

### National Geodetic Survey

## REAL-TIME ACTIVITIES AT THE NGS

- OPERATE AN NTRIP CASTER.

  (Fed. Owned/operated currently 8. RTCM 2.3 & 3.0, From Foundation CORS. NO CORRECTORS)
- II. DEVELOP AND PUBLISH GUIDELINES DESCRIBING BEST PRACTICES IN RTK & RTN . (RTK Users draft, RTN Operators draft, etc.)
- PARTICIPATE IN MEETINGS, FORUMS, WORKSHOPS, ETC., CONCERNING REAL-TIME NETWORKS. SEEK LEADERSHIP ROLES. (FIG. FGCS, ESRI, ACSM, RTCM, etc.)
- IV.RESEARCH PHENOMENA AFFECTING ACCURATE REAL-TIME POSITIONING.
  (Orbits, refraction, multipath, antenna calibration, geoid separations, gravity, crustal motion, etc.)



# THE TWO DIRECTIONS OF REAL-TIME NETWORK POSITIONING I. TOP DOWN: Overall Administrator's viewpoint-Alignment to the NSRS, Coordinates, adjustments, Network spacing, Site requirements, Communication issues,

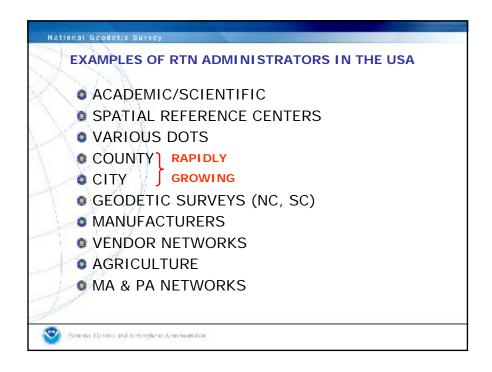


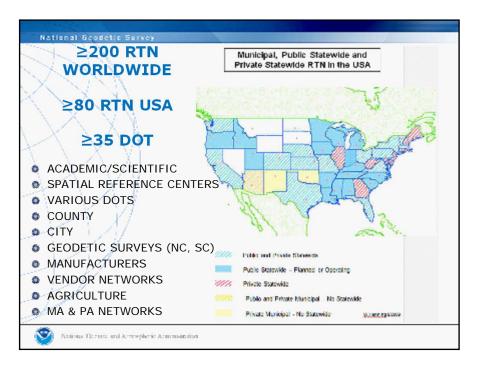
II. USER UP: <u>Best methods-</u> Field techniques, GNSS knowledge, Knowing datum requirements, Knowing accuracy requirements, Calibrations, Applications, Data management

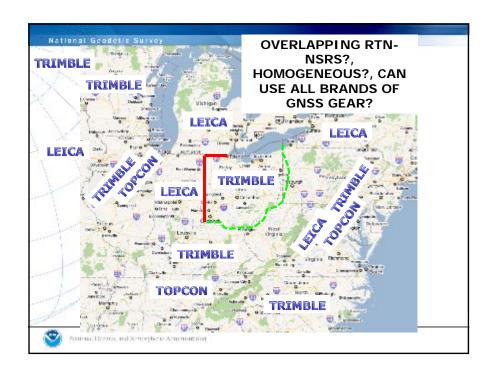
Personnel, Cost/Benefit analysis, \$\$\$,

Partners, Integrity Monitoring

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# REAL-TIME CHOICES BIG PICTURE ISSUES

- PASSIVE / ACTIVE WHAT IS 'TRUTH'?
- GEOID + ELLIPSOID / LOCALIZE -

QUALITY OF GEOID MODELS LOCALLY.
ORTHOMETRIC HEIGHTS ON CORS?

GRID / GROUND –

LOW DISTORTION PROJECTIONS- SHOULD NGS PLAY?

- ACCURACY / PRECISION- IMPORTANCE OF METADATA
- SINGLE SHOT / REDUNDANCY
- RTK / RTN
- NATIONAL DATUMS / LOCAL DATUMS / ADJUSTMENTS-

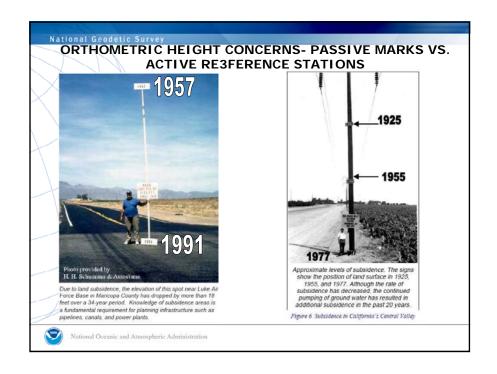
DIFFERENT WAYS RTN GET THEIR COORDINATES-VARIOUS OPUS, OPUS-DB, CORS ADJUSTED, PASSIVE MARKS.

