



Applied Research Laboratories

The University of Texas at Austin



The GPSTk: GLONASS, RINEX 3.00 and More



Thomas L. Gaussiran, Eric Hagen, R. Benjamin Harris (presenting), Chris Kieschnick,
Jon C. Little, Richard G. Mach, David C. Munton, Scot L. Nelsen, Colin P. Petersen,
David L. Rainwater, Brent A. Renfro, Brian W. Tolman
Applied Research Laboratories, The University of Texas at Austin

Dagoberto Salazar
Grupo de Astronomia y Geomatica, Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya

ION-GNSS-2009
Thursday, September 24, 2009
Savannah, Georgia

- ◆ Fundamentals of the GPSTk
- ◆ Web presence
- ◆ Functionality
- ◆ Getting Started
- ◆ RINEX 3.00 branch
- ◆ Clock tools

- ◆ Ultimate goal: free researchers and developers from GNSS algorithm development
- ◆ Design and implementation
 - Core library + Applications
 - Object oriented, ISO standard C++, platform independent → *portable*
 - Version 1.6 contains 158,000 handwritten lines of code¹
 - Estimated value of \$6 million (COCOMO model)
 - Ver 1.1: 70,000 lines of code (handwritten)
- ◆ Released under Lesser GNU Public License, or LGPL
 - You have the right to use, modify and redistribute this code
 - LGPL license is not *viral*, unless
 - You modify the GPSTk to make your derivative work AND
 - You are externally distributing that work
 - The license file in the distribution contains the full license

¹Metrics generated using David A. Wheeler's SLOCCount utility

- ◆ Website at <http://www.gpstk.org/>
 - Site is a *wiki* : Users can modify/reprogram the site
 - Features include
 - Equations in LaTeX
 - Revision history
 - Powerful searching
 - Question and answer application
 - Tagging
 - Daily snapshot of library documentation
 - Growing user manual
- ◆ SourceForge services provide
 - Download of source or binaries
 - Code repository
 - Access to the developer mailing list
- ◆ IRC channel `#gpstk` at `freenode.net` for developers interaction in real time

- ◆ RINEX manipulation
- ◆ Time conversion, manipulation and storage
- ◆ Matrix computation
- ◆ Basic transforms of time and location
- ◆ Precise ephemeris processing
- ◆ Range prediction and error modeling
- ◆ Reference frame computations
- ◆ Statistics
- ◆ Troposphere delay models
- ◆ Earth orientation transforms
- ◆ Expression evaluation
- ◆ FIC processing
- ◆ Almanac processing
- ◆ Low level BINEX input and output
- ◆ Broadcast ephemeris processing
- ◆ Clock models
- ◆ Code generation
- ◆ Cycle slip and discontinuity correction
- ◆ Numerical integration
- ◆ Combinations and difference computations
- ◆ Data structures
- ◆ Navigation solution
- ◆ Astronomical functions

- ◆ You can download the stable packages
 - Binary packages for Windows 32 bit, Mac OSX, Linux x386, Linux x86_64, Solaris
 - Source
- ◆ You can also get the latest code using Subversion, an open source revision control system
 - To anonymously check out the code base
svn checkout https://gpstk.svn.sourceforge.net/svnroot/gpstk
 - To update your code base: **svn update**
- ◆ To build the project
 - Requires the **jam** utility, which automates compiling and linking
 - Change to the gpstk dev directory and type **jam**.
 - Grab some coffee...
 - **make** can be used as well. Check the website for details.
- ◆ To build the library documentation
 - Requires Doxygen, a utility that generates documentation from code and Graphviz, a package for graphs and visualizations
 - Change to the gpstk dev directory and type **doxygen**
 - Go check your email...

- ◆ GNSS Data Structures (GDS) are a feature of the proframe library
 - Data structures can be chained to processing objects and vice versa
 - Processing objects can provide smoothing, differences, transformations
 - Successive operations add, modify or remove information to the stream
 - Connection is made using C++ streaming operator >>
- ◆ Now GDS supports precise point positioning (PPP).
- ◆ Examples:

```
gRin >> myFilter >> model >> solver;
```

```
gRin >> myFilter >> model >> baseChange >> solverNEU;
```

```
gRin >> getPC >> getLC >> getLI >> getMW >> markCSLI >>  
markCSMW >> smoothPC >> pcFilter >> modelPC >> mopsW >>  
baseChange >> solverWMS;
```

Why RINEX 3.00 Support?

