

# Assessment of practical 3-D geodetic accuracy for static GPS surveying

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Integrating the Generations, FIG Working Week, Stockholm, Sweden 14-19 June 2008

## Static GPS

- Most accurate and most traditional GPS measurement mode
- As result: coordinate differences between points
- Mostly used for determining coordinates for higher order control points

## What do we know about accuracy?

- Leaflet by vendors
  - Horizontal  $\pm 5 \text{ mm} + 0.5 \text{ ppm}$
  - Vertical  $\pm 5 \text{ mm} + 1 \text{ ppm}$
- Books
  - 20 min + 2 min / km (Hoffmann-Wellenhoff et. Al., 2001)
- Published papers
  - Dong and Bock (1989), Davis et al. (1989) and Larson and Agnew (1991)
  - Eckl et al. (2001), Soler et al. (2006)

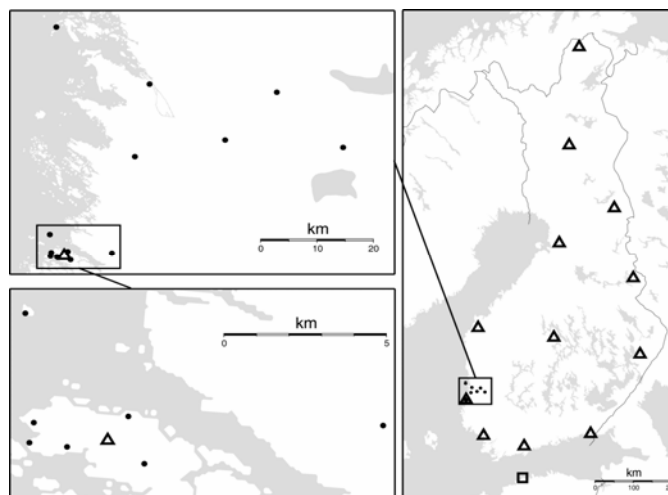
## What do we know about accuracy?

- Non-published guidelines, rules of thumb by experienced surveyors
- Users have requested more detailed information
  - Especially the connection between:
    - Accuracy
    - Observing time
    - Baseline length

## Our approach

- Collect GPS data covering necessary baseline lengths
  - Use available data if possible
- Define reference coordinates
- Process the data with ...
  - ... commercial software
  - ... broadcast orbits
  - ... precise orbits
- Study the results
  - Give easily readable general guidelines

## Test Field





## Test Sites



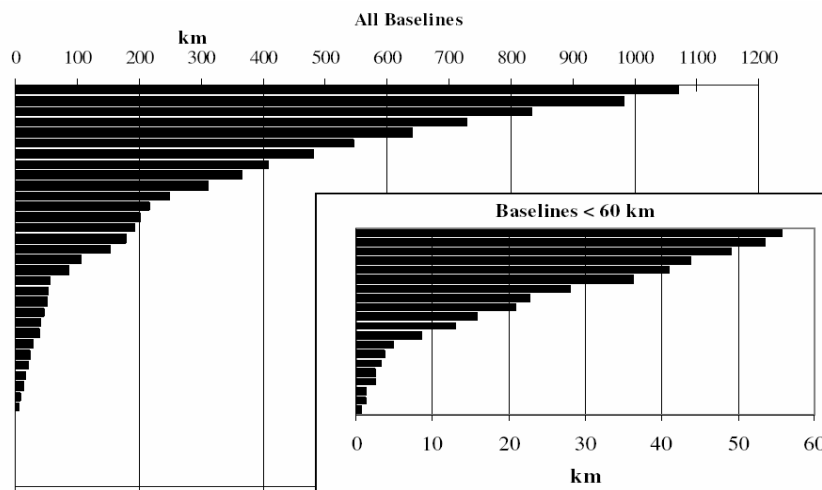
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## Baseline Lengths

