real time)

Horizontal average errors (m)

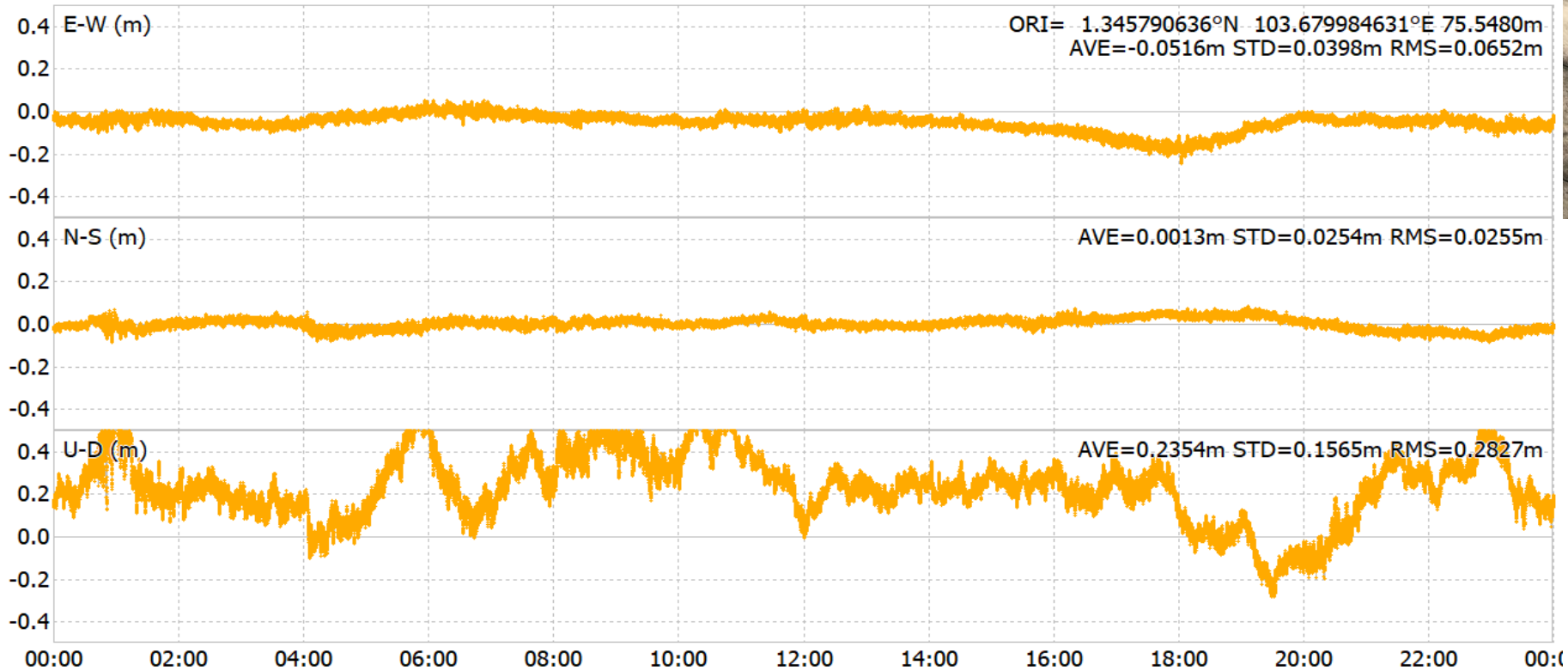


Horizontal STD (m)



Nanyang Technological University (Singapore)

2020/9/19



Updates of PPP via QZSS in the near future

- PPP-AR will be enabled.
- GALILEO will be added in the precise orbit/clock.
- Shorten the time to fix, which means providing the ionosphere correction information via QZSS.
- We can use CLAS or PPP according to the requests of users.

Application of GNSS using QZSS correction service



Test has just started in march 2019.
Snow removal work on roads in Hokkaido.

i-Snow



S mart	賢い、機敏な
n ice	魅力的な、快適な
O peration	操作、運転
W ork (for snow removal work)	除雪作業

Automate snow removal with GNSS

GPSを利用した除雪自動化システム



CLAS was used in this test.



