Tutorial 6

Differential Positioning and carrier ambiguity fixing

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This tutorial is devoted to analysing and assessing the differential positioning with carrier phase measurements (L1, L2 and LC). Five different receivers and three baselines (of 7m, 18m and 15km) are considered.

This study includes ambiguity fixing with the LAMBDA method and the analysis of different effects such as the geometry diversity and atmospheric propagation errors (troposphere and ionosphere).

Two different implementations of differential positioning are considered:
- Using time-tagged measurements the baseline vector is directly estimated.
- Using computed differential corrections a user receiver is positioned.

The effect of synchronization errors between the reference station and the user is also analysed for both implementations.

All software tools (including gLAB) and associated files for the laboratory session are included in the CD-ROM or USB stick associated with this tutorial.
Introduction: gLAB processing in command line

Preliminary computations: data files & reference values

Session A: Differential positioning of IND2-IND3 receivers
(baseline: 18 metres)

Session B: Differential positioning of IND1-IND2 receivers
(baseline: 7 metres, but synchronization errors)

Session C: Differential positioning of PLAN-GARR receivers
(baseline: 15 km, Night time): tropospheric effects

Session D: Differential positioning of PLAN-GARR receivers
(baseline: 15 km, Day time): tropospheric and Ionospheric effects
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gLAB processing in command line

A “notepad” with the command line sentence is provided to facilitate the sentence writing: just “copy” and “paste” from notepad to the working terminal.

Console to execute “command line” sentences
The different messages provided by **gLAB** and its content can be found in the [OUTPUT] section.

By placing the mouse on a given message name, a tooltip appears describing the different fields.
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Previous

Preliminary Computations
This section is devoted to computing the reference values (receivers coordinates) and to preparing the data files to be used in the exercises.

These data files will include the code and carrier measurements and the model components: geometric range, nominal troposphere and ionosphere corrections, satellite elevation and azimuth from each receiver…

This data processing will be done with **gLAB** for each individual receiver.

This preliminary processing will provide the baseline data files to perform computations easily using basic tools (such as **awk** for data files handling, to compute Double Differences of measurements) or using octave (MATLAB) scripts for the LAMBDA method implementation.

Detailed **guidelines** for **self learning students** are provided in this tutorial and in its associated **notepad** text file.
P. Preliminary computations

P.1. Computation of reference values of receiver coordinates

Using gLAB and precise orbits and clocks, compute the PPP solution:

Note: the receivers were not moving (static receivers) during the data collection.

• Data files:
  - Orbits and clocks: brdc0540.13n, igs17286.sp3, igs17286.clk
  - ANTEX: igs08_1719.atx.
  - Configuration file (to compute LC APC coordinates): gLAB_2files_APC.cfg

• Computation example:

  gLAB_linux -input:cfg gLAB_2files_APC.cfg -input:obs PLAN0540.13O -input:orb igs17286.sp3 -input:clk igs17286.clk -input:ant igs08_1719.atx
  grep OUTPUT gLAB.out | tail -1|gawk '{print "PLAN",$6,$7,$8,$15,$16,$17}' >> sta.pos
P. Preliminary computations

IND1-IND2: 7.197 m
IND2-IND3: 18.380 m
PLAN-GARR: 15.228 km
P. Preliminary computations

P.1. Computation of reference values of receiver coordinates

Plotting results:

```
graph.py -f gLAB.out -x4 -y18 -s.- -c '($1=="OUTPUT")' -l "North error"
-f gLAB.out -x4 -y19 -s.- -c '($1=="OUTPUT")' -l "East error"
-f gLAB.out -x4 -y20 -s.- -c '($1=="OUTPUT")' -l "UP error"
--yn -.5 --yx .5 --xl "time (s)" --yl "error (m)" -t "PPP"
```

Note: the values of "APPROXIMATE COORDINATES written in RINEX files correspond to the precise APC of LC coordinates.

As a starting point, assume the same APC for L1 and LC
P. Preliminary computations

P.1. Computation of reference values of receiver coordinates

Plotting results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Station</th>
<th>X (m)</th>
<th>Y (m)</th>
<th>Z (m)</th>
<th>Latitude (°)</th>
<th>Longitude (°)</th>
<th>Elevation (m)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PLAN</td>
<td>4787328.7916</td>
<td>166086.0719</td>
<td>4197602.8893</td>
<td>41.418528940</td>
<td>1.986956885</td>
<td>320.0721</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GARR</td>
<td>4796983.5170</td>
<td>160309.1774</td>
<td>4187340.3887</td>
<td>41.292941948</td>
<td>1.914040816</td>
<td>634.5682</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IND1</td>
<td>4787678.1496</td>
<td>183409.7131</td>
<td>4196172.3056</td>
<td>41.403026173</td>
<td>2.193853893</td>
<td>109.5681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IND2</td>
<td>4787678.9809</td>
<td>183402.5915</td>
<td>4196171.6833</td>
<td>41.403018646</td>
<td>2.193768411</td>
<td>109.5751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IND3</td>
<td>4787689.5146</td>
<td>183392.8859</td>
<td>4196160.1653</td>
<td>41.402880392</td>
<td>2.193647610</td>
<td>109.5743</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Question: What is the expected accuracy of the computed coordinates?
P. Preliminary computations

P.1. Computation of reference values of receiver coordinates

Using octave (or MATLAB), compute the baseline length between the different receivers:

• Computation example:

```
octave

IND1=[ 4787678.1496 183409.7131 4196172.3056 ]
IND2=[ 4787678.9809 183402.5915 4196171.6833]

norm(IND1-IND2,2)
ans =  7.1969

exit
```

Results:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IND1-IND2:</td>
<td>7.197 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IND2-IND3:</td>
<td>18.380 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IND1-IND3:</td>
<td>23.658 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLAN-GARR:</td>
<td>15.228 km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLAN-IND1:</td>
<td>17.386 km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IND1-GARR:</td>
<td>26.424 km</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

P.1. Computation of reference values of receiver coordinates
P. Preliminary computations

P.2. Model Components computation

• The script "ObsFile.scr" generates a data file with the following content:

```
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
[sta sat DoY sec P1 L1 P2 L2 Rho Trop Ion elev azim]
```

• Run this script for all receivers:

```
ObsFile.scr PLAN0540.130 brdc0540.13n
ObsFile.scr GARR0540.130 brdc0540.13n
ObsFile.scr IND10540.130 brdc0540.13n
ObsFile.scr IND20540.130 brdc0540.13n
ObsFile.scr IND30540.130 brdc0540.13n
```

• Merge all files into a single file:

```
cat ??????.obs > ObsFile.dat
```
Selecting measurements: Time interval [14500:16500]

• To simplify computations, a time interval with always the same set of satellites in view and without cycle-slips is selected.
• Moreover an elevation mask of 10 degrees will be applied.

If the satellites change or cycle-slips appear during the data processing interval, care with the associated parameters handling must be taken in the navigation filter. Set up new parameters when new satellites appear and treat the ambiguities as constant between cycle-slips and white noise when a cycle-slip happens.
P. Preliminary computations

Selecting measurements: Time interval [14500:16500]

- Select the satellites with elevation over 10º in the time interval [14500:16500]

```
cat ObsFile.dat | gawk '{if ($4>=14500 && $4<=16500 && $12>10) print $0}' > obs.dat
```

- Reference satellite (over the time interval [14500:16500])
  
  Confirm that the satellite PRN06 is the satellite with the highest elevation
  (this satellite will be used as the reference satellite)

```text
obs.dat ➔
```

P.2. Model components computation
Introduction: gLAB processing in command line

Preliminary computations: data files & reference values

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Session A

Differential positioning of IND2- IND3 receivers
(baseline: 18 metres)
A. IND2- IND3 Differential positioning

A.1. Double differences between receivers and satellites computation

The script "DDobs.scr" computes the double differences between receivers and satellites from file obs.dat.

```
DDobs.scr obs.dat IND2 IND3 06 03
```

generates the file

```
------------------- DD_{sta1}_{sta2}_{sat1}_{sat2}.dat ----------------------------
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
[sta1 sta2 sat1 sat2 DoY sec DDP1 DDL1 DDP2 DDL2 DDRho DDTrop DDIon El1 Az1 El2 Az2]
<---- sta2 ---->
```

Where the elevation (EL) and azimuth (AZ) are taken from station #2.
and where (EL1, AZ1) are for satellite #1 and (EL1, AZ1) are for satellite #2.
A. IND2- IND3 Differential positioning

Compute the double differences between receivers IND2 (reference) and IND3 and satellites PRN06 (reference) and [PRN 03, 07, 11, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22, 30]

```
DDobs.scr obs.dat IND2 IND3 06 03
DDobs.scr obs.dat IND2 IND3 06 07
DDobs.scr obs.dat IND2 IND3 06 11
DDobs.scr obs.dat IND2 IND3 06 16
DDobs.scr obs.dat IND2 IND3 06 18
DDobs.scr obs.dat IND2 IND3 06 19
DDobs.scr obs.dat IND2 IND3 06 21
DDobs.scr obs.dat IND2 IND3 06 22
DDobs.scr obs.dat IND2 IND3 06 30
```

Merge the files in a single file and sort by time:

```
cat DD_IND2_IND3_06_???.dat | sort -n -k +6 > DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.dat
```
A. IND2- IND3 Differential positioning

OUTPUT file

Where the elevation (EL) and azimuth (AZ) are taken from station IND3 (the user)

and where, (EL1, AZ1) are for satellite PNR06 (reference) and (EL1, AZ1) are for satellite PRNXX

A.1. Double Differences computation
In this exercise we will consider an implementation of differential positioning where the user estimates the baseline vector using the time-tagged measurements of the reference station.

This approach is usually referred to as relative positioning and can be applied in some applications where the coordinates of the reference station are not accurately known and where the relative position vector between the reference station and the user is the main interest. Examples are formation flying, automatic shipboard landing…

Of course, the knowledge of the reference receiver location would allow the user to compute its absolute coordinates.
This is a simple approach, but synchronism delays between the time tag measurements of the reference station and the user must be taken into account for real-time positioning.

We will start positioning with the code C1 measurements, which is the simplest approach. Afterwards we will focus on positioning with L1 carrier by floating and fixing ambiguities.

As the target is to perform differential positioning with carrier and carrier ambiguity fixing, we will work with double differences of measurements from the beginning (to have integer ambiguities), although these are not needed for code positioning.
A.2. IND2-IND3 Baseline vector estimation with P1 code (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

Preliminary: Using octave (or MATLAB), and the receiver coordinates estimated before, **compute the baseline vector between IND2-IND3.** Give the results in the **ENU local system** (at IND3).

\[
\text{IND2} = [4787678.9809 \ 183402.5915 \ 4196171.6833]
\]
\[
\text{IND3} = [4787689.5146 \ 183392.8859 \ 4196160.1653]
\]

\[
\text{IND3-IND2}
\]
\[
\text{ans} = 10.5337 \ -9.7056 \ -11.5180 \ \text{(XYZ)}
\]

\[
R = [\begin{array}{ccc}
-sin(l) & cos(l) & 0 \\
-cos(l)\cdot sin(f) & -sin(l)\cdot sin(f) & cos(f) \\
-cos(l)\cdot cos(f) & sin(l)\cdot cos(f) & sin(f)
\end{array}]
\]

\[
\text{bl}_{\text{enu}} = R\cdot (\text{IND3-IND2})' \\
\text{ans} = -10.1017 \ -15.3551 \ -0.0008 \ \text{(ENU)}
\]
From ECEF \((x, y, z)\) to Local \((e, n, u)\) coordinates

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
\Delta e \\
\Delta n \\
\Delta u
\end{bmatrix}
= R_1[\pi/2 - \varphi] R_3[\pi/2 + \lambda]
\begin{bmatrix}
\Delta x \\
\Delta y \\
\Delta z
\end{bmatrix}
\]

\[
\hat{e} = (-\sin \lambda, \cos \lambda, 0)
\]
\[
\hat{n} = (-\cos \lambda \sin \varphi, -\sin \lambda \sin \varphi, \cos \varphi)
\]
\[
\hat{u} = (\cos \lambda \cos \varphi, \sin \lambda \cos \varphi, \sin \varphi)
\]
A.2. IND2-IND3 Baseline vector estimation with P1 code (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

A.2.1 Estimate the baseline vector between IND2 and IND3 receivers using the code measurements of file (DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.dat).
Note: Use the entire file (i.e. time interval [14500:16500]).

\[
[DDP1] = [\text{Los}_k - \text{Los}_06] *[\text{baseline}]
\]

**Notation**

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
DDP_{1}^{63} \\
DDP_{1}^{67} \\
\vdots \\
DDP_{1}^{630}
\end{bmatrix} = 
\begin{bmatrix}
-\left(\hat{\rho}^{3} - \hat{\rho}^{6}\right)^T \\
-\left(\hat{\rho}^{7} - \hat{\rho}^{6}\right)^T \\
\vdots \\
-\left(\hat{\rho}^{30} - \hat{\rho}^{6}\right)^T
\end{bmatrix}
\]

- \( r \equiv \) Baseline vector
- \( DDP_{1}^{k,j} \equiv DDP1(\text{involving satellites } j \text{ and } k) \)
- \( \hat{\rho}^{k} \equiv \) Line-Of-Sight unit vector to satellite \( k \)
- \( \hat{\rho}^{k} \equiv \begin{bmatrix} \cos(El_{k})\sin(Az_{k}) & \cos(El_{k})\cos(Az_{k}) & \sin(El_{k}) \end{bmatrix} \)
A.2. IND2-IND3 Baseline vector estimation with P1 code (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

A.2.1 Estimate the baseline vector between IND2 and IND3 receivers using the code measurements of file (DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.dat).
Note: Use the entire file (i.e. time interval [14500:16500]).

\[
[DDP1]=[\text{Los}_k - \text{Los}_06][\text{baseline}]
\]

Notation

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
DDP_{1}^{63} \\
DDP_{1}^{67} \\
\vdots \\
DDP_{1}^{630}
\end{bmatrix} = 
\begin{bmatrix}
-\left(\hat{\rho}^3 - \hat{\rho}^6\right)^T \\
-\left(\hat{\rho}^7 - \hat{\rho}^6\right)^T \\
\vdots \\
-\left(\hat{\rho}^{30} - \hat{\rho}^6\right)^T
\end{bmatrix} \cdot r
\]

\[DDP_{1}^{k,j} = DDP_{1,\text{usr}} - DDP_{1,\text{ref}}\]
\[= \left(P_{1,\text{usr}}^j - P_{1,\text{usr}}^k\right) - \left(P_{1,\text{ref}}^j - P_{1,\text{ref}}^k\right)\]

\[P_{1,\text{ref}}^j\] Measurements broadcast by the reference station.
A.2. IND2-IND3 Baseline vector estimation with P1 code (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

A.2.1 Estimate the baseline vector between IND2 and IND3 receivers using the code measurements of file (DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.dat).
Note: Use the entire file (i.e. time interval [14500:16500]).

