

CORSnet-NSW: Towards State-wide CORS Infrastructure for NSW, Australia

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Outline

- Introduction to CORSnet-NSW.
- Elements necessary to provide world-class CORS infrastructure for NSW:
 - RTK vs. NRTK
 - Seamless positioning
 - System integration
- Issues that need to be addressed to enable consistent high-accuracy service across NSW.
- Conclusions.

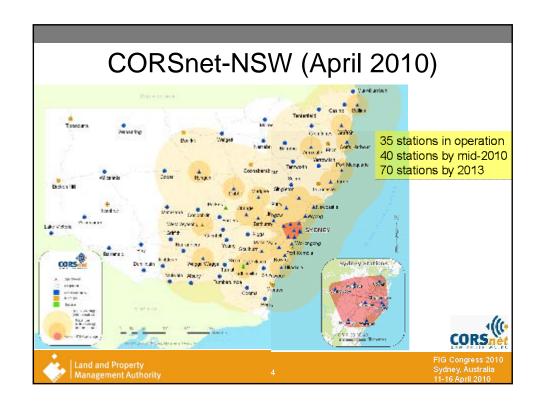






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CORS in NSW • CORS operating since 1992 (Bathurst). • Initially 7 ref stns in greater Sydney area (SydNET from 2004). • Expansion underway to provide state-wide coverage for NSW (CORSnet-NSW). SydNET Fig Congress 2010 Sydney, Australia 11-16 April 2010



RTK vs. NRTK

- Single-base RTK generally limited to ranges of 10-20 km.
- Network RTK: several ref stns (max. spacing 70-100 km).

• NRTK provides homogeneous & high accuracy, reliability and availability.







Initial tests:

- ■= Coverage Area for Highest Accuracy - NRTK as good or better than single-base RTK.
- Initialisation times reduced significantly.





Seamless Positioning for NSW

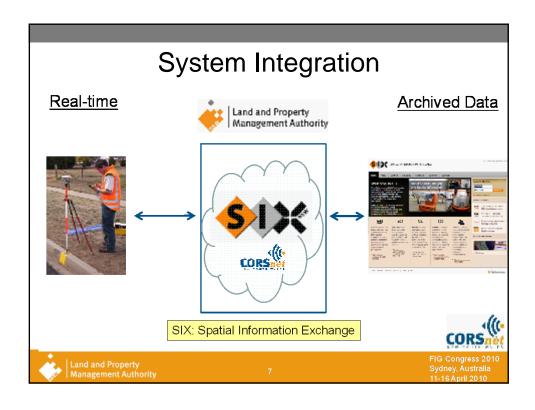
- VRS³Net CORS management software:
 - VRS & MAC corrections in RTCM 3.1 via internet
 - Data for post-processing (single base & virtual)
- Advanced features in VRS³Net:
 - Comprehensive user management & billing system
 - Customisable reporting functions, alert services, RSS feeds
 - Virtual RINEX
 - Real time network integrity monitoring



- Dual network control centres (Sydney & Bathurst)
- System architecture
- Communication links







Homogeneous GNSS Positioning

Aim:

 Reliable positioning of homogeneous & high accuracy state-wide.

Requirements:

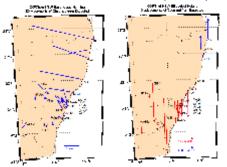
- · Direct connection to national datum.
- Legal traceability of CORS coordinates.
- Compatibility with AUSPOS online processing service.
- Site calibration or localisation surveys.
- Interoperability between states & commercial providers.
- · Adoption of absolute APCV models.





Direct Connection to National Datum

Distortions in GDA94 (0.3m) & AHD71 (0.5m) in NSW:



Distortions between "global" & "local" realisation of GDA94 across eastern NSW

- NRTK requires consistent accuracy of 15 mm for CORS
 → CORSnet-NSW uses "global" GDA94.
- Planned update of GDA (20xx) will be truly 3D.

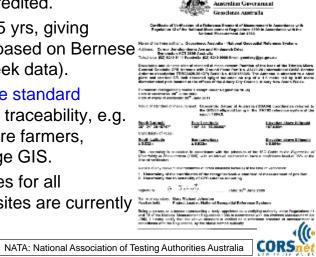




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Legal Traceability of CORS Coords

- GA is NATA accredited.
- Reg 13 valid for 5 yrs, giving "global" GDA94 based on Bernese processing (1 week data).
- Recognised value standard assists with legal traceability, e.g. police, aquaculture farmers, aboriginal/heritage GIS.
- Reg 13 certificates for all CORSnet-NSW sites are currently being obtained.



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Compatibility with AUSPOS

- AUSPOS:
 - GA's online geodetic-quality GPS processing service.
 - Accuracy: 10 mm (hz) & 10-20 mm (vt) for 24h data.
- AUSPOS does <u>not</u> fully propagate uncertainties of ARGN
 - → no legal traceability.
- "Global" CORSnet-NSW coords compatible with AUSPOS but not with "local" ground control.



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Site Calibrations / Localisations

- Future 3D GNSS accuracy represented by size of cork.
- High-accuracy users will demand that RT positioning accuracy (2cm hz) is compatible with ground control → homogeneous, state-wide GDA94 infrastructure needed.
- Re-adjustment of state network in NSW (802,000 km²) to "global" GDA94 not planned in intermediate future.
- Site calibration required to relate "global" CORSnet-NSW coords to existing "local" ground control.
 - Already good practice but essential to account for larger diff. betw. "global" & "local" GDA94.
 - NSW: "local" = GDA94(1997)"global" = GDA94(2010)



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Interoperability between Providers

- Interoperability of CORS networks highly desired, especially at state borders.
- Facilitate future integration of state networks to provide consistent, nationwide CORS infrastructure.
- Issues:
 - Sharing of base stations in border regions.
 - Ensuring user gets GNSS positioning results independent of CORS network used.
- LPI actively seeks arrangements with neighbouring states and commercial CORS providers.



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Adoption of Absolute APCV Models

- Absolute APCV models replace relative models.
- Significant errors if absolute & relative APCV models are mixed during processing (especially in vertical).
- Consistency through use of parameters approved by IGS → avoids confusion.
- CORSnet-NSW uses absolute APCV models:
 - RT operation: CORS antenna transmitted as *null antenna* → user to ensure absolute APCV model is used at rover.
 - Post-proc: Data files specify antenna used → user to ensure absolute APCV models used at both ends.





Conclusions

- CORSnet-NSW:
 - Currently consists of 35 sites.
 - Expansion to provide state-wide coverage by 2013 (70 stations).



- World-class CORS infrastructure for NSW through seamless positioning & system integration.
- Requirements for homogeneous high-accuracy GNSS positioning across NSW:
 - Direct datum connection & compatibility with AUSPOS via "global" GDA94, legal traceability via Reg 13, interoperability, site calibrations, absolute APCV models.



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