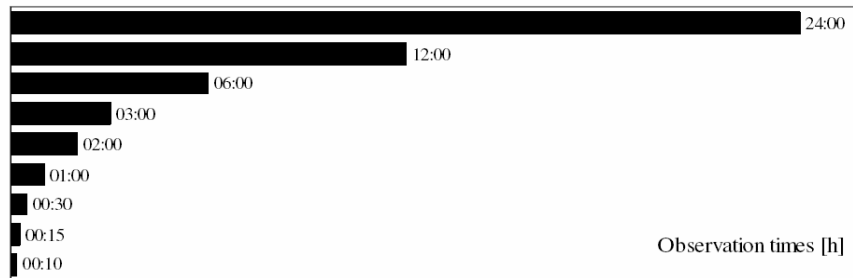


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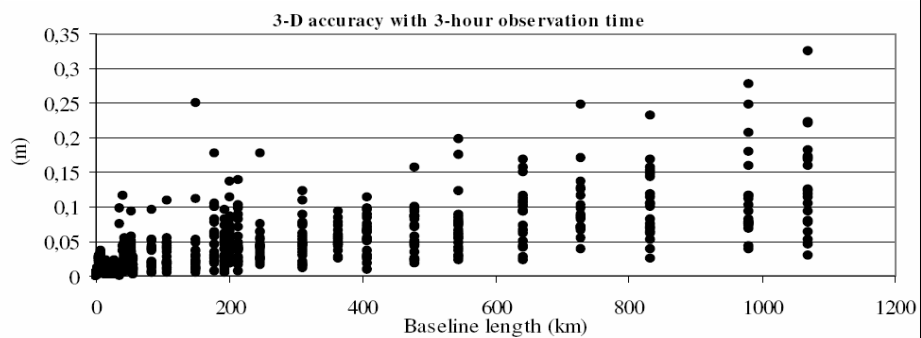
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## Session lengths