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
DDP_{63}^1 \\
DDP_{67}^1 \\
\vdots \\
DDP_{630}^1
\end{bmatrix}
= 
\begin{bmatrix}
-(\hat{\rho}^3 - \hat{\rho}^6)^T \\
-(\hat{\rho}^7 - \hat{\rho}^6)^T \\
\vdots \\
-(\hat{\rho}^{30} - \hat{\rho}^6)^T
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
\rho^j \\
\rho^6
\end{bmatrix}
\]

\[
\hat{\rho}^j = \begin{bmatrix}
\cos(El_j)\sin(Az_j), \\
\cos(El_j)\cos(Az_j), \\
\sin(El_j)
\end{bmatrix}
\]
A.2. IND2-IND3 Baseline vector estimation with P1 code (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

Justify that the next sentence builds the navigation equations system

\[
[D_{DP1}] = [\text{Los}_k - \text{Los}_06] \ast \text{[baseline]}
\]

See file content in slide #21

cat DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.dat | gawk 'BEGIN{g2r=atan2(1,1)/45} {e1=$14\ast g2r; a1=$15\ast g2r; e2=$16\ast g2r; a2=$17\ast g2r; printf "\%14.4f \%8.4f \%8.4f \%8.4f \n", $7, -\cos(e2)\ast\sin(a2) + \cos(e1)\ast\sin(a1), -\cos(e2)\ast\cos(a2) + \cos(e1)\ast\cos(a1), -\sin(e2) + \sin(e1)}' > M.dat

\[
[D_{DP1}] = \begin{bmatrix}
-3.3762 & 0.3398 & -0.1028 & 0.0714 \\
-7.1131 & 0.1725 & 0.5972 & 0.0691 \\
4.3881 & -0.6374 & 0.0227 & 0.2725
\end{bmatrix}
\]

\[
\hat{\rho}^k \equiv \begin{bmatrix}
\cos(El_k)\sin(Az_k), \\
\cos(El_k)\cos(Az_k), \\
\sin(El_k)
\end{bmatrix}
\]
The receiver was not moving (static) during the data collection. Thence, we can merge all the epochs in a single system to compute the static LS solution:

$$\begin{bmatrix}
DDP_{1}^{6,3}(t_1) \\
DDP_{1}^{6,7}(t_1) \\
\vdots \\
DDP_{1}^{6,30}(t_1) \\
\vdots \\
DDP_{n}^{6,3}(t_n) \\
DDP_{1}^{6,7}(t_n) \\
\vdots \\
DDP_{n}^{6,30}(t_n)
\end{bmatrix}
= \begin{bmatrix}
-(\hat{\rho}^{3}(t_1) - \hat{\rho}^{6}(t_1))^T \\
-(\hat{\rho}^{7}(t_1) - \hat{\rho}^{6}(t_1))^T \\
\vdots \\
-(\hat{\rho}^{30}(t_1) - \hat{\rho}^{6}(t_1))^T \\
-(\hat{\rho}^{3}(t_n) - \hat{\rho}^{6}(t_n))^T \\
-(\hat{\rho}^{7}(t_n) - \hat{\rho}^{6}(t_n))^T \\
\vdots \\
-(\hat{\rho}^{30}(t_n) - \hat{\rho}^{6}(t_n))^T
\end{bmatrix}
\rightarrow y = GX$$

$$x = (G^TG)^{-1}G^Ty$$

$$P = (G^TG)^{-1}$$

[DGP1]=[(Los_k - Los_06)*[baseline]]
A.2. IND2-IND3 Baseline vector estimation with P1 code (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

Solve the equations system using octave (or MATLAB) and assess the estimation error:

octave

load M.dat

y=M(:,1);
G=M(:,2:4);

x=inv(G'*G)*G'*y

x(1:3)'

-10.2909 -15.3856 -0.6511

bsl_enu =[-10.1017 -15.3551 -0.0008]

Estimation error:

x(1:3)-bsl_enu'

-0.1891639885218108
-0.0304617199913011
-0.6502684114849081

A.2.1. Baseline vector estimation with DDP1 (using all epochs)
A.2. IND2-IND3 Baseline vector estimation with P1 code
(using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

A.2.2. Repeat the previous computation, but using just the two epochs: $t_1=14500$ and $t_2=14515$.

• Selecting the two epochs:

```bash
cat DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.dat | gawk '{if ($6==14500||$6==14515) print $0}' > tmp.dat
```

• Building the equations system:

```bash
cat tmp.dat | gawk 'BEGIN{g2r=atan2(1,1)/45}
{e1=$14*g2r;a1=$15*g2r;e2=$16*g2r;a2=$17*g2r;
printf "%14.4f %8.4f %8.4f %8.4f \n",
$7, -cos(e2)*sin(a2)+cos(e1)*sin(a1),
-cos(e2)*cos(a2)+cos(e1)*cos(a1), -sin(e2)+sin(e1)}' > M.dat
```
Solving the equations system using octave (or MATLAB) and assessing the estimation error:

```octave
load M.dat
y=M(:,1);
G=M(:,2:4);
x=inv(G'*G)*G'*y
x(1:3)'
-10.9525  -14.7363  -1.7780
bsl_enu =[-10.1017  -15.3551  -0.0008]
x(1:3)-bsl_enu'
   -0.850763748698302
   0.618803236835673
  -1.777167174810606
```

Questions:
1. What is the level of accuracy?
2. Why does the solution degrade when taking only two epochs?
A.3. IND2-IND3 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

A.3.1 Estimate the baseline vector between IND2 and IND3 receivers using the L1 carrier measurements of file (DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.dat).

Consider only the two epochs used in the previous exercise: $t_1=14500$ and $t_2=14515$

The following procedure can be applied:

1. **Compute the FLOATED solution**, solving the equations system with octave. Assess the accuracy of the floated solution.
2. **Apply the LAMBDA method to FIX the ambiguities**. Compare the results with the solution obtained by rounding directly the floated solution and by rounding the solution after decorrelation.
3. **Repair the DDL1 carrier measurements with the DDN1 FIXED ambiguities** and plot results to analyze the data.
4. **Compute the FIXED solution**.
A.3. IND2-IND3 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

A.3.1 Estimate the baseline vector between IND2 and IND3 receivers using the L1 carrier measurements of file (DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.dat).

\[
[\text{DDL1}] = [\text{Los}_k - \text{Los}_06][\text{baseline}] + [\text{A}][\lambda_1\text{DDN1}]
\]

**Notation** (for each epoch t)

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
\text{DDL}^{6,3}_1 \\
\text{DDL}^{6,7}_1 \\
\vdots \\
\text{DDL}^{6,30}_1
\end{bmatrix} = 
\begin{bmatrix}
-(\hat{\rho}^3 - \hat{\rho}^6)^T \\
-(\hat{\rho}^7 - \hat{\rho}^6)^T \\
\vdots \\
-(\hat{\rho}^{30} - \hat{\rho}^6)^T
\end{bmatrix} r + 
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 0 & \ldots & 0 \\
0 & 1 & \ldots & 0 \\
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1
\end{bmatrix} 
\begin{bmatrix}
\lambda_1\text{DDN}^{6,3}_1 \\
\lambda_1\text{DDN}^{6,7}_1 \\
\vdots \\
\lambda_1\text{DDN}^{6,30}_1
\end{bmatrix}
\]

Where the vector of unknowns \( \textbf{x} \) includes the user coordinates and ambiguities.
The receiver was not moving (static) during the data collection. Therefore, for each epoch we have the equations system:

\[
\begin{align*}
\begin{bmatrix}
D_{\text{DL}}^6,3(t_1) \\
D_{\text{DL}}^6,7(t_1) \\
\vdots \\
D_{\text{DL}}^6,30(t_1)
\end{bmatrix} & = \begin{bmatrix}
(\hat{\rho}^3(t_1) - \hat{\rho}^6(t_1))^T \\
(\hat{\rho}^7(t_1) - \hat{\rho}^6(t_1))^T \\
\vdots \\
(\hat{\rho}^{30}(t_1) - \hat{\rho}^6(t_1))^T
\end{bmatrix} r + \begin{bmatrix}
1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \lambda_1 D_{\text{DN}}^6,3(t_1) \\
0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & \lambda_1 D_{\text{DN}}^6,7(t_1) \\
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \lambda_1 D_{\text{DN}}^6,30(t_1)
\end{bmatrix} \\
\text{y}_1 & = \text{G}_1 \times \text{x} \\
\text{y}_1 & = \text{y}[t_1] \\
\text{G}_1 & = \text{G}[t_1]
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\begin{bmatrix}
D_{\text{DL}}^6,3(t_2) \\
D_{\text{DL}}^6,7(t_2) \\
\vdots \\
D_{\text{DL}}^6,30(t_2)
\end{bmatrix} & = \begin{bmatrix}
(\hat{\rho}^3(t_2) - \hat{\rho}^6(t_2))^T \\
(\hat{\rho}^7(t_2) - \hat{\rho}^6(t_2))^T \\
\vdots \\
(\hat{\rho}^{30}(t_2) - \hat{\rho}^6(t_2))^T
\end{bmatrix} r + \begin{bmatrix}
1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \lambda_1 D_{\text{DN}}^6,3(t_2) \\
0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & \lambda_1 D_{\text{DN}}^6,7(t_2) \\
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \lambda_1 D_{\text{DN}}^6,30(t_2)
\end{bmatrix} \\
\text{y}_2 & = \text{G}_2 \times \text{x} \\
\text{y}_2 & = \text{y}[t_2] \\
\text{G}_2 & = \text{G}[t_2]
\end{align*}
\]
In the previous computation we have not taken into account the correlations between the double differences of measurements. This matrix will be used now, as the LAMBDA method will be applied to FIX the carrier ambiguities.

a) Show that the covariance matrix of DDL1 is given by \( P_y \)

\[
P_y = 2\sigma^2 \\
\begin{bmatrix}
2 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\
1 & 2 & \cdots & 1 \\
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
1 & 1 & 1 & 2
\end{bmatrix}
\]

b) Given the measurement vectors \((y)\) and Geometry matrices \((G)\) for two epochs

\[
y_1 := y[t1] \quad G_1 := G[t1] \quad Py \\
y_2 := y[t2] \quad G_2 := G[t2] \quad Py
\]

show that the user solution and covariance matrix can be computed as:

\[
P = \text{inv}(G_1'*W*G_1 + G_2'*W*G_2);\]

where: \( W = \text{inv}(Py) \)

\[
x = P*(G_1'*W*y_1 + G_2'*W*y_2) ;
\]
The script **MakeL1Bs1Mat.scr** builds the equations system

\[
[\text{DDL1}] = [\text{Los}_k - \text{Los}_06][\text{baseline}] + [A][\lambda_1*\text{DDN1}]
\]

for the two epochs required \(t_1=14500\) and \(t_2=14515\), using the input file **DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.dat** generated before.

**Execute:**

```
MakeL1Bs1Mat.scr DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.dat 14500 14515
```

The **OUTPUT** are the files **M1.dat** and **M2.dat** associated with each epoch.

Where:

the columns of files **M.dat** are the vector \(y\) (first column) and Matrix \(G\) (next columns)
1. Computing the FLOATED solution (solving the equations system).

The following procedure can be applied:

```octave
load M1.dat
load M2.dat
y1=M1(:,1);
G1=M1(:,2:11);
y2=M2(:,1);
G2=M2(:,2:11);
Py=(diag(ones(1,7))+ones(7))*2e-4;
W=inv(Py);
P=inv(G1'*W*G1+G2'*W*G2);
x=P*(G1'*W*y1+G2'*W*y2);
x(1:3)' -8.9463 -15.9102 -0.78636
bsl_enu =[-10.1017 -15.3551 -0.0008]
x(1:3)'-bsl_enu
ans= 1.1554 -0.555 -0.78556
```

A.3.1. Baseline vector estimation with DDL1 (using only two epochs)
2. Applying the LAMBDA method to FIX the ambiguities.
The following procedure can be applied (justify the computations done)
Compare the different results found:

octave

c=299792458;
f0=10.23e+6;
f1=154*f0;
lambda1=c/f1
a=x(4:10)/lambda1;
Q=P(4:10,4:10);

Rounding the decorrelated floated solution
afixed=iZ*azfixed;
sqnorm(2)/sqnorm(1)
ans = 3.31968973623500
afixed(:,1)'

Rounding directly the floated solution
round(a)'

A.3. IND2-IND3 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier
(using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

A.3.1. Baseline vector estimation with DDL1 (using only two epochs)
A.3. **IND2-IND3 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier** (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

3. Repair the DDL1 carrier measurements with the DDN1 FIXED ambiguities and plot results to analyze the data.

```octave
amb=lambda1*afixed(:,1);
save ambL1.dat amb
```

Using the previous file `ambL1.dat` and "DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.dat", generate a file with the following content:

```
--------------------------------------------- DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.fixL1 ---------------------------------------------
1    2   3   4   5   6    7    8    9   10    11   12    13    14  15  16  17     18
[IND2 IND3 06 PRN DoY sec DDP1 DDL1 DDP2 DDL2 DDRho DDTrop DDIon El1 Az1 El2 Az2 λ₁*DDN1]
<---- IND3 ---->
```

Note: This file is identical to file "DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.dat", but with the ambiguities added in the last field #18.

A.3.1. **Baseline vector estimation with DDL1 (using only two epochs)**
A.3. IND2-IND3 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

a) Generate a file with the satellite PRN number and the ambiguities:

```
grep -v \# ambL1.dat > na1
cat DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.dat|gawk '{print $4}'|sort -nu|gawk '{print $1, NR}' > sat.lst
paste sat.lst na1 > sat.ambL1
```

b) Generate the "DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.fixL1" file:

```
cat DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.dat|
gawk 'BEGIN{for (i=1;i<1000;i++) {getline <"sat.ambL1";A[$1]=$3}}
{printf "%s %02i %02i %s %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f \n", $1,$2,$3,$4,$5,$6,$7,$8,$9,$10,$11,$12,$13,$14,$15,$16,$17,A[$4]}' > DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.fixL1
```

A.3.1. Baseline vector estimation with DDL1 (using only two epochs)
A.3. IND2-IND3 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

c) Make and discuss the following plots

```python
graph.py -f DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.fixL1 -x6 -y'($8-$18-$11)'
            -so --yn -0.06 --yx 0.06 -l "(DDL1-lambda1*DDN1)-DDrho" --xl "time (s)" --yl "m"

graph.py -f DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.fixL1 -x6 -y'($8-$11)'
            -so --yn -5 --yx 5 -l "(DDL1)-DDrho" --xl "time (s)" --yl "metres"

graph.py -f DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.fixL1 -x6 -y'($8-$18)'
            -so --yn -20 --yx 20 -l "(DDL1-lambda1*DDN1)" --xl "time (s)" --yl "metres"
```

A.3.1. Baseline vector estimation with DDL1 (using only two epochs)
A.3. IND2-IND3 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

Questions:
Explain what is the meaning of this plot.
A.3. IND2-IND3 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

```
graph.py -f DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.fixL1
    -x6 -y'($8-$11)'
    -so --yn -5 --yx 5
    -l "DDL1-DDrho"
    --xl "time (s)" --yl "m"
```

Questions:
Explain what is the meaning of this plot.
### A.3. IND2-IND3 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
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<th>12</th>
<th>13</th>
<th>14</th>
<th>15</th>
<th>16</th>
<th>17</th>
<th>18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IND2 IND3 06 PRN DoY sec DDP1 DDL1 DDP2 DDL2 DDRho DDTrop DDIon El1 Az1 El2 Az2 λ₁*DDN1</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<---- IND3 ---->

```bash
graph.py -f DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.fixL1 -x6 -y'($8-$18)'
-so --yn -20 --yx 20
-l "(DDL1-λ₁*DDN1)"
--xl "time (s)" --yl "m"
```

**Questions:**

Explain what is the meaning of this plot.