正確な位置を運転席のモニターに表示

*** Excellent skill is covered by the technology**

*** Labor saving**

1. Where we are
2. Operation of the machine
3. Safety confirmation

We are sure to face

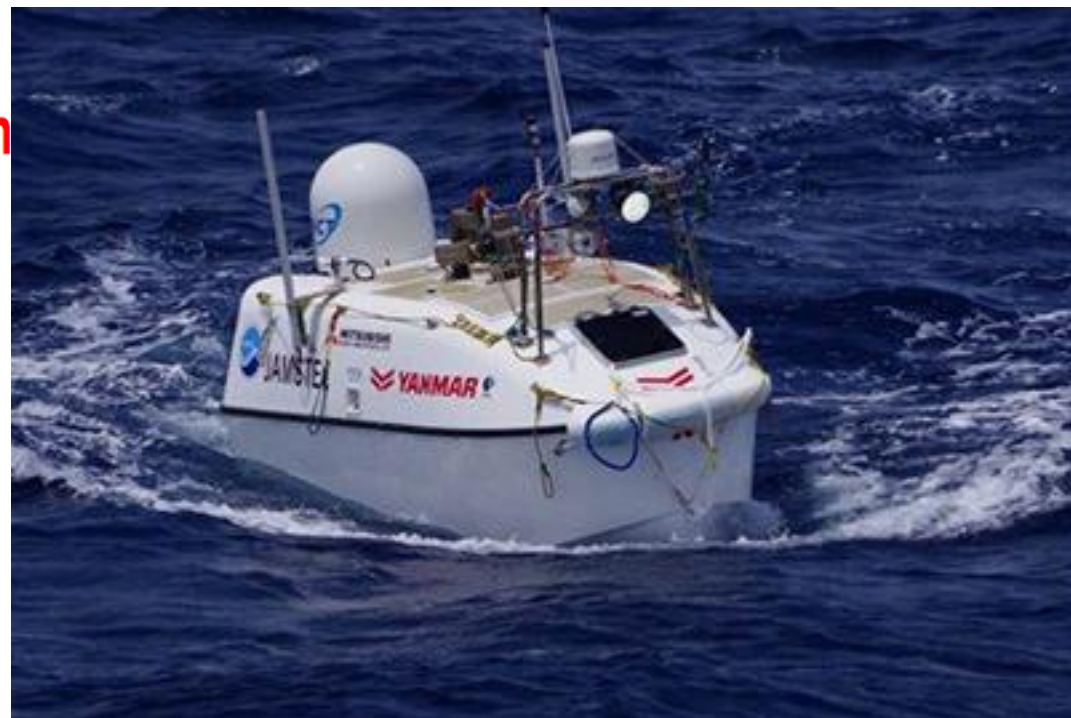
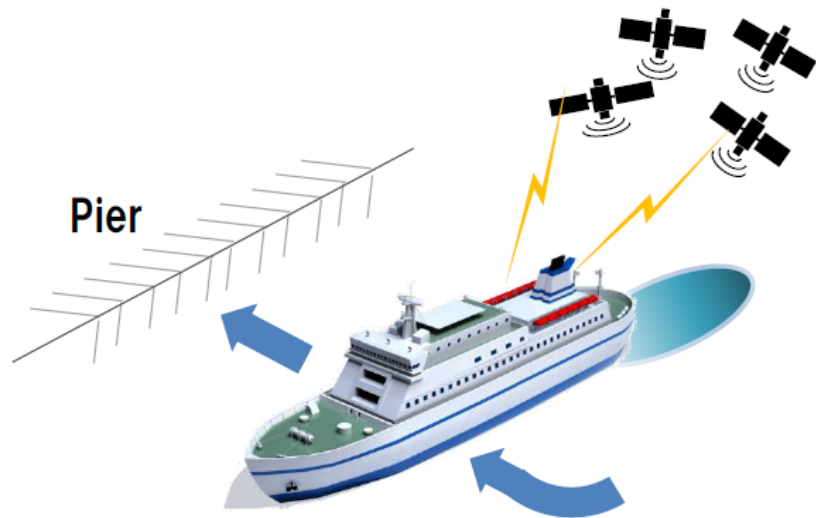
1. Aging society
2. Decreasing the population

Auto Berthing/Un-berthing

Auto Berthing/Un-berthing System with QZSS

High precision positioning is required for berthing/un-berthing.