- ◆ Anticipating Galileo
- ◆ Revival of GLONASS
- ◆ Multi-GNSS receivers
 - Cost dropping
 - Availability is growing
- ◆ Applications (e.g. PPP) will benefit
 - Increased robustness
 - Increase signals in obstructed views
- ◆ RINEX 3.00 standard is available



- ◆ Time system
 - Originally GPSTk assumed a single unifying time system – GPS time

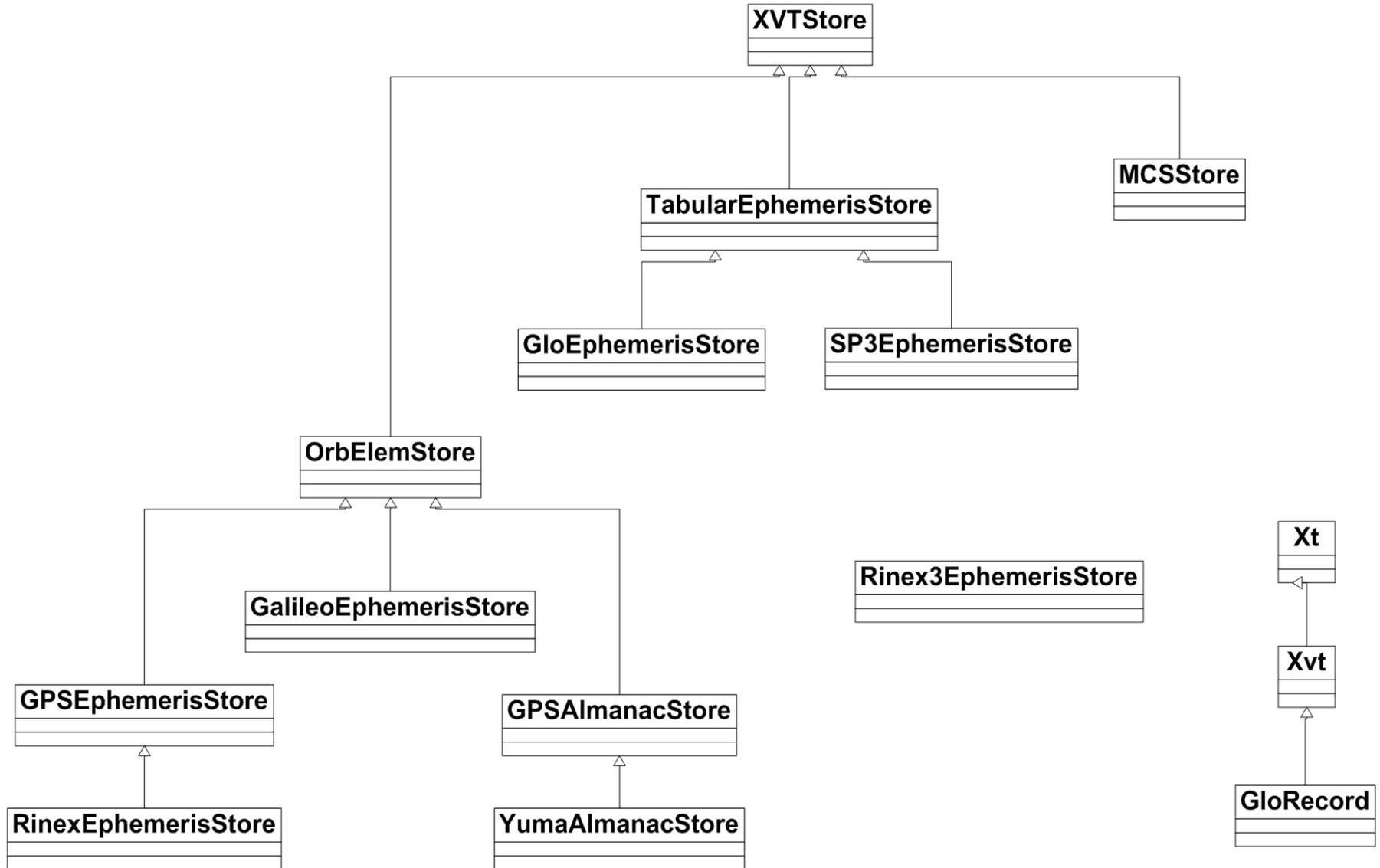
- ◆ Coordinate system
 - GPSTk computations all done in WGS84 (G1150)

- ◆ Data storage and access
 - Storage and access optimized for GPS data

- ◆ Navigation Data
 - Broadcast and precise GPS ephemeris only

- ◆ Observation Data
 - GPS only (small support for GLONASS via RINEX 2.11)