---

### A.3.1. Baseline vector estimation with DDL1 (using only two epochs)
1. Computing the FIXED solution (after FIXING ambiguities).

The following procedure can be applied

a) Build the equations system

\[
[\text{DDL1}-\lambda_1*\text{DDN1}]=\[\text{Los}_k - \text{Los}_06]\*[\text{baseline}]
\]

Note: it is the same system as with the code DDP1, but using “\text{DDL1-}\lambda_1*\text{DDN1}” instead of “\text{DDP1}”

```bash
cat DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.fixL1 | gawk 'BEGIN{g2r=atan2(1,1)/45}
{e1=$14*g2r;a1=$15*g2r;e2=$16*g2r;a2=$17*g2r;
printf "%14.4f %8.4f %8.4f %8.4f \\
", $8-$18, -cos(e2)*sin(a2)+cos(e1)*sin(a1),
-cos(e2)*cos(a2)+cos(e1)*cos(a1), sin(e2)+sin(e1)}' > M.dat
```

A.3.1. Baseline vector estimation with DDL1 (using only two epochs)
A.3. IND2-IND3 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

Solve the equations system using octave (or MATLAB) and assess the estimation error:

```octave
load M.dat
y=M(:,1);
G=M(:,2:4);
x=inv(G'*G)*G'*y
x(1:3)'
-10.1144  -15.3615  0.0031
```

bsl_enu =[-10.1017  -15.3551  -0.0008]

Estimation error:

x(1:3)-bsl_enu'
-0.01274540575222005
-0.00642705764942164
0.00386638285676705

A.3.1. Baseline vector estimation with DDL1 (using only two epochs)
A.3. IND2-IND3 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

A.3.2. Using the DDL1 carrier with the ambiguities FIXED, compute the LS single epoch solution for the whole interval 145000< t <165000 with the program LS.f

Note: The program LS.f computes the Least Square solution for each measurement epoch of the input file (see the FORTRAN code LS.f)

The following procedure can be applied:

a) generate a file with the following content:

\[
\text{[Time]}, \ [\text{DDL1}-\text{lambda1}^*\text{DDN1}], \ [\text{Los}_k - \text{Los}_06]
\]

where:

- **Time** = seconds of day
- **DDL1-lambda1*DDN1** = Prefit residuals (i.e., "y" values in program LS.f)
- **Los_k-Los_06** = The three components of the geometry matrix (i.e., matrix "a" in program LS.f)
A.3. IND2-IND3 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

The following sentence can be used

```
cat DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.fixL1 | gawk 'BEGIN{g2r=atan2(1,1)/45} {e1=$14*g2r;a1=$15*g2r;e2=$16*g2r;a2=$17*g2r;} printf "%s %14.4f %8.4f %8.4f %8.4f\n",$6,$8-$18,-cos(e2)*sin(a2)+cos(e1)*sin(a1), -cos(e2)*cos(a2)+cos(e1)*cos(a1),-sin(e2)+sin(e1)}' > L1model.dat
```

b) Compute the Least Squares solution

```
cat L1model.dat | LS > L1fix.pos
```
A.3. IND2-IND3 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

Plot the baseline estimation error

```
graph.py -f L1fix.pos -x1 -y'($2+10.1017)' -s.- -l "North error"
  -f L1fix.pos -x1 -y'($3+15.3551)' -s.- -l "East error"
  -f L1fix.pos -x1 -y'($4+0.0008)' -s.- -l "UP error"
  --yn -.1 --yx .1 --xl "time (s)" --yl "error (m)" -t "Baseline error"
```

Note:

```
bsl_enu =[-10.1017 -15.3551 -0.0008]
```
A.3. IND2-IND3 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

Baseline estimation error after fixing ambiguities

A.3.2. Baseline vector estimation with DDL1 (single epoch LS, whole interval)
A.3.3. Repeat previous computations, but using the Unsmoothed code P1.
   i.e., compute the LS single epoch solution for the whole interval
   \(145000 < t < 165000\) with the program LS.f

The same procedure as in previous case can be applied, but using the code
DDP1 instead of the carrier “DDL1-lambda1*DDN1”

a) generate a file with the following content;

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{[Time]}, \\
\text{[DDP1]}, \\
\text{[Los_k - Los_06]}
\end{array}
\]

where:
\begin{align*}
\text{Time} &= \text{seconds of day} \\
\text{DDP1} &= \text{Prefit residulas (i.e., "y" values in program lms1)} \\
\text{Los_k-Los_06} &= \text{The three components of the geometry matrix (i.e., matrix "a" in program LS.f)}
\end{align*}
A.3. IND2-IND3 Baseline vector estimation (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

The following sentence can be used:

```
cat DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.fixL1 | gawk 'BEGIN{g2r=atan2(1,1)/45}
{e1=$14*g2r;a1=$15*g2r;e2=$16*g2r;a2=$17*g2r;;printf "%s %14.4f
%8.4f %8.4f %8.4f \n",
$6,$7,-cos(e2)*sin(a2)+cos(e1)*sin(a1),
-cos(e2)*cos(a2)+cos(e1)*cos(a1),-sin(e2)+sin(e1)}' > P1model.dat
```

b) Compute the Least Squares solution

```
cat P1model.dat |LS > P1.pos
```
Questions:
1. Discuss the results by comparing them with the previous ones with DDL1 carrier.
2. Discuss the pattern seen in the plot.
Repeat the previous computations A.3., but using **two epochs more distant in time**: \( t_1=14500 \) and \( t_2=14600 \) (instead of \( t_2=14515 \)).

**Execute:**

```
MakeL1Bs1Mat.scr DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.dat 14500 14600
```

**Output**

The **output** are the files `M1.dat` and `M2.dat` associated with each epoch.

Where:

- the columns of files `M.dat` are the vector \( y \) (first column) and Matrix \( G \) (next columns)
Solving the equations system using octave (or MATLAB) and assessing the estimation error:

```octave
load M1.dat
load M2.dat
y1=M1(:,1);
G1=M1(:,2:11);
y2=M2(:,1);
G2=M2(:,2:11);
W=inv(diag(ones(1,7))+ones(7))*2*1e-4;
P=inv(G1'*W*G1+G2'*W*G2);
x=P*(G1'*W*y1+G2'*W*y2);
bsl_enu =[-10.1017 -15.3551 -0.0008]
x(1:3)-bsl_enu'
  0.3316932664829917
  0.1688471989256399
-0.0813273504816880
```

A.3.1. Baseline estimation with L1
Geometry diversity effect.
2. Applying the LAMBDA method to FIX the ambiguities.
The following procedure can be applied **(justify the computations done)**
Compare the different results found:

```octave
octave
c=299792458;
f0=10.23e+6;
f1=154*f0;
lambda1=c/f1
a=x(4:10)/lambda1;
Q=P(4:10,4:10);

afix=iZ*round(az);

-8   20   -9   -8  -10    0   -8

[Qz,Zt,Lz,Dz,az,iZ] = decorrel (Q,a);
[azfixed,sqnorm] = lsearch (az,Lz,Dz,2);
afixed=iZ*azfixed;
sqnorm(2)/sqnorm(1)
ans = 34.4801936204742
afixed(:,1)'
-8   20   -9   -8  -10    0   -8

Rounding the decorrelated floated solution
afixed(10)'
-8   19   -8   -9   -8   0   -9

Rounding directly the floated solution
round(a)'
-8  19   -8   -9   -8   0   -9
```

A.3.1. Baseline estimation with L1
Geometry diversity effect.
Optional:
Repeat the computation taking $t_1=14500$ and $t_2=15000$

Questions:
1.- Has the accuracy improved?
2.- Are the ambiguities well fixed?
3.- Has the reliability improved? Why?
A.5. IND2-IND3 differential positioning with P1 code (using the computed differential corrections)

In the previous exercise we have considered an implementation of differential positioning where the user estimates the baseline vector from the time-tagged measurements of the reference station.

In the next exercises, we will consider the common implementation of Differential positioning, where the reference receiver coordinates are accurately known and used to compute range corrections for each tracked satellite in view. Then, the user applies these corrections to improve the positioning.

In the next example, a short baseline is processed (18 metres) and the range corrections are given as the measurements corrected by the geometric range. The differential atmospheric propagation errors can be assumed as zero for this very short baseline.

A.5.1. Differential positioning with DDP1 (using with all epochs)
A.5. IND2-IND3 differential positioning with P1 code (using the computed differential corrections)

Unlike in the previous implementation, the synchronism errors between the time-tagged measurements will be not critical in this approach, as the differential corrections vary slowly.

We will start positioning with the code C1 measurements, which is the simplest approach. Afterwards we will focus on positioning with L1 carrier by floating and fixing ambiguities.

As the target is to perform differential positioning with carrier and carrier ambiguity fixing, we will work with double differences of measurements from the beginning (to have integer ambiguities), although they are not needed for code positioning.
A.5. IND2-IND3 differential positioning with P1 code (using the computed differential corrections)

A.5.1 Using code DDP1 measurements, estimate the coordinates of receiver IND3 taking IND2 as a reference receiver.

Justify that the associated equations system is given by:

\[
[DDP1-DDRho] = [Los_k - Los_06] * [dr]
\]

Notation

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
DDP_{1,3}^{6,3} - DD\rho_{6,3}^{6,3} \\
DDP_{1,7}^{6,7} - DD\rho_{6,7}^{6,7} \\
\vdots \\
DDP_{1,30}^{6,30} - DD\rho_{6,30}^{6,30}
\end{bmatrix}
= 
\begin{bmatrix}
-\left(\hat{\rho}^3 - \hat{\rho}^6\right)^T \\
-\left(\hat{\rho}^7 - \hat{\rho}^6\right)^T \\
\vdots \\
-\left(\hat{\rho}^{30} - \hat{\rho}^6\right)^T
\end{bmatrix}
[dr]
\]

\[
dr = r_{IND3} - r_{0,IND3}
\]

\[
DDP_{1,j}^{k,j} \equiv DDP1(\text{involving satellites } j \text{ and } k)
\]

\[
\hat{\rho}^k \equiv \text{Line-Of-Sight unit vector to satellite } k
\]

\[
\hat{\rho}^k \equiv \begin{bmatrix}
\cos(El_k)\sin(Az_k) \\
\cos(El_k)\cos(Az_k) \\
\sin(El_k)
\end{bmatrix}
\]
A.5.1 Using code DDP1 measurements, estimate the coordinates of receiver IND3 taking IND2 as a reference receiver.

Justify that the associated equations system is given by:

\[
[\text{DDP1-DDRho}] = [\text{Los}_k - \text{Los}_06] \ast [\text{dr}]
\]

**Notation**

- \( DD\text{P}_1^{k,j} \equiv \text{DDP1}(\text{involving satellites } j \text{ and } k) \)
- \( DD\text{P}_1^{k,j} - DD\rho_j^{k,j} = D\left(P_{1,\text{usr}}^j - \rho_{\text{usr}}^j\right) - D\left(P_{1,\text{ref}}^j - \rho_{\text{ref}}^j\right) \)
- \( = \left[(P_{1,\text{usr}}^j - \rho_{\text{usr}}^j) - (P_{1,\text{usr}}^k - \rho_{\text{usr}}^k)\right] - \left[(P_{1,\text{ref}}^j - \rho_{\text{ref}}^j) - (P_{1,\text{ref}}^k - \rho_{\text{ref}}^k)\right] \)
- \( \text{PRC}_1^j \equiv P_{1,\text{ref}}^j - \rho_{\text{ref}}^j \)

Computed corrections broadcast by the reference station.
A.5. IND2-IND3 differential positioning with P1 code (using the computed differential corrections)

A.5.1 Using code DDP1 measurements, estimate the coordinates of receiver IND3 taking IND2 as a reference receiver.

Note: Use the entire file (i.e. time interval [14500:16500]).

\[ [\text{DDP1-DDRho}] = [\text{Los}_k - \text{Los}_06] \times [\text{dr}] \]

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
DDP^6,3 - DD\rho^6,3 \\
DDP^6,7 - DD\rho^6,7 \\
\vdots \\
DDP^{6,30} - DD\rho^{6,30}
\end{bmatrix} =
\begin{bmatrix}
-(\hat{\rho}^3 - \hat{\rho}^6)^T \\
-(\hat{\rho}^7 - \hat{\rho}^6)^T \\
\vdots \\
-(\hat{\rho}^{30} - \hat{\rho}^6)^T
\end{bmatrix} \times [\text{dr}]
\]

\[
\hat{\rho}^j \equiv \begin{bmatrix}
\cos(El_j)\sin(Az_j), \cos(El_j)\cos(Az_j), \sin(El_j)
\end{bmatrix}
\]

\[\text{dr} = r_{\text{IND3}} - r_{0,\text{IND3}}\]
A.5. IND2-IND3 differential positioning with P1 code (using the computed differential corrections)

Justify that the next sentence builds the navigation equations system

\[ [\text{DDP1-DDRho}] = [\text{Los}_k - \text{Los}_06] \cdot [\text{dr}] \]

See file content in slide #21

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
\text{DDP}_1^{6,3} - \text{DD } \rho_1^{6,3} \\
\text{DDP}_1^{6,7} - \text{DD } \rho_1^{6,7} \\
\vdots \\
\text{DDP}_1^{6,30} - \text{DD } \rho_1^{6,30}
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
-\left(\hat{\rho}^3 - \hat{\rho}^6 \right)^T \\
-\left(\hat{\rho}^7 - \hat{\rho}^6 \right)^T \\
\vdots \\
-\left(\hat{\rho}^{30} - \hat{\rho}^6 \right)^T
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
\text{dr}
\end{bmatrix}
\]

\[
\hat{\rho}^k \equiv \begin{bmatrix}
\cos(El_k) \sin(Az_k) \\
\cos(El_k) \cos(Az_k) \\
\sin(El_k)
\end{bmatrix}
\]