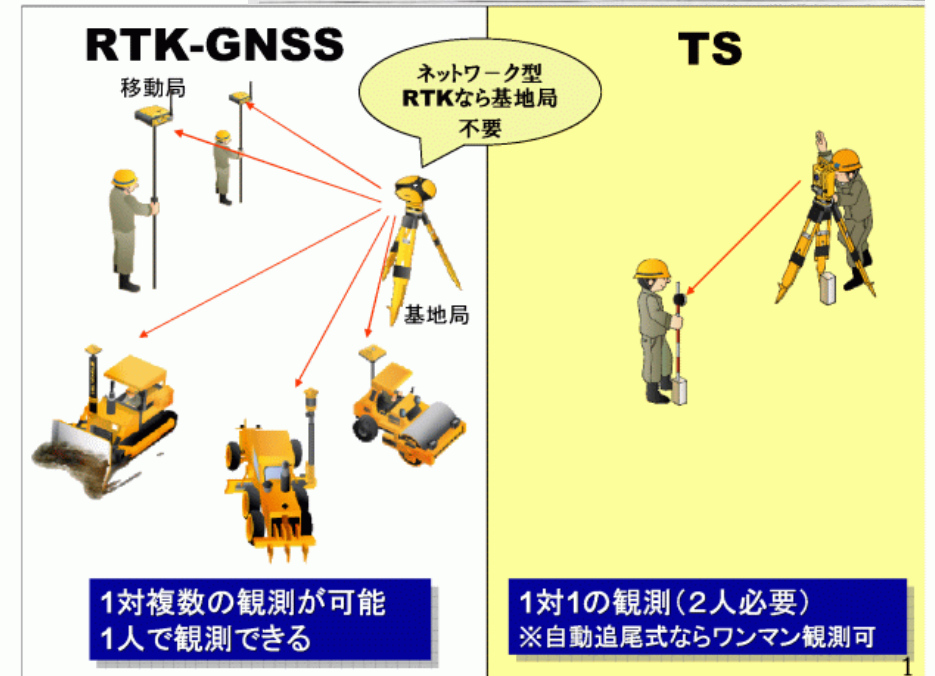
→ R&D activity on Auto Berthing/Un-berthing system with QZSS is starting.