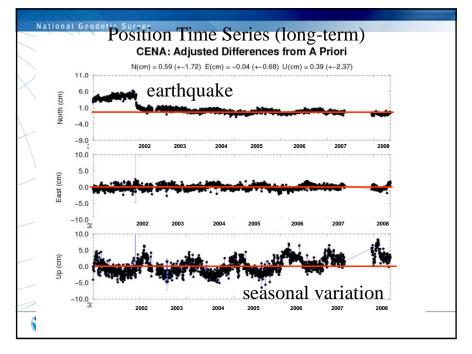
**VELOCITIES - NEW DATUMS, "4-D" POSITIONS** 

GNSS / GPS



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#### PLANNING/ADMINISTRATION

- Who pays? (cost/benefit, tax dollars, fee based, ear marks, height mod)
- Partnerships (Academic, scientific, private, DOT, etc.)
- What will be provided? (e.g., data accuracy, formats)
- \* IT set up (central server, data archival, redundancy, upgrade path, alarms, mirror sites, etc.)
- Evaluate communication integrity and data latency (continuous)
- Reference Station Spacing. E.g, for a 200 Km x 200 Km area:

46 stations at 30km spacing

39 stations at 40km spacing

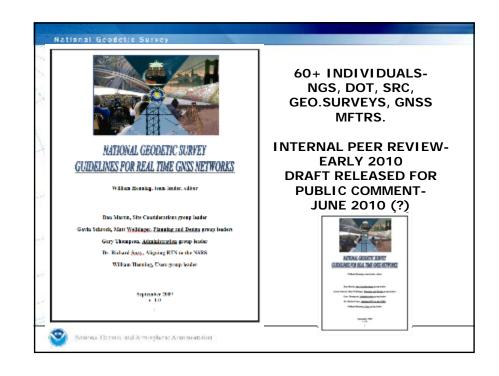
22 stations at 50km spacing

14 station s at 70km spacing

Optimum spacing can save more than a million dollars!



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# REFERENCE STATION COORDINATE DERIVATION:

**ALL CORS FIXED** 

ALL CORS WEIGHTED



OPUS + HARN

BEST FIT TO ONE MASTER STATION

**THE NGS RECOMMENDATION:** Process at least 10 days of GPS data from all RTN stations using a simultaneous network adjustment while "constraining" several CORS coordinates with weights of 1 cm in each horizontal dimension and 2 cm in the vertical dimension.



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# SUGGESTIONS FOR DETERMINING VELOCITIES FOR RTN STATIONS

- Use the HTDP (Horizontal Time-Dependent Positioning) software to predict velocities for new RTN stations. (The predicted vertical velocity will be zero.)
- After 3 years, use GPS data from the RTN station to produce a time series of the station's coordinates, then use this time series to estimate a velocity for the RTN station.







# National Geodetic Survey SOME PERTINENT SOURCES FOR RTN GUIDELINES AND OTHER INFORMATION FOR THE COOPERATIVE FIG/NOAA WEB PAGE > AUSTRALIA- UNIVERSITIES AND STATE GEODETIC SURVEYS SWEDEN - LANTMATERIET >GERMANY - BKG >GREAT BRITAIN- ORDNANCE SURVEY **≻DÉNMARK** >UNIV. CALGARY >UNIV. NEW BRUNSWICK >NTRIP **≯IGS ≻SOPAC** >USA - NGS >USA STATE DOTS >GNSS MANUFACTURERS TECHNICAL CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

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#### NGS GOALS FOR RTN's

- All real-time positioning services available in the U.S. provide coordinates that are consistent with the <u>National Spatial Reference System</u>, and hence, with each other
- User equipment can operate with services from different RTN's to the greatest extent possible
- Reference stations contained in each RTN meet prescribed criteria in terms of stability and data quality
- Best methods for RTN users may be advanced



22