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
-3.3762 & 0.3398 & -0.1028 & 0.0714 \\
-7.1131 & 0.1725 & 0.5972 & 0.0691 \\
4.3881 & -0.6374 & 0.0227 & 0.2725
\end{bmatrix}
\]

```bash
cat DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.dat | gawk 'BEGIN{g2r=atan2(1,1)/45}
{e1=$14*g2r;a1=$15*g2r;e2=$16*g2r;a2=$17*g2r;
printf "%14.4f %8.4f %8.4f %8.4f \n",
$7-$11,
-cos(e2)*sin(a2)+cos(e1)*sin(a1),
-cos(e2)*cos(a2)+cos(e1)*cos(a1),
-sin(e2)+sin(e1)}' > M.dat
```
The receiver was not moving (static) during the data collection. Therefore, we can merge all the epochs in a single system to compute the static LS solution:

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
\text{DDP}_{1}^{6,3}(t_1) - \text{DD}\rho^{6,3}(t_1) \\
\text{DDP}_{1}^{6,7}(t_1) - \text{DD}\rho^{6,7}(t_1) \\
\vdots \\
\text{DDP}_{1}^{6,30}(t_1) - \text{DD}\rho^{6,30}(t_1) \\
\vdots \\
\text{DDP}_{1}^{6,3}(t_n) - \text{DD}\rho^{6,3}(t_n) \\
\text{DDP}_{1}^{6,7}(t_n) - \text{DD}\rho^{6,7}(t_n) \\
\vdots \\
\text{DDP}_{1}^{6,30}(t_n) - \text{DD}\rho^{6,30}(t_n)
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
-\left(\hat{\rho}^3(t_1) - \hat{\rho}^6(t_1)\right)^T \\
-\left(\hat{\rho}^7(t_1) - \hat{\rho}^6(t_1)\right)^T \\
\vdots \\
-\left(\hat{\rho}^{30}(t_1) - \hat{\rho}^6(t_1)\right)^T \\
\vdots \\
-\left(\hat{\rho}^3(t_n) - \hat{\rho}^6(t_n)\right)^T \\
-\left(\hat{\rho}^7(t_n) - \hat{\rho}^6(t_n)\right)^T \\
\vdots \\
-\left(\hat{\rho}^{30}(t_n) - \hat{\rho}^6(t_n)\right)^T
\end{bmatrix}
= \text{dr}
\]

\[
y = G x
\]

Least Squares Solution

\[
x = (G^T G)^{-1} G^T y
\]

\[
P = (G^T G)^{-1}
\]
Solve the equations system using octave (or MATLAB) and assess the estimation error:

```
octave
load M.dat
y=M(:,1);
G=M(:,2:4);
x=inv(G'*G)*G'*y
x'
-0.1892  -0.0305  -0.6504
```

Absolute coordinates of IND3.

```
Taking into account that the ”a priori” coordinates of IND3 are:
IND3=[4787689.5146 183392.8859 4196160.1653 ]
```

Therefore the estimated absolute coordinates of IND3 are:
```
IND3+ x(1:3)'
ans= 4787689.3254  183392.8554  4196159.5149
```

Note: as we have used the true coordinates of IND3 as the ”a priori” to linerize the model, the vector x provides the estimation error directly.
A.5.2. Repeat the previous computation, but using just the two epochs: \( t_1 = 14500 \) and \( t_2 = 14515 \).

- Selecting the two epochs:

```
cat DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.dat | gawk '{if ($6==14500||$6==14515) print $0}' > tmp.dat
```

- Building the equations system:

```bash
cat tmp.dat | gawk 'BEGIN{g2r=atan2(1,1)/45}
{e1=$14*g2r;a1=$15*g2r;e2=$16*g2r;a2=$17*g2r;
printf "%14.4f %8.4f %8.4f %8.4f \n",
$7-$11,-cos(e2)*sin(a2)+cos(e1)*sin(a1),-
-cos(e2)*cos(a2)+cos(e1)*cos(a1),-sin(e2)+sin(e1)}' > M.dat
```
Solve the equations system using octave (or MATLAB) and assess the estimation error:

```octave
load M.dat
y=M(:,1);
G=M(:,2:4);
x=inv(G'*G)*G'*y
x(1:3)'
-0.8509  0.6190 -1.7783
```

Absolute coordinates of IND3.

Taking into account that the ”a priory” coordinates of IND3 are:
IND3=[4787689.5146 183392.8859 4196160.1653 ]

Thence the estimated absolute coordinates of IND3 are:
IND3+ x(1:3)'
ans= 4787688.6637  183393.5049  4196158.3870

Questions:
What is the level of accuracy?
Why does the solution degrade when taking only two epochs?

A.5.2. Differential positioning with DDP1 (using with all epochs)
A.6. IND2-IND3 differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

A.6.1 Using DDL1 carrier measurements, estimate the coordinates of receiver IND3 taking IND2 as a reference receiver.

Consider only the two epochs used in the previous exercise: \( t_1=14500 \) and \( t_2=14515 \).

The following procedure can be applied:

1. **Compute the FLOATED solution**, solving the equations system with octave. Assess the accuracy of the floated solution.
2. **Apply the LAMBDA method to FIX the ambiguities**. Compare the results with the solution obtained by rounding directly the floated solution and by rounding the solution after decorrelation.
3. **Repair the DDL1 carrier measurements with the DDN1 FIXED ambiguities** and plot results to analyze the data.
4. **Compute the FIXED solution**.
A.6. IND2-IND3 differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

A.6.1 Estimate the coordinates of receiver IND3 taking IND2 as reference receiver, using the L1 carrier measurements of file (DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.dat)

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
DDL1 - DDLrho \\
DDL7 - DDLrho \\
\vdots \\
DDL30 - DDLrho
\end{bmatrix} = 
\begin{bmatrix}
-(\hat{\rho}^3 - \hat{\rho}^6)^T \\
-(\hat{\rho}^7 - \hat{\rho}^6)^T \\
\vdots \\
-(\hat{\rho}^{30} - \hat{\rho}^6)^T
\end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix}
dr \\
1 \\
0 \\
\vdots \\
0
\end{bmatrix} + 
\begin{bmatrix}
A \\
\lambda_1 DDN^6,3 \\
\lambda_1 DDN^6,7 \\
\vdots \\
\lambda_1 DDN^{6,30}
\end{bmatrix}
\]

Notation

\[ y = G \cdot x \]

Where the vector of unknowns \( x \) includes the user coordinates and ambiguities
The receiver was not moving (static) during the data collection. Thence, for each epoch we have the equations system:

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
DDL_1^{6,3}(t_1) - DD\rho^{6,3}(t_1) \\
DDL_1^{6,7}(t_1) - DD\rho^{6,7}(t_1) \\
... \\
DDL_1^{6,30}(t_1) - DD\rho^{6,30}(t_1)
\end{bmatrix} =
\begin{bmatrix}
(\hat{\rho}^3(t_1) - \hat{\rho}^6(t_1))^T \\
(\hat{\rho}^7(t_1) - \hat{\rho}^6(t_1))^T \\
... \\
(\hat{\rho}^{30}(t_1) - \hat{\rho}^6(t_1))^T
\end{bmatrix}dr +
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 0 & ... & 0 \\
0 & 1 & ... & 0 \\
... & ... & ... & ... \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
\lambda_1 DDN_1^{6,3} \\
\lambda_1 DDN_1^{6,7} \\
... \\
\lambda_1 DDN_1^{6,30}
\end{bmatrix}
\]

\[y_1 = G_1 x\]

\[y_1 := y[t1] \quad G1 := G[t1]\]

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
DDL_1^{6,3}(t_2) - DD\rho^{6,3}(t_2) \\
DDL_1^{6,7}(t_2) - DD\rho^{6,7}(t_2) \\
... \\
DDL_1^{6,30}(t_2) - DD\rho^{6,30}(t_2)
\end{bmatrix} =
\begin{bmatrix}
(\hat{\rho}^3(t_2) - \hat{\rho}^6(t_2))^T \\
(\hat{\rho}^7(t_2) - \hat{\rho}^6(t_2))^T \\
... \\
(\hat{\rho}^{30}(t_2) - \hat{\rho}^6(t_2))^T
\end{bmatrix}dr +
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 0 & ... & 0 \\
0 & 1 & ... & 0 \\
... & ... & ... & ... \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
\lambda_1 DDN_1^{6,3} \\
\lambda_1 DDN_1^{6,7} \\
... \\
\lambda_1 DDN_1^{6,30}
\end{bmatrix}
\]

\[y_2 = G_2 x\]

\[y_2 := y[t2] \quad G2 := G[t2]\]

\[
[DDL1-DDRho]=[Los_k - Los_06][dr] + [ A ]*[lambda1*DDN1]
\]
In the previous computation we have not taken into account the correlations between the double differences of measurements. This matrix will be used now, as the LAMBDA method will be applied to FIX the carrier ambiguities.

a) Show that the covariance matrix of DDL1 is given by $P_y$

\[
P_y = 2\sigma^2 \begin{bmatrix}
2 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\
1 & 2 & \cdots & 1 \\
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
1 & 1 & 1 & 2
\end{bmatrix}
\]

b) Given the measurement vectors ($y$) and Geometry matrices ($G$) for two epochs

- $y_1 := y[t1]$ ; $G_1 := G[t1]$ ; $P_y$
- $y_2 := y[t2]$ ; $G_2 := G[t2]$ ; $P_y$

show that the user solution and covariance matrix can be computed as:

\[
\begin{align*}
P &= \text{inv}(G_1'W*G_1 + G_2'W*G_2); \\
x &= P*(G_1'W*y_1 + G_2'W*y_2); \\
\end{align*}
\]

where: $W = \text{inv}(P_y)$

---

**A.6.1. Estimate IND3 coordinates with DDL1 (using only two epochs)**
A.6. IND2-IND3 differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

The script `MakeL1DifMat.scr` builds the equations system

\[
[DNL1 - DDRho] = [Los_k - Los_06] \ast [dr] + [A] \ast [\lambda_1 \ast DDN1]
\]

for the two epochs required \(t_1=14500\) and \(t_2=14515\), using the input file `DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.dat` generated before.

Execute:

```
MakeL1DifMat.scr DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.dat 14500 14515
```

The OUTPUT are the files `M1.dat` and `M2.dat` associated with each epoch.

Where:

the columns of files `M.dat` are the vector \(y\) (first column) and Matrix \(G\) (next columns)

A.6.1. Estimate IND3 coordinates with DDL1 (using only two epochs)
A.6. IND2-IND3 differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

1. Computing the FLOATED solution (solving the equations system).

The following procedure can be applied

```
octave
load M1.dat
load M2.dat
y1=M1(:,1);
G1=M1(:,2:11);
y2=M2(:,1);
G2=M2(:,2:11);
Py=(diag(ones(1,7))+ones(7))*2e-4;
W=inv(Py);
P=inv(G1'*W*G1+G2'*W*G2);
x=P*(G1'*W*y1+G2'*W*y2);

x(1:3)'
0.9484  -0.3299  -0.8996

Taking into account that the "a priori" coordinates of IND3 are:
IND3=[4787689.5146 183392.8859 4196160.1653]

Thence the estimated absolute coordinates of IND3 are:
IND3+ x(1:3)'
4787690.4630 183392.5560 4196159.2657
```

A.6.1. Estimate IND3 coordinates with DDL1 (using only two epochs)
A.6. IND2-IND3 differential positioning with L1 carrier
(using the computed differential corrections)

2. Applying the LAMBDA method to FIX the ambiguities.
Compare the results with the solution obtained by rounding the floated solution.
The following procedure can be applied (justify the computations done)

```octave
 octave
c=299792458;
f0=10.23e+6;
f1=154*f0;
lambda1=c/f1
a=x(4:10)/lambda1;
Q=P(4:10,4:10);
afix=iZ*round(az);

[Qz,Zt,Lz,Dz,az,iZ] = decorrel (Q,a);
[azfixed,sqnorm] = lsearch (az,Lz,Dz,2);
afixed=iZ*azfixed;
sqnorm(2)/sqnorm(1)
ans = 4.43344394778937
afixed(:,1)'
-8   20   -9   -8  -10    0   -8
```

Decorrelation and integer LS search solution

```octave
 Rounding the decorrelated floated solution
afixed=iZ*round(az);
afixed(:,1)'
-8   20   -9   -8  -10    0   -8
```

Rounding directly the floated solution

```octave
 round(a)'
-10   20   -4  -10   -5    4   -4
```

A.6.1. Estimate IND3 coordinates with DDL1 (using only two epochs)
Questions:
1. - Can the ambiguities be well fixed?
2. - Has the reliability improved? Why?
3. - The values found for the ambiguities are the same than in the previous case?

A.6.1. Estimate IND3 coordinates with DDL1 (using only two epochs)
A.6. IND2-IND3 differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

3. Repair the DDL1 carrier measurements with the DDN1 FIXED ambiguities and plot results to analyze the data.

```octave
amb=lambda1*afixed(:,1);
save ambL1.dat amb
```

Using the previous file ambL1.dat and "DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.dat", generate a file with the following content:

```
----------------------------- DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.fixL1 ---------------------------------
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18
[IND2 IND3 06 PRN DoY sec DDP1 DDL1 DDP2 DDL2 DDRho DDTrop DDIon E11 Az1 E12 Az2 \lambda_1*DDN1]
<---- IND3 ---->
```

Note: This file is identical to file "DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.dat", but with the ambiguities added in the last field #18.

A.6.1. Estimate IND3 coordinates with DDL1 (using only two epochs)
A.6. IND2-IND3 differential positioning with L1 carrier
(using the computed differential corrections)

a) Generate a file with the satellite PRN number and the ambiguities:

```
grep -v \# ambL1.dat > na1
cat DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.dat | gawk '{print $4}' | sort -nu | gawk '{print $1, NR}' > sat.lst
paste sat.lst na1 > sat.ambL1
```

b) Generate the "DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.fixL1" file:

```
cat DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.dat |
gawk 'BEGIN{for (i=1;i<1000;i++) {getline <"sat.ambL1";A[$1]=$3}}
{printf "%s %02i %02i %s %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f \n", $1,$2,$3,$4,$5,$6,$7,$8,$9,$10,$11,$12,$13,$14,$15,$16,$17,A[$4]}' > DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.fixL1
```

The ambiguities do not change. Therefore, the file DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.fixL1 generated in the previous exercise can be used here.
4. Computing the FIXED solution (after FIXING ambiguities).

The following procedure can be applied

a) Build the equations system

\[ [DDL1-DDRho-\lambda_1*DDN1] = [Los_k - Los_06] \cdot [dr] \]

Note: this is the same system as with the code DDP1, but using “DDL1-DDRho-\lambda_1*DDN1” instead of “DDP1”

```
cat DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.fixL1 | gawk 'BEGIN{g2r=atan2(1,1)/45}
{e1=$14*g2r;a1=$15*g2r;e2=$16*g2r;a2=$17*g2r;
printf "%14.4f %8.4f %8.4f %8.4f \n",
$8-$11-$18, -cos(e2)*sin(a2)+cos(e1)*sin(a1),
-cos(e2)*cos(a2)+cos(e1)*cos(a1), -sin(e2)+sin(e1)}' > M.dat
```
Solve the equations system using octave (or MATLAB) and assess the estimation error:

```octave
load M.dat
y=M(:,1);
G=M(:,2:4);
x=inv(G'*G)*G'*y
x
-0.01278982304138015
-0.00641700591386930
0.00369003097108713
```

Absolute coordinates of IND3.