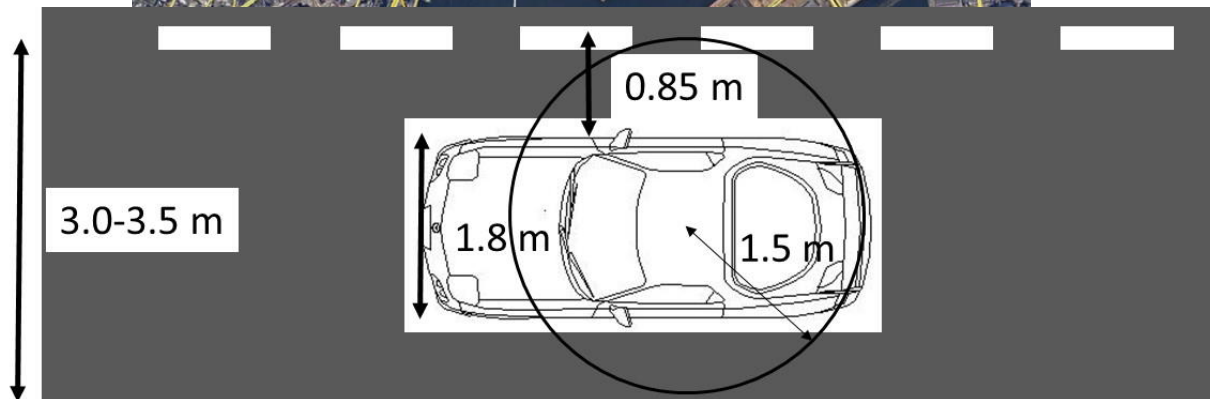
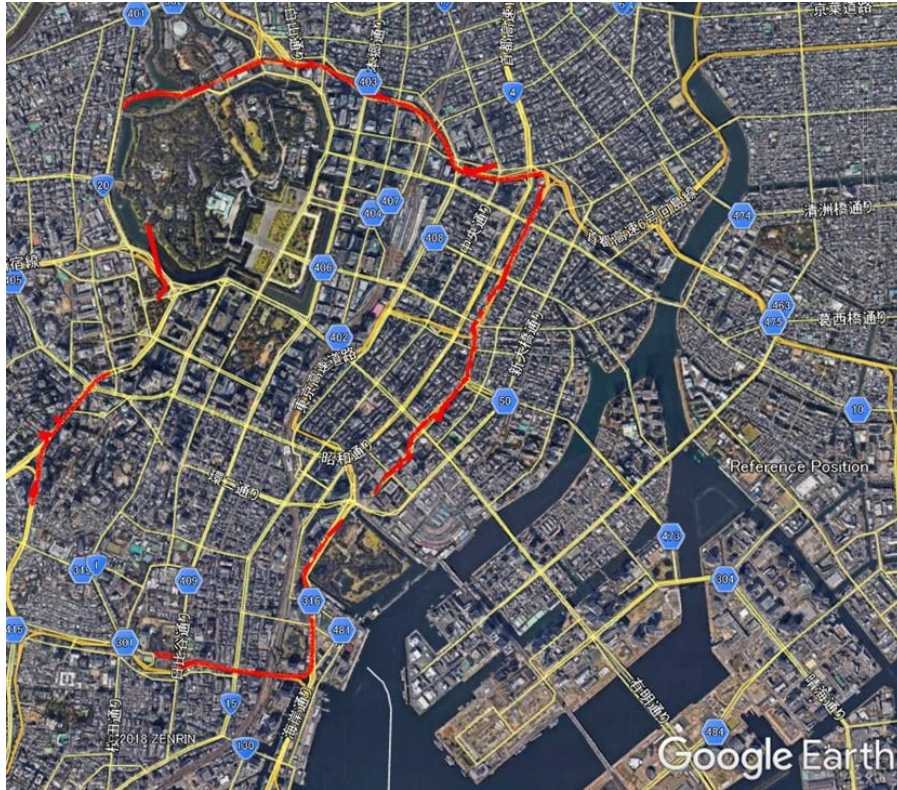
Wide Area RTK / PPP can be used

Support for surveying at construction sites etc.

- Ground subsidence monitoring by the tunnel
- Cost effective
- Safety management