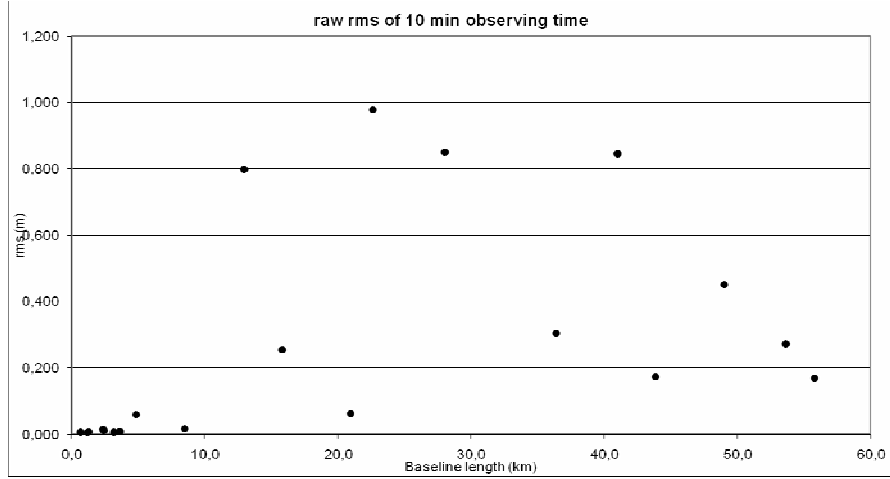


## Data processing

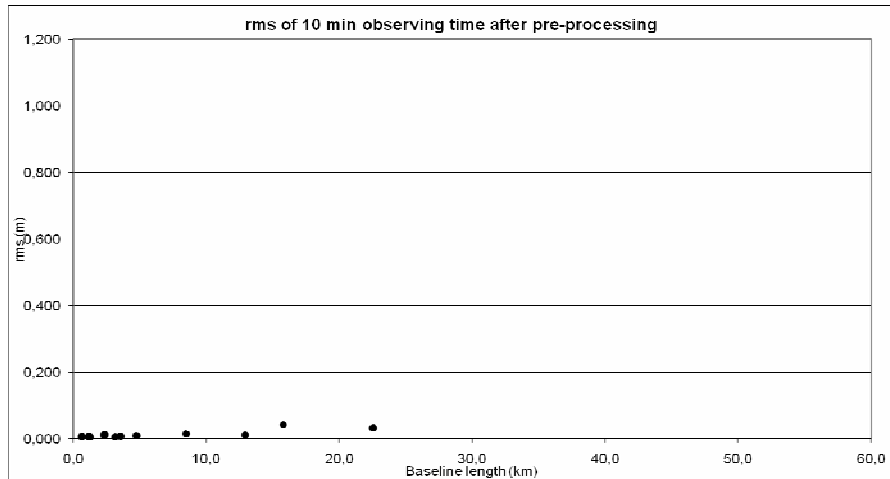




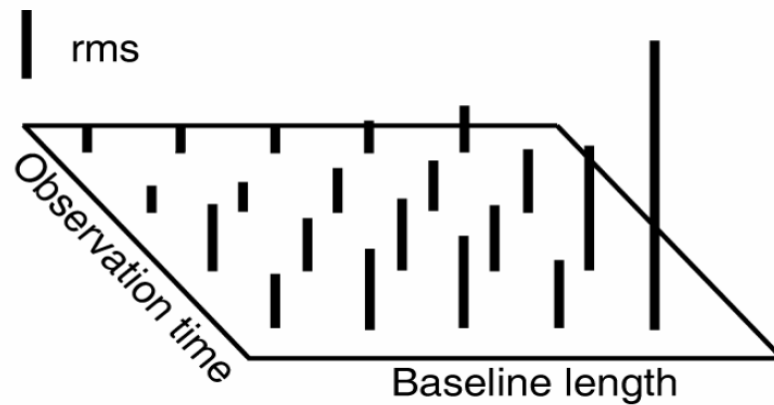
# Pre-processing of data series



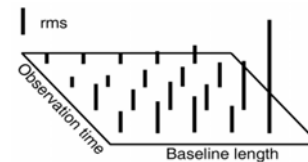
# Pre-processing of data series



## Tabulating the results



## Surface Fit

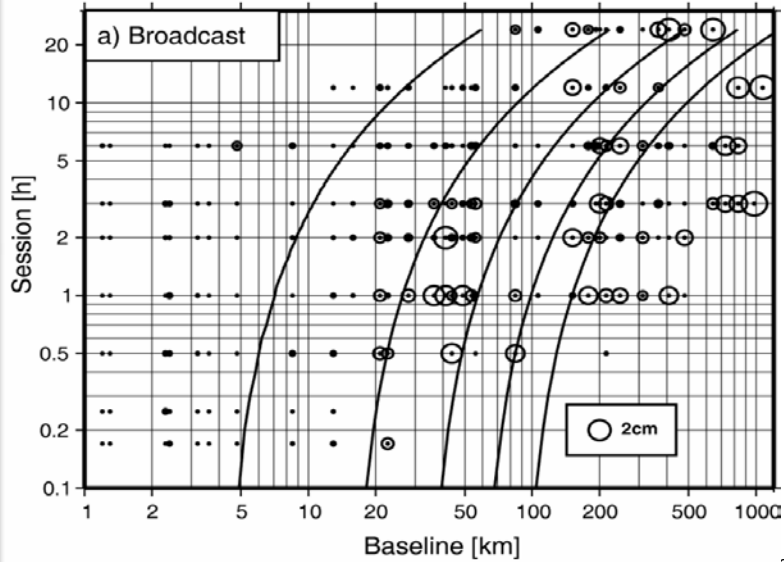


$$\log_{10}(z) = a + b \cdot \log_{10}(x) + c \cdot \sqrt{y}, \text{ where}$$

- x baseline length [km]
- y session duration [h]
- z rms of accuracy [m]
- a, b, c coefficients of surface fit



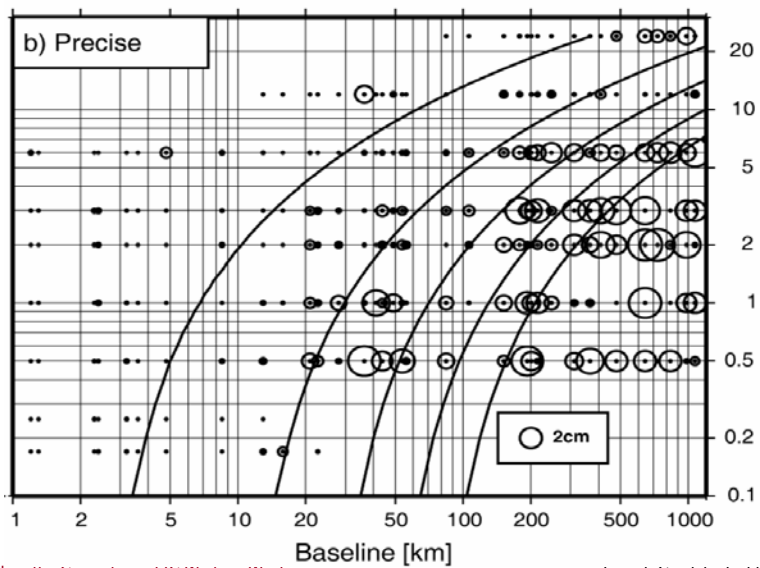
## Fit error for broadcast orbits



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## Fit error for precise orbits



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## Statistics

Value	Broadcast	Precise
$R^2$ [-]	0.907	0.866
rms [mm]	8.2	10.9
rms, area [mm]	7.3	8.7
Max error [mm]	23.6	32.4
Iterations	7	4
# of grid points in fit	199	239

## Results

$$x = \frac{10^{\log_{10}(z) - a - c \cdot \sqrt{y}}}{b}$$

$$y = \left[ \frac{\log_{10}(z) - a - b \cdot \log_{10}(x)}{c} \right]^2$$

$$z = 10^{a + b \cdot \log_{10}(x) + c \cdot \sqrt{y}}$$

x baseline length [km]

y session duration [h]

z rms of accuracy [m]

a, b, c coefficients of surface fit



# Final guideline for 3D accuracy of static GPS