Taking into account that the "a priori" coordinates of IND3 are:
IND3=[4787689.5146 183392.8859 4196160.1653 ]

Therefore the estimated absolute coordinates of IND3 are:
IND3+ x(1:3)'
4787689.5018 183392.8795 4196160.1690

**Question:**
Is the accuracy similar to that in the previous case, when estimating the baseline vector?
A.6. IND2-IND3 differential positioning with L1 carrier
(using the computed differential corrections)

A.6.2. Using the DDL1 carrier with the ambiguities FIXED, compute the LS single
epoch solution for the whole interval 145000< t <165000 with the program LS.f

Note: The program "LS.f" computes the Least Square solution for each
measurement epoch of the input file (see the FORTRAN code "LS.f")

The following procedure can be applied
a) generate a file with the following content;

[Time], [DDL1-DDRho-lambda1*DDN1], [ Los_k - Los_06]

where:
Time= seconds of day
DDL1-DDRho-lambda1*DDN1= Prefit residulas (i.e., "y" values in program LS.f)
Los_k-Los_06 = The three components of the geometry matrix
 (i.e., matrix "a" in program LS.f)
The following sentence can be used

```
cat DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL_fixL1 | gawk 'BEGIN{g2r=atan2(1,1)/45}
{e1=$14*g2r;a1=$15*g2r;e2=$16*g2r;a2=$17*g2r;;printf "%s %14.4f
%8.4f %8.4f %8.4f \
","$6,$8-$11-$18,-cos(e2)*sin(a2)+cos(e1)*sin(a1),
-cos(e2)*cos(a2)+cos(e1)*cos(a1),-sin(e2)+sin(e1)}' > L1model.dat
```

b) Compute the Least Squares solution

```
cat L1model.dat |LS > L1fix.pos
```
A.6. IND2-IND3 differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

Plot the baseline estimation error

```
graph.py -f L1fix.pos -x1 -y2 -s.- -l "North error"
    -f L1fix.pos -x1 -y3 -s.- -l "East error"
    -f L1fix.pos -x1 -y4 -s.- -l "UP error"
    --yn -.1 --yx .1 --xl "time (s)" --yl "error (m)" -t “IND2-IND3: 18.38m: L1 ambiguities fixed”
```

A.6.2. Estimate IND3 coordinates with DDL1 (single epoch LS, whole interval)
A.6. IND2-IND3 differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

Question: compare this plot with that obtained previously when estimating the baseline from the time-tagged measurements. Are the errors similar?
OVERVIEW

- **Introduction**: gLAB processing in command line
- **Preliminary computations**: data files & reference values
- **Session A**: Differential positioning of IND2-IND3 receivers
  (baseline: 18 metres)
- **Session B**: Differential positioning of IND1-IND2 receivers
  (baseline: 7 metres, but synchronization errors)
- **Session C**: Differential positioning of PLAN-GARR receivers
  (baseline: 15 km, Night time): tropospheric effects
- **Session D**: Differential positioning of PLAN-GARR receivers
  (baseline: 15 km, Day time): tropospheric and Ionospheric effects
Session B

Differential positioning of IND1- IND2 receivers
(baseline 7 metres and not synchronised receivers)
B. Differential positioning of IND1-IND2 receivers

- The same exercises as in previous session will be repeated here for IND1 and IND2 receivers.

- These receivers are located in the same environment as IND2 and IND3 and the baseline is even shorter (7 metres, instead of 18 metres).

- The main difference in the receiver clock offset:
  - The receivers IND2 and IND3 apply clock steering and have a very short clock offset (just a tenth of nanoseconds), while the receiver IND1 has a large clock offset drift, accumulating up to 1 ms.
  - The effect of the synchronization errors on the two different implementations of differential positioning used in the previous session is one of the targets of this laboratory session.

IND1-IND2: 7.197 m
IND2-IND3: 18.380 m
B. IND1- IND2 Differential positioning

B.1. Double differences between receivers and satellites computation

The script "DDobs.scr" computes double differences between receivers and satellites from file obs.dat.

For instance, the following sentence:

`DDobs.scr obs.dat IND1 IND2 06 03`

generates the file

```
DD_{sta1}_{sta2}_{sat1}_{sat2}.dat
```

Where the elevation (EL) and azimuth (AZ) are taken from station #2.

and where (EL1, AZ1) are for satellite #1 and (EL1, AZ1) are for satellite #2.
B. IND1- IND2 Differential positioning

Compute the double differences between receivers IND1 (reference) and IND2 and satellites PRN06 (reference) and [PRN 03, 07, 11, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22, 30]

| DDobs.scr | obs.dat | IND1 | IND2 | 06 03 |
| DDobs.scr | obs.dat | IND1 | IND2 | 06 07 |
| DDobs.scr | obs.dat | IND1 | IND2 | 06 11 |
| DDobs.scr | obs.dat | IND1 | IND2 | 06 16 |
| DDobs.scr | obs.dat | IND1 | IND2 | 06 18 |
| DDobs.scr | obs.dat | IND1 | IND2 | 06 19 |
| DDobs.scr | obs.dat | IND1 | IND2 | 06 21 |
| DDobs.scr | obs.dat | IND1 | IND2 | 06 22 |
| DDobs.scr | obs.dat | IND1 | IND2 | 06 30 |

Merge the files in a single file and sort by time:

```bash
cat DD_IND1_IND2_06_???.dat | sort -n -k +6 > DD_IND1_IND2_06_ALL.dat
```
B. IND1- IND2 Differential positioning

OUTPUT file

Where the elevation (EL) and azimuth (AZ) are taken from station IND2 (the user)

and where (EL1, AZ1) are for satellite PNR06 (reference) and (EL1, AZ1) are for satellite PRNXX

B.1. Double Differences computation
**Preliminary:** Using octave (or MATLAB), and the receiver coordinates estimated before, **compute the baseline vector between IND1-IND2.** Give the results in the **ENU local system** (at IND2).

IND1=[4787678.1496 183409.7131 4196172.3056]
IND2=[4787678.9809 183402.5915 4196171.6833]

\[
\text{IND2-IND1} = 0.8313 \quad -7.1216 \quad -0.6223 \quad \text{(XYZ)}
\]

IND2 (lat and long):

\[
l = 2.193768411 \times \pi/180 \\
f = 41.403018646 \times \pi/180
\]

\[
R = \begin{bmatrix}
-sin(l) & cos(l) & 0 \\
-cos(l)sin(f) & -sin(l)sin(f) & cos(f) \\
cos(l)cos(f) & sin(l)cos(f) & sin(f)
\end{bmatrix}
\]

bsl_enu=R*(IND2-IND1)'

\[
\text{ans} = -7.1482 \quad -0.8359 \quad 0.0070 \quad \text{(ENU)}
\]
B.3. IND1-IND2 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

B.3.1 Estimate the baseline vector between IND1 and IND2 receivers using the L1 carrier measurements of file (DD_IND1_IND2_06_ALL.dat).

Consider only the two epochs used in the previous exercise: t₁=14500 and t₂=14515

The following procedure can be applied:

1. **Compute the FLOATED solution**, solving the equations system with octave. Assess the accuracy of the floated solution.
2. **Apply the LAMBDA method to FIX the ambiguities**. Compare the results with the solution obtained by rounding directly the floated solution and by rounding the solution after decorrelation.
3. **Repair the DDL1 carrier measurements with the DDN1 FIXED ambiguities** and plot results to analyze the data.
4. **Compute the FIXED solution**.
B.3. IND1-IND2 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

B.3.1 Estimate the baseline vector between IND1 and IND2 receivers using the L1 carrier measurements of file (DD_IND1_IND2_06_ALL.dat).

\[ [DDL1] = [Los_k - Los_06] \times [\text{baseline}] + [A] \times [\lambda_1 \times DDN1] \]

**Notation**

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
  DDL_{1,6}^{6,3} \\
  DDL_{1,6}^{7} \\
  \vdots \\
  DDL_{1,30}^{6,30}
\end{bmatrix}
= 
\begin{bmatrix}
  - (\hat{\rho}^3 - \hat{\rho}^6)^T \\
  - (\hat{\rho}^7 - \hat{\rho}^6)^T \\
  \vdots \\
  - (\hat{\rho}^{30} - \hat{\rho}^6)^T
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
  1 & 0 & \ldots & 0 \\
  0 & 1 & \ldots & 0 \\
  \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
  0 & 0 & 0 & 1
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
  \lambda_1 DDN_{1}^{6,3} \\
  \lambda_1 DDN_{1}^{7} \\
  \vdots \\
  \lambda_1 DDN_{1}^{6,30}
\end{bmatrix}
\]

Where the vector of unknowns \( x \) includes the user coordinates and ambiguities.
The receiver was not moving (static) during the data collection. Therefore, for each epoch we have the equations system:

\[
\begin{align*}
\begin{bmatrix}
\hat{D}L_{1,6}^1(t_1) \\
\hat{D}L_{1,7}^1(t_1) \\
\vdots \\
\hat{D}L_{1,30}^1(t_1)
\end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix}
-\left(\hat{\rho}^3(t_1) - \hat{\rho}^6(t_1)\right)^T \\
-\left(\hat{\rho}^7(t_1) - \hat{\rho}^6(t_1)\right)^T \\
\vdots \\
-\left(\hat{\rho}^{30}(t_1) - \hat{\rho}^6(t_1)\right)^T
\end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix}
1 \\
0 \\
\vdots \\
0
\end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix}
0 \\
1 \\
\vdots \\
1
\end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix}
\lambda_1 DDN_{1,6}^6,3 \\
\lambda_1 DDN_{1,6}^{6,7} \\
\vdots \\
\lambda_1 DDN_{1,6}^{6,30}
\end{bmatrix} \\
y_1 &= G_1 \cdot x
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\begin{bmatrix}
\hat{D}L_{1,6}^2(t_2) \\
\hat{D}L_{1,7}^2(t_2) \\
\vdots \\
\hat{D}L_{1,30}^2(t_2)
\end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix}
-\left(\hat{\rho}^3(t_2) - \hat{\rho}^6(t_2)\right)^T \\
-\left(\hat{\rho}^7(t_2) - \hat{\rho}^6(t_2)\right)^T \\
\vdots \\
-\left(\hat{\rho}^{30}(t_2) - \hat{\rho}^6(t_2)\right)^T
\end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix}
1 \\
0 \\
\vdots \\
0
\end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix}
0 \\
1 \\
\vdots \\
1
\end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix}
\lambda_1 DDN_{1,6}^6,3 \\
\lambda_1 DDN_{1,6}^{6,7} \\
\vdots \\
\lambda_1 DDN_{1,6}^{6,30}
\end{bmatrix} \\
y_2 &= G_2 \cdot x
\end{align*}
\]

\[
[DdL1]=[Los_k - Los_06][baseline] + [A][\lambda_1]*[DDN1]
\]
In the previous computation we have not taken into account the correlations between the double differences of measurements. This matrix will be used now, as the LAMBDA method will be applied to FIX the carrier ambiguities.

a) Show that the covariance matrix of DDL1 is given by $P_y$

\[
P_y = 2\sigma^2 \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}
\]

b) Given the measurement vectors ($y$) and Geometry matrices ($G$) for two epochs

\[
y_1 := y[t1] \quad G_1 := G[t1] \quad P_y
\]
\[
y_2 := y[t2] \quad G_2 := G[t2] \quad P_y
\]

show that the user solution and covariance matrix can be computed as:

\[
P = \text{inv}(G_1^*W*G_1 + G_2^*W*G_2);
\]

where: $W = \text{inv}(P_y)$

\[
x = P*(G_1^*W*y_1 + G_2^*W*y_2);
\]

B.3.1. Baseline vector estimation with DDL1 (using only two epochs)
The script *MakeL1BslMat.scr* builds the equations system

\[
[DDL1] = [\text{Los}_k - \text{Los}_06] * [\text{baseline}] + [A] * [\lambda_1 \cdot \text{DDN1}]
\]

for the two epochs required \( t_1 = 14500 \) and \( t_2 = 14515 \), using the input file *DD_IND1_IND2_06_ALL.dat* generated before.

**Execute:**

*MakeL1BslMat.scr*  
*DD_IND1_IND2_06_ALL.dat*  
14500 14515

The **OUTPUT** are the files *M1.dat* and *M2.dat* associated with each epoch.

Where:

the columns of files *M.dat* are the vector \( y \) (first column) and Matrix \( G \) (next columns)

---

**B.3.1. Baseline vector estimation with DDL1 (using only two epochs)**
1. Computing the FLOATED solution (solving the equations system).

The following procedure can be applied

```octave
load M1.dat
load M2.dat
y1=M1(:,1);
G1=M1(:,2:11);
y2=M2(:,1);
G2=M2(:,2:11);
Py=(diag(ones(1,7))+ones(7))*2e-4;
W=inv(Py);
P=inv(G1'*W*G1+G2'*W*G2);
x=P*(G1'*W*y1+G2'*W*y2);
x(1:3)'
-8.8883  -2.2187  2.4998
bsl_enu =[-7.1482 -0.8359 0.0070]
x(1:3)'-bsl_enu
ans= -1.7401 -1.3828 2.4928
```
B.3. IND1-IND2 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

2. Applying the LAMBDA method to FIX the ambiguities. The following procedure can be applied (justify the computations done)

Compare the different results found:

```octave
octave
c=299792458;
f0=10.23e+6;
f1=154*f0;
lambda1=c/f1
a=x(4:10)/lambda1;
Q=P(4:10,4:10);
afix=iZ*round(az);
[Qz,Zt,Lz,Dz,az,iZ] = decorrel (Q,a);
[azfixed,sqnorm] = lsearch (az,Lz,Dz,2);
afixed=iZ*azfixed;
sqnorm(2)/sqnorm(1)
ans = 1.61389475957901
afixed(:,1)'
17  -5  -2   4  -26    0   13
```

Rounding directly the floated solution

round(a)'
10  -11  13  -10  -8   7   10

Rounding the decorrelated floated solution

afix=iZ*round(az);
7  -22  16  -18  -3    1  -8
B.3. IND1-IND2 differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

Questions:
1. - Can the ambiguities be fixed?
2. - Give a possible explanation about why the ambiguities cannot be fixed

B.3.1. Baseline vector estimation with DDL1 (using only two epochs)
B.3. IND1-IND2 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

Repeat previous processing, but using $t_1 = 14500$ and $t_2 = 15530$
B.3. IND1-IND2 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

The script MakeL1BslMat.scr builds the equations system

\[ [DDL1] = [\text{Los}_k - \text{Los}_06] \times [\text{baseline}] + [A] \times [\lambda_1^{1}\times \text{DDN1}] \]

for the two epochs required \( t_1=14500 \) and \( t_2=15530 \), using the input file \( \text{DD_IND1_IND2_06_ALL.dat} \) generated before.