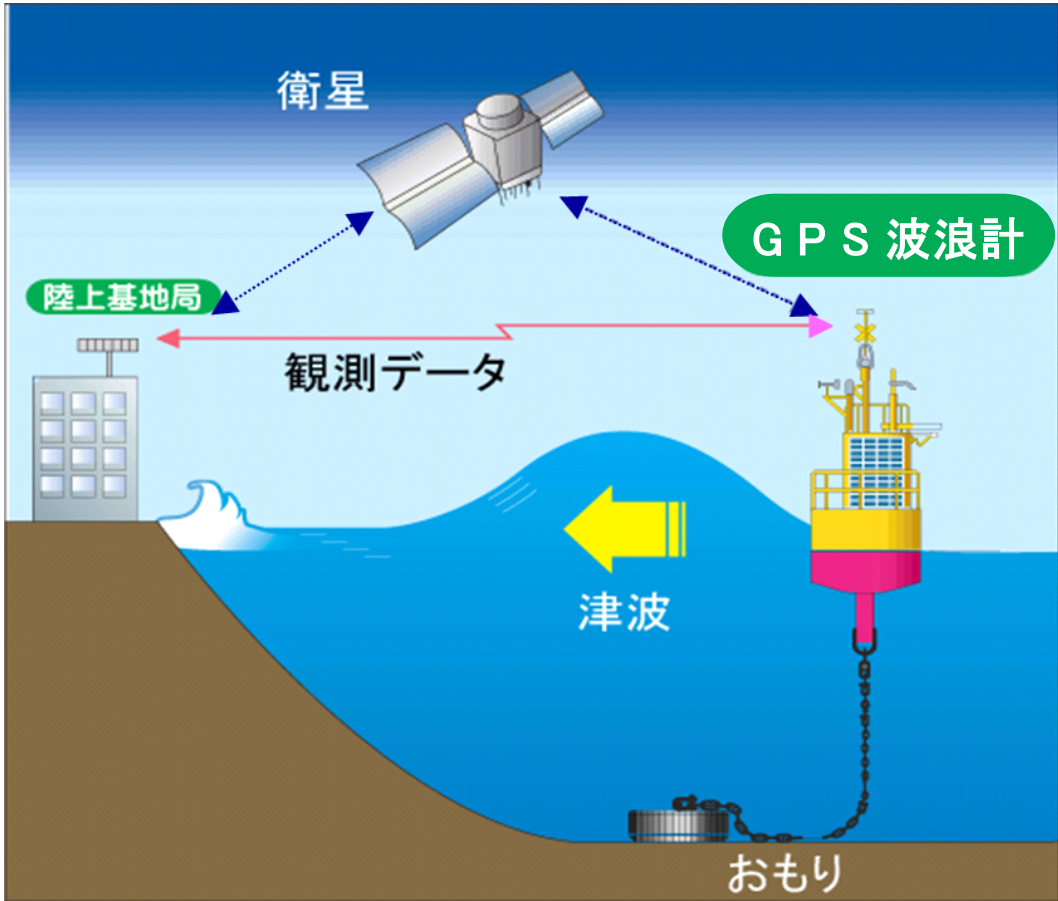


Lane recognition

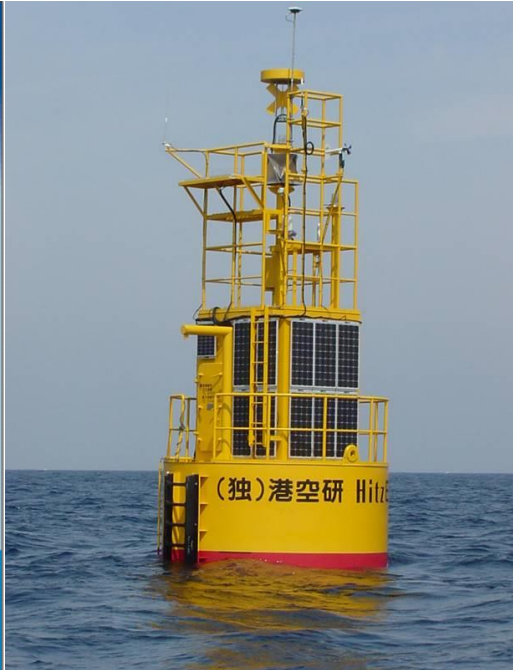


- Many requests in the expressway (Lane recognition)
- Case that can not be handled by the Camera or Lidar
- Generation of the precise dynamic map
- **Maximum Horizontal Error < 1.5 m**
→ Except for tunnel ○
→ Much more severe condition