- ◆ Time system
 - Originally GPSTk assumed a single unifying time system – GPS time
 - **Each GNSS will have its own unique time system**
- ◆ Coordinate system
 - GPSTk computations all done in WGS84 (G1150)
 - **Assume each system will have a unique realization of ITRF**
- ◆ Data storage and access
 - Storage and access optimized for GPS data
 - **Data structures must now reflect the different forms of data from each system**
 - **But, we still would like a unifying design for all...**
- ◆ Navigation Data
 - Broadcast and precise GPS ephemeris only
 - **Must handle multiple forms of broadcast nav data**
- ◆ Observation Data
 - GPS only (small support for GLONASS via RINEX 2.11)
 - **Full RINEX 3 support**



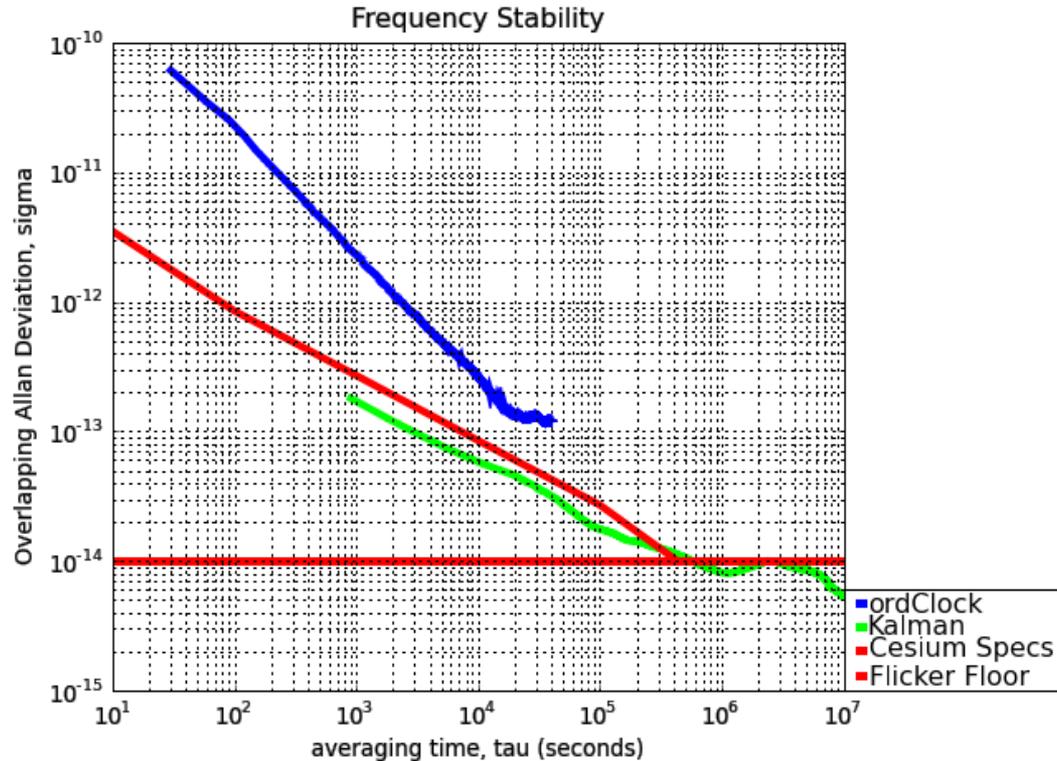
- ◆ Working SVN branch established
 - All changed publicly available
- ◆ RINEX 3.00 support added to core library:
 - Different time systems and handling has been incorporated
 - Different reference frames handling is present
 - General design is present that should be expandable
 - Specific implementations are in place for GPS, GLONASS
 - Placeholders for Galileo
 - Observation, navigation file handling for RINEX3
 - Utilites/classes for RINEX 2.x seamless conversion to RINEX3 complete
- ◆ What remains?
 - Integrating to main branch
 - Port existing applications to RINEX 3

- ◆ Tools to measure the stability of a receiver attached to a clock, or just the stability of a given clock

- ◆ Stability metrics implemented include:
 - Allan Deviation (nallandev)
 - Overlapping Allan Deviation (oallandev)
 - Modified Allan Deviation (mallandev)
 - Total Deviation (tallandev)
 - Overlapping Hadamard Deviation (ohadamarddev)
 - Dynamic Allan Deviation (dallandev) – undergoing revision