Execute:

\[ \text{MakeL1BslMat.scr DD_IND1_IND2_06_ALL.dat 14500 15530} \]

The OUTPUT are the files \( \text{M1.dat} \) and \( \text{M2.dat} \) associated with each epoch.

Where:

the columns of files \( \text{M.dat} \) are the vector \( y \) (first column) and Matrix \( G \) (next columns)
1. Computing the FLOATED solution (solving the equations system).

The following procedure can be applied

```
octave
load M1.dat
load M2.dat
y1=M1(:,1);
G1=M1(:,2:11);
y2=M2(:,1);
G2=M2(:,2:11);
Py=(diag(ones(1,7))+ones(7))*2e-4;
W=inv(Py);
P=inv(G1'*W*G1+G2'*W*G2);
x=P*(G1'*W*y1+G2'*W*y2);
```

```
x(1:3)'
-6.78678  -0.7794   -0.2434
```

```
bsl_enu =[-7.1482 -0.8359 0.0070]
```

```
x(1:3)'
  -bsl_enu
ans=  0.3614  0.0565  -0.2504
```

B.3.2. Baseline vector estimation with DDL1 (using t=14500, 15530)
B.3. IND1-IND2 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

2. Applying the LAMBDA method to FIX the ambiguities.
The following procedure can be applied **(justify the computations done)**
Compare the different results found:

```octave

```
c=299792458;
```f0=10.23e+6;
f1=154*f0;
lambda1=c/f1
a=x(4:10)/lambda1;
Q=P(4:10,4:10);
afix=iZ*round(az);
```

**Decorrrelation and integer LS search solution**

```
[Qz,Zt,Lz,Dz,az,iZ] = decorrel (Q,a);
[azfixed,sqnorm] = lsearch (az,Lz,Dz,2);
afixed=iZ*azfixed;
sqnorm(2)/sqnorm(1)
ans = 1.10192131979339
afixed(:,1)'
9  -16   22  -10    7    9    9
```

**Rounding directly the floated solution**

```
round(a)'
8  -17   24  -12    9   10    9
```

**Rounding the decorrelated floated solution**

```
afixed=iZ*round(az);
8  -17   24  -12    9   10    8
```

B.3.2. Baseline vector estimation with DDL1 (using t=14500, 15530)
Questions:
1. - Can the ambiguities be fixed?
2. - Give a possible explanation about why the ambiguities cannot be fixed
B.3. IND1-IND2 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

Repeat previous processing, but using $t_1=14500$ and $t_2=15000$.
B.3. IND1-IND2 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

The script `MakeL1BslMat.scr` builds the equations system

\[
[DDL1] = [\text{Los}_k - \text{Los}_06] \times [\text{baseline}] + [A] \times [\lambda_1 \times \text{DDN1}]
\]

for the two epochs required \( t_1 = 14500 \) and \( t_2 = 15000 \), using the input file `DD_IND1_IND2_06_ALL.dat` generated before.

**Execute:**

```
MakeL1BslMat.scr DD_IND1_IND2_06_ALL.dat 14500 15000
```

The **OUTPUT**

are the files `M1.dat` and `M2.dat` associated with each epoch.

Where:

- the columns of files `M.dat` are the vector \( y \) (first column) and Matrix \( G \) (next columns)
1. Computing the FLOATED solution (solving the equations system).

The following procedure can be applied

```octave
load M1.dat
load M2.dat
y1=M1(:,1);
G1=M1(:,2:11);
y2=M2(:,1);
G2=M2(:,2:11);
Py=(diag(ones(1,7))+ones(7))*2e-4;
W=inv(Py);
P=inv(G1'*W*G1+G2'*W*G2);
x=P*(G1'*W*y1+G2'*W*y2);
ans=
 0.3842  0.0918  -0.2326
```

```
b sl_enu = [-7.1482  -0.8359  0.0070]
```

```
x(1:3)'-bsl_enu
ans=  0.3842  0.0918  -0.2326
```
B.3. IND1-IND2 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

2. Applying the LAMBDA method to FIX the ambiguities. The following procedure can be applied (justify the computations done)

Compare the different results found:

octave

c=299792458;
f0=10.23e+6;
f1=154*f0;
lambda1=c/f1
a=x(4:10)/lambda1;
Q=P(4:10,4:10);

[Qz,Zt,Lz,Dz,az,iZ] = decorrel(Q,a);
[azfixed,sqnorm] = lsearch(az,Lz,Dz,2);
afixed=iZ*azfixed;
sqnorm(2)/sqnorm(1)
ans = 1.36905617725904
afixed(:,1)'
 9  -16   22  -10    7    9    9

Rounding the decorrelated floated solution

afixed=iZ*round(az);
9  -18   26  -14   12   11    8

Rounding directly the floated solution

round(a)'
 8  -17   24  -12   9   10    9

B.3.3. Baseline vector estimation with DDL1 (using t=14500, 15000)
B.3. IND1-IND2 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

**OPTIONAL:**
Repeat taking $t_1=14500$ and $t_2=17000$

**Questions:**
1. - Have the results improved?
2. - Has the reliability improved?
3. - Why it is not possible to fix the ambiguities?
B.3. IND1-IND2 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

**Hint:**

Check possible synchronism errors between the receivers’ time tags.

For instance, use the following sentence to compute the receiver clocks of IND1, IND2 and IND3 receivers with gLAB (the last field is the receiver clock offset):

```gLAB_linux -input:obs IND10540.13O -input:nav brdc0540.13n -pre:dec 1|grep FILTER
```

```gLAB_linux -input:obs IND20540.13O -input:nav brdc0540.13n -pre:dec 1|grep FILTER
```

```gLAB_linux -input:obs IND30540.13O -input:nav brdc0540.13n -pre:dec 1|grep FILTER
```

**Questions:**

Discuss how the relative receiver clock offset can affect the baseline estimation.
In the previous exercise we have shown how the synchronism errors between the time-tagged measurements affect the ambiguity fixing when trying to estimate the baseline vector.

**B.3. IND1-IND2 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)**

\[ PRC_{1}^{j} \equiv L_{1,\text{ref}}^{j} - \rho_{\text{ref}}^{j} \]

Computed corrections broadcast by the reference station.

Time-tagged measurements broadcast by reference station
Next we are going to repeat the differential positioning, but using the computed differential corrections. In this case, as the corrections vary slowly, the synchronization errors will not be an issue.

$$L_{1,\text{ref}}^j$$ Time-tagged measurements broadcast by reference station

$$PRC_1^j \equiv L_{1,\text{ref}}^j - \rho_{\text{ref}}^j$$ Computed corrections broadcast by the reference station.

B.3.3. Baseline vector estimation with DDL1.
B.4. IND1-IND2 differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

B.4.1 Using DDL1 carrier measurements, estimate the coordinates of receiver IND2 taking IND1 as a reference receiver.

Consider only the two epochs used in the previous exercise: \( t_1 = 14500 \) and \( t_2 = 14530 \)

The following procedure can be applied:

1. **Compute the FLOATED solution**, solving the equations system with octave. Assess the accuracy of the floated solution.
2. **Apply the LAMBDA method to FIX the ambiguities**. Compare the results with the solution obtained by rounding the floated solution directly and by rounding the solution after decorrelation.
3. **Repair the DDL1 carrier measurements with the DDN1 FIXED ambiguities** and plot results to analyze the data.
4. **Compute the FIXED solution**.
B.4.1 Estimate the coordinates of receiver IND2 taking IND1 as the reference receiver, using the L1 carrier measurements of file (DD_IND1_IND2_06_ALL.dat)

\[
[D L1 - D Rho] = [Los_k - Los_06] \cdot [dr] + [A] \cdot [lambda1 * DDN1]
\]

Notation

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
DDL_{1,6,3} - DD\rho_{6,3} \\
DDL_{6,7} - DD\rho_{6,7} \\
\vdots \\
DDL_{1,6,30} - DD\rho_{6,30}
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
\hat{\rho}^3 - \hat{\rho}^6 \\
\hat{\rho}^7 - \hat{\rho}^6 \\
\vdots \\
\hat{\rho}^{30} - \hat{\rho}^6
\end{bmatrix}
= [dr] +
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 0 & \ldots & 0 \\
0 & 1 & \ldots & 0 \\
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
\lambda_1 DDN_{1,6,3} \\
\lambda_1 DDN_{1,6,7} \\
\vdots \\
\lambda_1 DDN_{1,6,30}
\end{bmatrix}
\]

\[
y = G \cdot x
\]

Where the vector of unknowns \( x \) includes the user coordinates and ambiguities.
B.4. IND1-IND2 differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

The receiver was not moving (static) during the data collection. Therefore, for each epoch we have the equations system:

\[ \begin{bmatrix}
    DDL^6_1(t_1) - DD\rho^6_1(t_1) \\
    DDL^7_1(t_1) - DD\rho^7_1(t_1) \\
    \vdots \\
    DDL^6_{30}(t_1) - DD\rho^6_{30}(t_1)
\end{bmatrix} =
\begin{bmatrix}
    -\left( \hat{\rho}^3(t_1) - \hat{\rho}^6(t_1) \right)^T \\
    -\left( \hat{\rho}^3(t_1) - \hat{\rho}^6(t_1) \right)^T \\
    \vdots \\
    -\left( \hat{\rho}^3(t_1) - \hat{\rho}^6(t_1) \right)^T
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
    \lambda_1 DDN_1^{6,3} \\
    0 \ 1 \ \cdots \ 0 \\
    \vdots \ \vdots \ \cdots \ \vdots \\
    0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
    y_1 = G_1 x
\end{bmatrix}

\[ y_1 := y[t1] \]
\[ G1 := G[t1] \]

\[ \begin{bmatrix}
    DDL^6_1(t_2) - DD\rho^6_1(t_2) \\
    DDL^7_1(t_2) - DD\rho^7_1(t_2) \\
    \vdots \\
    DDL^6_{30}(t_2) - DD\rho^6_{30}(t_2)
\end{bmatrix} =
\begin{bmatrix}
    -\left( \hat{\rho}^3(t_2) - \hat{\rho}^6(t_2) \right)^T \\
    -\left( \hat{\rho}^3(t_2) - \hat{\rho}^6(t_2) \right)^T \\
    \vdots \\
    -\left( \hat{\rho}^3(t_2) - \hat{\rho}^6(t_2) \right)^T
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
    \lambda_1 DDN_1^{6,3} \\
    0 \ 1 \ \cdots \ 0 \\
    \vdots \ \vdots \ \cdots \ \vdots \\
    0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
    y_2 = G_2 x
\end{bmatrix}

\[ y_2 := y[t2] \]
\[ G2 := G[t2] \]

\[ [DDL1-DDRho] = [Los_k - Los_06][dr] + [A][\lambda 1*DDN1] \]
In the previous computation we have not taken into account the correlations between the double differences of measurements. This matrix will be used now, as the LAMBDA method will be applied to FIX the carrier ambiguities.

a) Show that the covariance matrix of DDL1 is given by \( P_y \)

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
2 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\
1 & 2 & \cdots & 1 \\
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
1 & 1 & 1 & 2
\end{bmatrix}
\]

b) Given the measurement vectors (\( y \)) and Geometry matrices (\( G \)) for two epochs

\[
y_1 := y[t_1] \ ; \ G_1 := G[t_1] \ ; \ P_y \\
y_2 := y[t_2] \ ; \ G_2 := G[t_2] \ ; \ P_y
\]

show that the user solution and covariance matrix can be computed as:

\[
P = \text{inv}(G_1' \times W \times G_1 + G_2' \times W \times G_2);
\]

where: \( W = \text{inv}(P_y) \)

\[
x = P \times (G_1' \times W \times y_1 + G_2' \times W \times y_2);
\]

B.4.1. Estimate IND2 coordinates with DDL1 (using only two epochs)

\[
y = G \ x; \quad W = P_y^{-1}
\]

\[
x = (G^T W G)^{-1} G^T W y
\]

\[
P = (G^T W G)^{-1}
\]
The script **MakeL1DifMat.scr** builds the equations system

\[
[\text{DDL1-DDRho}] = (\text{Los}_k - \text{Los}_06) \cdot [\text{dr}] + [A] \cdot [\lambda_1 \cdot \text{DDN1}]
\]

for the two epochs required \( t_1 = 14500 \) and \( t_2 = 14530 \), using the input file **DD_IND1_IND2_06_ALL.dat** generated before.

**Execute:**

```
MakeL1DifMat.scr DD_IND1_IND2_06_ALL.dat 14500 14530
```

The **OUTPUT**

are the files **M1.dat** and **M2.dat** associated with each epoch.

Where:

the columns of files **M.dat** are the vector \( y \) (first column) and Matrix \( G \) (next columns)

---

**B.4. Estimate IND2 coordinates with DDL1 (using only two epochs)**
1. Computing the FLOATED solution (solving the equations system).

The following procedure can be applied:

```octave
load M1.dat
load M2.dat
y1=M1(:,1);
G1=M1(:,2:11);
y2=M2(:,1);
G2=M2(:,2:11);
Py=(diag(ones(1,7))+ones(7))*2e-4;
W=inv(Py);
P=inv(G1'*W*G1+G2'*W*G2);
x=P*(G1'*W*y1+G2'*W*y2);
```

```
x(1:3)'
0.3132  -0.2648   0.6237
```

Taking into account that the "a priori" coordinates of IND2 are:

```
IND2=[4787678.9809 183402.5915 4196171.6833]
```

Therefore the estimated absolute coordinates of IND3 are:

```
IND2+x(1:3)'
4787679.2940  183402.3267  4196172.3070
```

B.4.1. Estimate IND2 coordinates with DDL1 (using only two epochs)
2. Applying the LAMBDA method to FIX the ambiguities. The following procedure can be applied (justify the computations done) Compare the different results found.

### octave

c=299792458;
f0=10.23e+6;
f1=154*f0;
lambda1=c/f1
a=x(4:10)/lambda1;
Q=P(4:10,4:10);

```matlab
afix=iZ*round(az);
9  -17   22  -10    6   10    7
```

### Decorrelation and integer LS search solution

```matlab
[Qz,Zt,Lz,Dz,az,iZ] = decorrel(Q,a);
[azfixed,sqnorm] = lsearch(az,Lz,Dz,2);
afixed=iZ*azfixed;
sqnorm(2)/sqnorm(1)
ans = 2.25895684415922
afixed(:,1)
9  -17   22  -10   6   10    7
```

### Rounding the decorrelated floated solution

```matlab
round(a)
8  -17   22  -12   5   11    7
```

### Rounding directly the floated solution

```matlab
afixed=iZ*round(az);
9  -17   22  -10   6   10    7
```

A.6.1. Estimate IND2 coordinates with DDL1 (using only two epochs)
B.4. IND1-IND2 differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

Questions:

1.- Can the ambiguities be fixed now? Why?
2.- Discuss why the synchronism errors affect the two differential positioning implementations.