Tsunami Detection



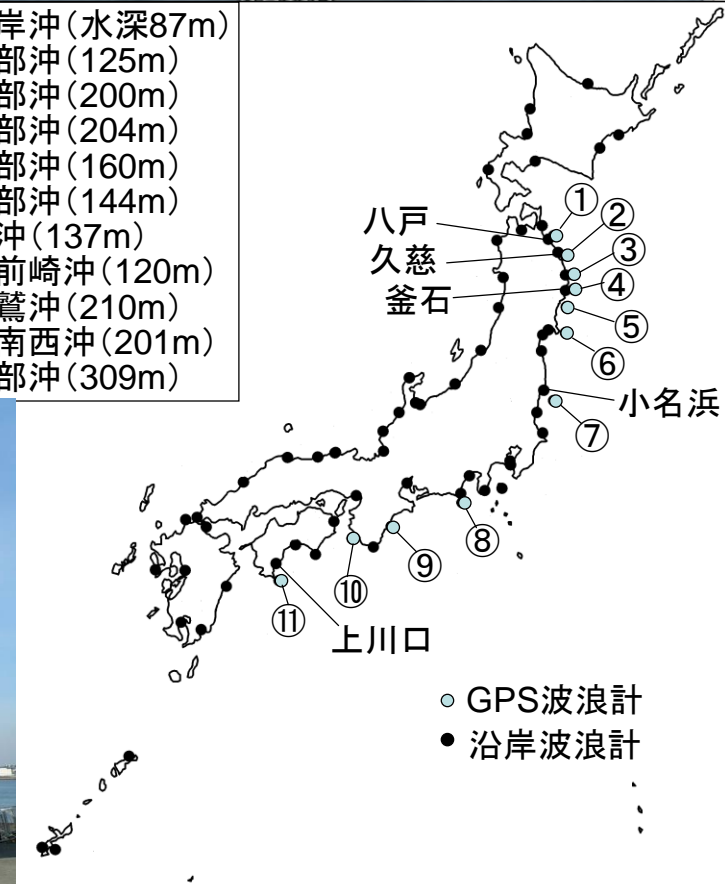
Wide Area RTK / PPP can be used