- ◆ Clock tools and Stable 32 yield similar results

Example of Stability Analysis

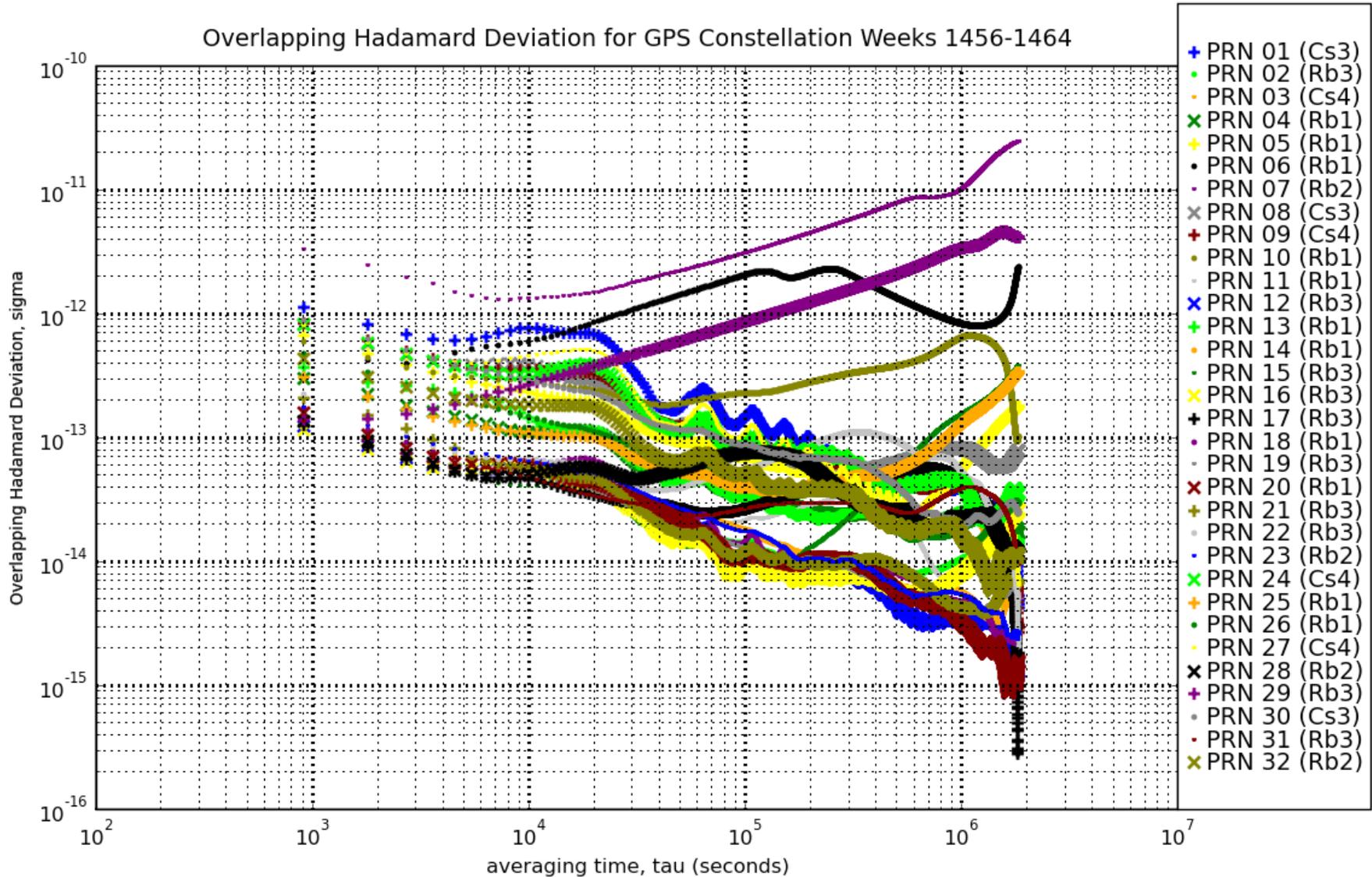


```
ordGen -o s141220a.08o -e s141220a.08n -w 414_220a.08m |  
ordClock | ORDPHASEPARSER | rmoutlier | oallandev >  
ordClockout
```

```
cat 2007.85414 | rmoutlier | oallandev > Kalmanout
```

```
allanplot ordClockout Kalmanout -c -l
```

Example of GPS Clock Stabilities





<http://www.gpstk.org/>
gpstk@arlut.utexas.edu