B.4.1. Estimate IND2 coordinates with DDL1 (using only two epochs)
B.4. IND1-IND2 differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

3. Repair the DDL1 carrier measurements with the DDN1 FIXED ambiguities and plot results to analyze the data.

```octave
amb=lambda1*afixed(:,1);
save ambL1.dat amb
```

Using the previous file `ambL1.dat` and "DD_IND1_IND2_06_ALL.dat", generate a file with the following content:

```
[IND1 IND2 06 PRN DoY sec DDP1 DDL1 DDP2 DDL2 DDRho DDTrop DDIon El1 Az1 El2 Az2 \lambda_1*DDN1]  
```

Note: This file is identical to file "DD_IND1_IND2_06_ALL.dat", but with the ambiguities added in the last field #18.

B.4.1. Estimate IND2 coordinates with DDL1 (using only two epochs)
B.4. IND1-IND2 differential positioning with L1 carrier
(using the computed differential corrections)

a) Generate a file with the satellite PRN number and the ambiguities:

```
grep -v \# ambL1.dat > na1
cat DD_IND1_IND2_06_ALL.dat | gawk '{print $4}' | sort -nu | gawk '{print $1, NR}' > sat.lst
paste sat.lst na1 > sat.ambL1
```

b) Generate the "DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.fixL1" file:

```
cat DD_IND1_IND2_06_ALL.dat |
gawk 'BEGIN{for (i=1;i<1000;i++) {getline <"sat.ambL1";A[$1]=$3}}
{printf "%s %02i %02i %s %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f
%14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f \n",
$1,$2,$3,$4,$5,$6,$7,$8,$9,$10,$11,$12,$13,$14,$15,$16,$17,A[$4]}' >
DD_IND1_IND2_06_ALL.fixL1
```
B.4. IND1-IND2 differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

c) Make and discuss the following plots

```
graph.py -f DD_IND1_IND2_06_ALL.fixL1 -x6 -y'($8-$18-$11)'
   -so --yn -10.06 --yx 0.06 -l "(DDL1-lambda1*DDN1)-DDrho" --xl "time (s)" --yl "m"
```

```
graph.py -f DD_IND1_IND2_06_ALL.fixL1 -x6 -y'($8-$11)'
   -so --yn -5 --yx 5 -l "(DDL1-Ddrho)" --xl "time (s)" --yl "metres"
```

```
graph.py -f DD_IND1_IND2_06_ALL.fixL1 -x6 -y'($8-$18)'
   -so --yn -10 --yx 10 -l "(DDL1-lambda1*DDN1)" --xl "time (s)" --yl "metres"
```
B.4. IND1-IND2 differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

Questions:
Explain what is the meaning of this plot.

B.4.1. Estimate IND2 coordinates with DDL1 (using only two epochs)
B.4. **IND1-IND2 differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)**

```bash
graph.py -f DD_IND1_IND2_06_ALL.fixL1
    -x6 -y"($8-$11)"
    -so --yn -5 --yx 5
    -l "(DDL1-DDrho)"
    --xl "time (s)" --yl "m"
```

### Questions:

*Explain what is the meaning of this plot.*
B.4. IND1-IND2 differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

Questions:
Explain what is the meaning of this plot.

B.4.1. Estimate IND2 coordinates with DDL1 (using only two epochs)

code:

```bash
graph.py -f DD_IND1_IND2_06_ALL.fixL1
-x6 -y'($8-$18)'
-so --yn -10 --yx 10
-l "(DDL1-λ1*DDN1)"
--xl "time (s)" --yl "m"
```

---

**Questions:**
Explain what is the meaning of this plot.
4. Computing the FIXED solution (after FIXING ambiguities).

The following procedure can be applied

a) Build the equations system

\[ [DDL1-DRho-\lambda_1*DDN1] = [Los_k - Los_06]*[dr] \]

```bash
cat DD_IND1_IND2_06_ALL.fixL1 | gawk 'BEGIN{g2r=atan2(1,1)/45}
   {e1=$14*g2r;a1=$15*g2r;e2=$16*g2r;a2=$17*g2r;
    printf "%14.4f %8.4f %8.4f %8.4f \n",
    $8-$11-$18, -cos(e2)*sin(a2)+cos(e1)*sin(a1),
    -cos(e2)*cos(a2)+cos(e1)*cos(a1), sin(e2)+sin(e1)}' > M.dat
```
Solve the equations system using octave (or MATLAB) and assess the estimation error:

```octave
load M.dat
y=M(:,1);
G=M(:,2:4);
x=inv(G'*G)*G'*y
x
```

```plaintext
0.01182339916366036
0.00164435938676216
-0.00799007795850631
```

Absolute coordinates of IND3.

Taking into account that the "a priori" coordinates of IND2 are:

```
IND2=[4787678.9809 183402.5915 4196171.6833]
```

Therefore the estimated absolute coordinates of IND2 are:

```
IND2+ x(1:3)'
ans= 4787678.9927 183402.5931 4196171.6753
```

**Question:**
Is the accuracy similar to that in the previous case, when estimating the baseline vector? Why?
B.4. IND1-IND2 differential positioning with L1 carrier
(using the computed differential corrections)

B.4.2. Using the DDL1 carrier with the ambiguities FIXED, compute the LS single epoch solution for the whole interval 14500 < t < 16500 with the program LS.f

Note: The program "LS.f" computes the Least Square solution for each measurement epoch of the input file (see the FORTRAN code "LS.f")

The following procedure can be applied
a) generate a file with the following content;

\[
\text{[Time], [DDL1-DDRho-lambda1*DDN1], [Los\_k-Los\_06]}
\]

where:
Time = seconds of day
DDL1 - DDRho-lambda1*DDN1 = Prefit residuals (i.e., "y" values in program LS.f)
Los\_k - Los\_06 = The three components of the geometry matrix (i.e., matrix "a" in program LS.f)
B.4. IND1-IND2 differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

The following sentence can be used

```
cat DD_IND1_IND2_06_ALL.fixL1 | gawk 'BEGIN{g2r=atan2(1,1)/45}
 {e1=$14*g2r;a1=$15*g2r;e2=$16*g2r;a2=$17*g2r;;printf "%s %14.4f
%8.4f %8.4f %8.4f
",$6,$8-$11-$18,-cos(e2)*sin(a2)+cos(e1)*sin(a1),
-cos(e2)*cos(a2)+cos(e1)*cos(a1),-sin(e2)+sin(e1)}' > L1model.dat
```

b) Compute the Least Squares solution

```
cat L1model.dat | LS > L1fix.pos
```
B.4. IND1-IND2 differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

Plot the baseline estimation error

```
graph.py -f L1fix.pos -x1 -y2 -s.- -l "North error"
   -f L1fix.pos -x1 -y3 -s.- -l "East error"
   -f L1fix.pos -x1 -y4 -s.- -l "UP error"
   --yn -.1 --yx .1 --xl "time (s)" --yl "error (m)" -t "IND1-IND2: 7.20m: L1 ambiguities fixed"
```
B.4. IND1-IND2 differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

Differential Positioning error after fixing ambiguities

**Question:** Discuss the accuracy achieved and the possible error sources that could affect this result (e.g. Antenna Phase Centres...)

B.4.2. Estimate IND2 coordinates with DDL1 (single epoch LS, whole interval)
B.4. IND1-IND2 differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

B.4.3. Repeat previous computations, but using the Unsmoothed code P1. i.e., compute the LS single epoch solution for the whole interval 14500 < t < 16500 with the program LS.f

The same procedure as in previous case can be applied, but using the code DDP1 instead of the carrier “DDL1-lambda1*DDN1”

a) generate a file with the following content;

\[
[\text{Time}], \ [\text{DDP1-DDRho}], \ [\text{Los}_k - \text{Los}_06]
\]

where:

- **Time** = seconds of day
- **DDP1 - DDRho** = Prefit residuals (i.e., "y" values in program lms1)
- **Los_k - Los_06** = The three components of the geometry matrix (i.e., matrix "a" in program LS.f)
The following sentence can be used

```
cat DD_IND1_IND2_06_ALL.fixL1 | gawk 'BEGIN{g2r=atan2(1,1)/45}
{e1=$14*g2r;a1=$15*g2r;e2=$16*g2r;a2=$17*g2r;;printf "%s %14.4f
%8.4f %8.4f %8.4f 
",$6,$7-$11,-cos(e2)*sin(a2)+cos(e1)*sin(a1),
-cos(e2)*cos(a2)+cos(e1)*cos(a1),-sin(e2)+sin(e1)}' > P1model.dat
```

b) Compute the Least Squares solution

```
cat P1model.dat |LS > P1.pos
```
B.4. IND1-IND2 differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

**Positioning error with the P1 code**

**Question:** Discuss the results by comparing them with the previous ones with DDL1 carrier in the relative positioning implementation.

![Graph showing positioning error with P1 code](image)

**B.4.3. Estimate IND2 coordinates with DDP1 (single epoch LS, whole interval)**
B.4. IND1-IND2 differential positioning with L1 carrier

B.4.4. Repeat the previous computations, but for the baseline vector estimation and using the time-tagged measurements of the reference station, instead of the differential corrections. That is, compute the LS single epoch solution for the whole interval 14500 < t < 16500 with the program LS.f

The same procedure as in previous exercise A.6.2 can be applied,
a) generate a file with the following content;

```
[Time], [DDL1], [ Los_k - Los_06]
```

where:

- **Time** = seconds of day
- **DDL1** = Prefit residues (i.e., "y" values in program lms1)
- **Los_k - Los_06** = The three components of the geometry matrix (i.e., matrix "a" in program LS.f)
B.4. IND1-IND2 differential positioning with L1 carrier

The following sentence can be used

```
cat DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.fixL1 | gawk 'BEGIN{g2r=atan2(1,1)/45}
  {e1=$14*g2r;a1=$15*g2r;e2=$16*g2r;a2=$17*g2r; printf "%s %14.4f %8.4f %8.4f %8.4f
    
",$6,$8-$18,-cos(e2)*sin(a2)+cos(e1)*sin(a1),
    -cos(e2)*cos(a2)+cos(e1)*cos(a1),-sin(e2)+sin(e1)}' > L1model.dat
```

b) Compute the Least Squares solution

```
cat L1model.dat |LS > L1fix.pos
```
B.4. IND1-IND2 differential positioning with L1 carrier

Plot the baseline estimation error

```
graph.py -f L1bslfix.pos -x1 -y'($2+7.1482)' -s.- -l "North error"
  -f L1bslfix.pos -x1 -y'($3+0.8359)' -s.- -l "East error"
  -f L1bslfix.pos -x1 -y'($4+0.0070)' -s.- -l "UP error"
  --yn -.4 --yx .4 --xl "time (s)" --yl "error (m)" -t "Baseline error:
  IND1-IND2: 7.20m: L1 ambiguities fixed: synchronism errors"
```

Note:

```
bsl_enu =[-7.1482 -0.8359 0.0070]
```
B.4. IND1-IND2 differential positioning with L1 carrier

Baseline estimation error after fixing ambiguities

**Question:**
Discuss why does the accuracy degrades respect to the previous case. Why this large error appears?
Introduction: gLAB processing in command line

Preliminary computations: data files & reference values

Session A: Differential positioning of IND2-IND3 receivers
  (baseline: 18 metres)

Session B: Differential positioning of IND1-IND2 receivers
  (baseline: 7 metres, but synchronization errors)

Session C: Differential positioning of PLAN-GARR receivers
  (baseline: 15 km, Night time): tropospheric effects

Session D: Differential positioning of PLAN-GARR receivers
  (baseline: 15 km, Day time): tropospheric and Ionospheric effects
Session C

Differential positioning of PLAN- GARR receivers
(baseline: 15 km. Night time)
Analysis of differential tropospheric error effects
The previous exercises have been done over short baselines (less than 20 metres), where the errors introduced by the troposphere and ionosphere completely cancel when making differences of measurements.

In this session we will consider a larger baseline (15 km) in order to assess the effect of the atmosphere on the ambiguity fixing and positioning.

In this session we will consider Night time data in order to have a lower ionospheric error.
C. PLAN- GARR Differential positioning

C.1. Double differences between receivers and satellites computation

The script "DDobs.scr" computes the double differences between receivers and satellites from file obs.dat.

For instance, the following sentence:

```
DDobs.scr obs.dat PLAN GARR 06 03
```

generates the file

```
---------------------------- DD_{sta1}_{sta2}_{sat1}_{sat2}.dat ----------------------------
1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10  11  12  13  14  15  16  17
[sta1 sta2 sat1 sat2 DoY sec DDP1 DDL1 DDP2 DDL2 DDRho DDTrop DDIon El1 Az1 El2 Az2]
<---- sta2 ---->
```

Where the elevation (EL) and azimuth (AZ) are taken from station #2.
and where (EL1, AZ1) are for satellite #1 and (EL1, AZ1) are for satellite #2.
C. PLAN- GARR Differential positioning

Compute the double differences between receivers PLAN (reference) and GARR and satellites PRN06 (reference) and [PRN 03, 07,11, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22, 30]

```
DDobs.scr obs.dat PLAN-GARR 06 03
DDobs.scr obs.dat PLAN-GARR 06 07
DDobs.scr obs.dat PLAN-GARR 06 11
DDobs.scr obs.dat PLAN-GARR 06 16
DDobs.scr obs.dat PLAN-GARR 06 18
DDobs.scr obs.dat PLAN-GARR 06 19
DDobs.scr obs.dat PLAN-GARR 06 21
DDobs.scr obs.dat PLAN-GARR 06 22
DDobs.scr obs.dat PLAN-GARR 06 30
```

Merge the files in a single file and sort by time:

```
cat DD_PLAN_GARR_06_???.dat|sort -n -k +6 > DD_PLAN_GARR_06_ALL.dat
```
C.2.1 Using DDL1 carrier measurements, estimate the coordinates of receiver GARR taking PLAN as a reference receiver.

Consider only the two epochs used in the previous exercise: $t_1=14500$ and $t_2=14590$.