大津波 潮位の激しい変動確認

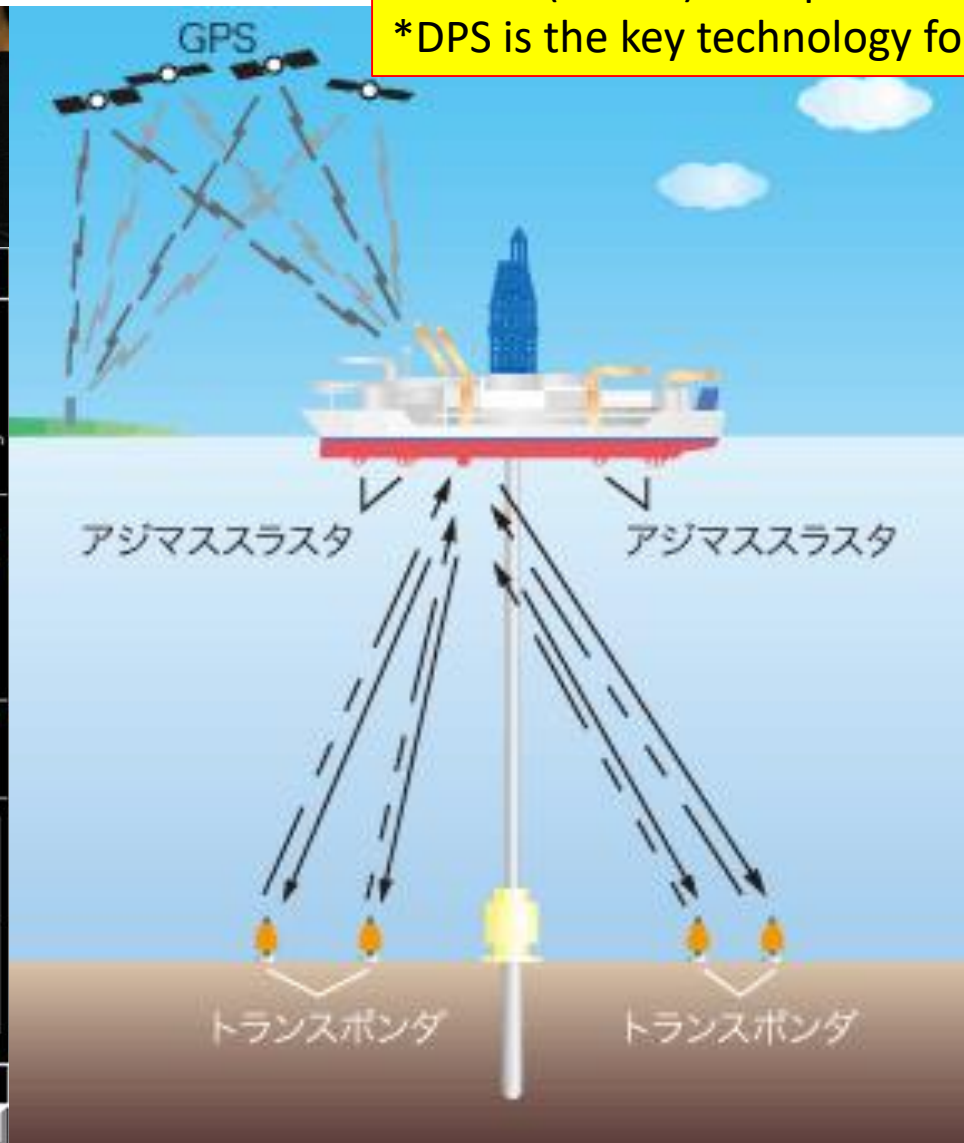
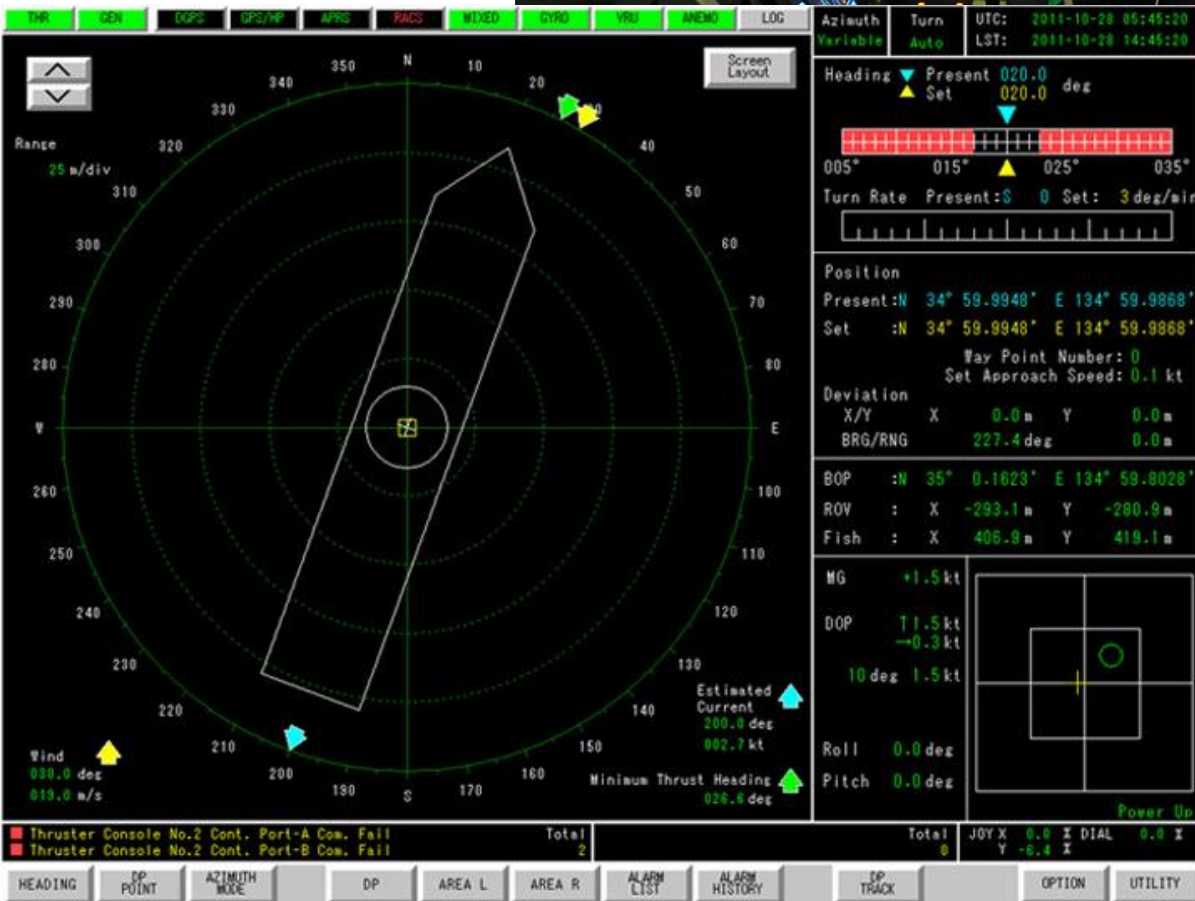


- ①青森東岸沖 (水深87m)
- ②岩手北部沖 (125m)
- ③岩手中部沖 (200m)
- ④岩手南部沖 (204m)
- ⑤宮城北部沖 (160m)
- ⑥宮城中部沖 (144m)
- ⑦福島県沖 (137m)
- ⑧静岡御前崎沖 (120m)
- ⑨三重尾鷲沖 (210m)
- ⑩和歌山南西沖 (201m)
- ⑪高知西部沖 (309m)

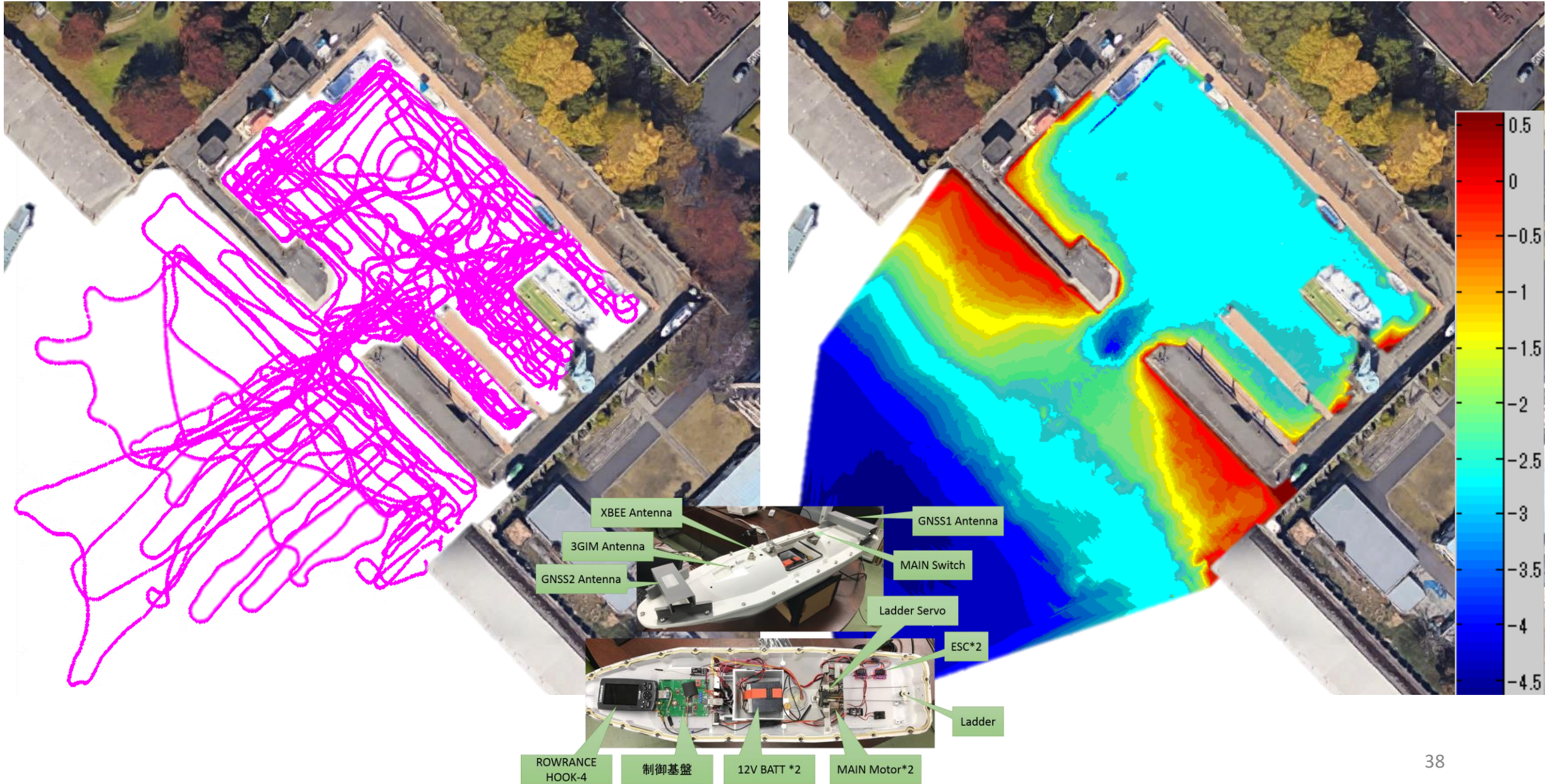


DPS (Dynamic Positioning System)

- * Wide Area RTK / PPP / DFMC SBAS can be used
- * 50 cm (2drms) is required.
- * DPS is the key technology for autonomous Ship



Measuring the depth in the river/sea



Summary

- High accuracy society has already come.
- We can choose RTK/CLAS/PPP.
- Various applications are assumed in the future.
- Lack of manpower -> some sort of automation
- **Instantaneous centimeter / decimeter level** positioning is definitely attractive.
- **Integrity / reliability** issues will be emerge (spoofing/interference).
- One of the motivation to promote future QZSS (5th,6th and 7th and more) is the “**realization of QZSS use for some applications**”.