The following procedure can be applied:

1. **Compute the FLOATED solution**, solving the equations system with octave. Assess the accuracy of the floated solution.
2. **Apply the LAMBDA method to FIX the ambiguities**. Compare the results with the solution obtained by rounding the floated solution directly and by rounding the solution after decorrelation.
3. **Repair the DDL1 carrier measurements with the DDN1 FIXED ambiguities** and plot results to analyze the data.
4. **Compute the FIXED solution**.
C.2. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

C.2.1 Estimate the coordinates of receiver GARR taking PLAN as the reference receiver, using the L1 carrier measurements of file (DD_PLAN_GARR_06_ALL.dat)

\[
[\text{DDL1-DDRho}] = [\text{Los}_k - \text{Los}_06] \cdot [\text{dr}] + [\text{A}] \cdot [\lambda_1 \text{DDN}_1]
\]

**Notation**

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
\text{DDL}^{6,3}_1 - DD\rho^{6,3}_1 \\
\text{DDL}^{6,7}_1 - DD\rho^{6,7}_1 \\
\vdots \\
\text{DDL}^{6,30}_1 - DD\rho^{6,30}_1 \\
\end{bmatrix}
= 
\begin{bmatrix}
- (\hat{\rho}^3 - \hat{\rho}^6)^T \\
- (\hat{\rho}^7 - \hat{\rho}^6)^T \\
\vdots \\
- (\hat{\rho}^{30} - \hat{\rho}^6)^T \\
\end{bmatrix} \cdot [\text{dr}] 
\]

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\
0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
\lambda_1 \text{DDN}^{6,3}_1 \\
\lambda_1 \text{DDN}^{6,7}_1 \\
\vdots \\
\lambda_1 \text{DDN}^{6,30}_1 \\
\end{bmatrix}
\]

\[
y = G \cdot x
\]

Where the vector of unknowns \(x\) includes the user coordinates and ambiguities.
C.2. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

The receiver was not moving (static) during the data collection. Therefore for each epoch we have the equations system:

\[
\begin{align*}
[D \mathbf{D} L_{1}^6,3(t_1) - D \mathbf{D} \rho_{6,3}^6,3(t_1)] &= \begin{bmatrix}
-\left( \hat{\mathbf{p}}^3(t_1) - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6(t_1) \right)^T \\
-\left( \hat{\mathbf{p}}^7(t_1) - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6(t_1) \right)^T \\
\vdots \\
-\left( \hat{\mathbf{p}}^{30}(t_1) - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6(t_1) \right)^T 
\end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix}
\mathbf{d} \mathbf{r} \\
\mathbf{1} \\
\mathbf{0} \\
\mathbf{0} \\
\mathbf{0} \\
\end{bmatrix}
+ \begin{bmatrix}
\mathbf{1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\
0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
\lambda_1 \mathbf{D} \mathbf{D} \mathbf{N}_{1}^6,3 \\
\lambda_1 \mathbf{D} \mathbf{D} \mathbf{N}_{1}^6,7 \\
\vdots \\
\lambda_1 \mathbf{D} \mathbf{D} \mathbf{N}_{1}^{6,30} \\
\end{bmatrix}
\end{align*}
\]

\[\mathbf{y}_1 = \mathbf{G}_1 \mathbf{x}\]

\[\begin{align*}
\mathbf{y}_1 &= \mathbf{y}[t_1] \\
\mathbf{G}_1 &= \mathbf{G}[t_1]
\end{align*}\]

\[
\begin{align*}
[D \mathbf{D} L_{1}^6,3(t_2) - D \mathbf{D} \rho_{6,3}^6,3(t_2)] &= \begin{bmatrix}
-\left( \hat{\mathbf{p}}^3(t_2) - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6(t_2) \right)^T \\
-\left( \hat{\mathbf{p}}^7(t_2) - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6(t_2) \right)^T \\
\vdots \\
-\left( \hat{\mathbf{p}}^{30}(t_2) - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6(t_2) \right)^T 
\end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix}
\mathbf{d} \mathbf{r} \\
\mathbf{1} \\
\mathbf{0} \\
\mathbf{0} \\
\mathbf{0} \\
\end{bmatrix}
+ \begin{bmatrix}
\mathbf{1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\
0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
\lambda_1 \mathbf{D} \mathbf{D} \mathbf{N}_{1}^6,3 \\
\lambda_1 \mathbf{D} \mathbf{D} \mathbf{N}_{1}^6,7 \\
\vdots \\
\lambda_1 \mathbf{D} \mathbf{D} \mathbf{N}_{1}^{6,30} \\
\end{bmatrix}
\end{align*}
\]

\[\mathbf{y}_2 = \mathbf{G}_2 \mathbf{x}\]

\[\begin{align*}
\mathbf{y}_2 &= \mathbf{y}[t_2] \\
\mathbf{G}_2 &= \mathbf{G}[t_2]
\end{align*}\]
In the previous computation we have not taken into account the correlations between the double differences of measurements. This matrix will be used now, as the LAMBDA method will be applied to FIX the carrier ambiguities.

a) Show that the covariance matrix of $DDL_1$ is given by $P_y$

$$P_y = 2\sigma^2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
2 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\
1 & 2 & \cdots & 1 \\
1 & 1 & \ddots & \ddots \\
1 & 1 & 1 & 2
\end{bmatrix}$$

b) Given the measurement vectors ($y$) and Geometry matrices ($G$) for two epochs

$$y_1 := y[t1] \quad ; \quad G_1 := G[t1] \quad ; \quad P_y$$

$$y_2 := y[t2] \quad ; \quad G_2 := G[t2] \quad ; \quad P_y$$

show that the user solution and covariance matrix can be computed as:

$$P = \text{inv}(G_1'W*G_1 + G_2'W*G_2);$$

where: $W = \text{inv}(P_y)$

$$x = P*(G_1'W*y_1 + G_2'W*y_2);$$

C.2.1. Estimate GARR coordinates with $DDL_1$ (using only two epochs)
C.2. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

The script `MakeL1DifMat.scr` builds the equations system

\[
[\text{DDL1-DRho}] = [\text{Los}_k - \text{Los}_06] *[\text{dr}] + [\text{A}]*[\lambda_1*\text{DDN1}]
\]

for the two epochs required $t_1=14500$ and $t_2=14590$, using the input file `DD_PLAN_GARR_06_ALL.dat` generated before.

Execute:

```
MakeL1DifMat.scr  DD_PLAN_GARR_06_ALL.dat  14500  14590
```

The OUTPUT are the files `M1.dat` and `M2.dat` associated with each epoch.
Where:

the columns of files `M.dat` are the vector $y$ (first column) and Matrix $G$ (next columns)
C.2. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

1. Computing the FLOATED solution (solving the equations system).

The following procedure can be applied

```
octave
load M1.dat
load M2.dat
y1=M1(:,1);
G1=M1(:,2:13);
y2=M2(:,1);
G2=M2(:,2:13);
Py=(diag(ones(1,9))+ones(9))*2e-4;
W=inv(Py);
P=inv(G1'*W*G1+G2'*W*G2);
x=P*(G1'*W*y1+G2'*W*y2);
x(1:3)'
0.6879  -0.2712  -0.7924
Taking into account that the "a priori" coordinates of GARR are:
GARR=[4796983.5170 160309.1774 4187340.3887]
Therefore the estimated absolute coordinates of GARR are:
GARR+ x(1:3)'
4796984.2049 160308.9062 4187339.5963
```

C.2.1. Estimate GARR coordinates with DDL1 (using only two epochs)
C.2. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

2. Applying the LAMBDA method to FIX the ambiguities.
The following procedure can be applied (justify the computations done)
Compare the different results found.

```
 octave
 c=299792458;
f0=10.23e+6;
f1=154*f0;
lambda1=c/f1
 a=x(4:12)/lambda1;
 Q=P(4:12,4:12);
```

Rounding the floated solution directly
```
round(a)'    -19337  130765326  -1759092
 -1498083  130765325  130765316  130765339
  122888034  130765336
```

Rounding the decorrelated floated solution
```
afix=iZ*round(az);
```

```
 Decorrelation and integer LS search solution
 [Qz,Zt,Lz,Dz,az,iZ] = decorrel (Q,a);
 [azfixed,sqnorm] = lsearch (az,Lz,Dz,2);
 afixed=iZ*azfixed;
 sqnorm(2)/sqnorm(1)
 ans = 1.19278115892607
 afixed(:,1)'
   -19337  130765326  -1759092  -1498083  130765325
          130765316  130765339  122888034  130765336
```

C.2.1. Estimate GARR coordinates with DDL1 (using only two epochs)

```
C.2. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

Questions:

1. Can the ambiguities be fixed with a certain degree of confidence?
2. Repeat the computations taking: t= 14500 and 14900.
3. Repeat the computations taking: t= 14500 and 15900.
4. Discuss why the ambiguities cannot be fixed.
C.2. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

*Hint:*

Plot the differential Tropospheric and Ionospheric delays (from the gLAB model) and discuss their potential impact on the ambiguity fixing.

```
graph.py -f DD_PLAN_GARR_06_ALL.dat -x6 -y'13'
    -so --yn -0.06 --yx 0.06 -cl g -l "DDIono"
-f DD_PLAN_GARR_06_ALL.dat -x6 -y'12'
    -so --cl r --yn -0.06 --yx 0.06
    -l "DDTropo" --xl "time (s)" --yl "metres"
```
C.2. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

C.2.1. Estimate GARR coordinates with DDL1 (using only two epochs)
C.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

Repeat the previous exercise, but correcting the measurements with the nominal tropospheric correction model.
C.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier
(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

C.3.1 Using DDL1 carrier measurements, estimate the coordinates of receiver GARR taking PLAN as a reference receiver and correcting troposphere.

Consider only the two epochs used in the previous exercise: \( t_1 = 14500 \) and \( t_2 = 14590 \)

The following procedure can be applied:

1. **Compute the FLOATED solution**, solving the equations system with octave. Assess the accuracy of the floated solution.
2. **Apply the LAMBDA method to FIX the ambiguities**. Compare the results with the solution obtained by rounding the floated solution directly and by rounding the solution after decorrelation.
3. **Repair the DDL1 carrier measurements with the DDN1 FIXED ambiguities** and plot results to analyze the data.
4. **Compute the FIXED solution**.
C.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier  
(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

The script `MakeL1DifTrpMat.scr` builds the equations system

\[
[\text{DDL1-DRho-Trp}] = [\text{Los}_k - \text{Los}_06] \cdot [\text{dr}] + [A] \cdot [\lambda_1^* \text{DDN1}]
\]

for the two epochs required \(t_1=14500\) and \(t_2=14590\), using the input file `DD_PLAN_GARR_06_ALL.dat` generated before.

Execute:

\[
\text{MakeL1DifTrpMat.scr DD_PLAN_GARR_06_ALL.dat 14500 14590}
\]

The OUTPUT are the files `M1.dat` and `M2.dat` associated with each epoch.

Where:

the columns of files `M.dat` are the vector \(y\) (first column) and Matrix \(G\) (next columns)
1. Computing the FLOATED solution (solving the equations system).

The following procedure can be applied:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{load } & \text{ M1.dat} \\
\text{load } & \text{ M2.dat} \\
y1 = & \text{M1(:,1)}; \\
G1 = & \text{M1(:,2:13)}; \\
y2 = & \text{M2(:,1)}; \\
G2 = & \text{M2(:,2:13)}; \\
Py = & (\text{diag(ones(1,9))} + \text{ones(9)}) \times 2e^{-4}; \\
W = & \text{inv(Py)}; \\
P = & \text{inv(G1'*W*G1+G2'*W*G2)}; \\
x = & P*(G1'*W*y1+G2'*W*y2); \\
x(1:3)' & \\
0.2140 & -0.1732 & 0.1535
\end{align*}
\]

Taking into account that the "a priori" coordinates of GARR are:

\[
\text{GARR} = \begin{bmatrix} 4796983.5170 & 160309.1774 \\ 4187340.3887 & \end{bmatrix}
\]

Therefore the estimated absolute coordinates of GARR are:

\[
\text{GARR} + x(1:3)' \\
4796983.7310 & 160309.0042 & 4187340.5422
\]

C.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

C.3.1. Estimate GARR coordinates with DDL1 (using tropospheric corrections)
C.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier
(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

2. Applying the LAMBDA method to FIX the ambiguities.
The following procedure can be applied (justify the computations done)
Compare the different results found.

```octave
C.3.1. Estimate GARR coordinates with
DDL1 (using tropospheric corrections)
```

```
ocae
```

```octave
c=299792458;
f0=10.23e+6;
f1=154*f0;
lambda1=c/f1
a=x(4:12)/lambda1;
Q=P(4:12,4:12);

[Qz,Zt,Lz,Dz,az,iZ] = decorrel(Q,a);
[azfixed,sqnorm] = lsearch(az,Lz,Dz,2);
afixed=iZ*azfixed;
sqnorm(2)/sqnorm(1)
ans = 2.47022808203678
afixed(:,1)'

Rounding the floated solution directly
round(a)' -19334 130765336 -1759081
-1498083 130765320 130765323
130765334 122888029 130765334

Rounding the decorrelated floated solution
afix=iZ*round(az)
-19333 130765338 -1759080 -1498083 130765319
130765324 130765334 122888028 130765333
```
C.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

Questions:

Can the ambiguities be fixed now? Discuss, why?

C.3.1. Estimate GARR coordinates with DDL1 (using only two epochs)
C.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier
(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

3. Repair the DDL1 carrier measurements with the DDN1 FIXED ambiguities and plot results to analyze the data.

```octave
amb=1ambda1*afixed(:,1);
save ambL1.dat amb
```

Using the previous file `ambL1.dat` and "DD_PLAN_GARR_06_ALL.dat",
generate a file with the following content:

```
DD_PLAN_GARR_06_ALL.fixL1

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18
[PLAN GARR 06 PRN DoY sec DDP1 DDL1 DDP2 DDL2 DDRho DDTrop DDIon El1 Az1 El2 Az2 \lambda1*DDN1]

<---- GARR ---->
```

Note: This file is identical to file "DD_PLAN_GARR_06_ALL.dat", but with the ambiguities added in the last field #18.

C.3.1. Estimate GARR coordinates with DDL1 (using tropospheric corrections)
C.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier  
(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

a) Generate a file with the satellite PRN number and the ambiguities:

```shell
grep -v \# ambL1.dat > na1
cat DD_PLAN_GARR_06_ALL.dat|gawk '{print $4}'|sort -nu|gawk '{print $1,NR}' >sat.lst
paste sat.lst na1 > sat.ambL1
```

b) Generate the "DD_PLAN_GARR_06_ALL.fixL1" file:

```shell
cat DD_PLAN_GARR_06_ALL.dat|
gawk 'BEGIN{for (i=1;i<1000;i++) {getline <"sat.ambL1";A[$1]=$3}}
{printf "%s %02i %02i %s %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %n",
$1,$2,$3,$4,$5,$6,$7,$8,$9,$10,$11,$12,$13,$14,$15,$16,$17,A[$4]}' > DD_PLAN_GARR_06_ALL.fixL1
```

C.3.1. Estimate GARR coordinates with DDL1 (using tropospheric corrections)
C.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier  
(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

c) Make and discuss the following plots

```python
graph.py -f DD_PLAN_GARR_06_ALL.fixL1 -x6 -y'($8-$18-$11)'
   -so --yn -0.6 --yx 0.6 -l "(DDL1-\lambda_1*DDN1)-DDRho" --xl "time (s)" --yl "m"
```

```python
graph.py -f DD_PLAN_GARR_06_ALL.fixL1 -x6 -y'($8-$18-$11-$12)'
   -so --yn -0.6 --yx 0.6 -l "(DDL1-\lambda_1*DDN1)-DDRho-DDTrp" --xl "time (s)" --yl "m"
```

```python
graph.py -f DD_PLAN_GARR_06_ALL.fixL1 -x6 -y'($8-$18-$12)'
   -so --yn -0.06 --yx 0.06 -l "(DDL1-\lambda_1*DDN1)-DDTrp" --xl "time (s)" --yl "m"
```

```python
graph.py -f DD_PLAN_GARR_06_ALL.fixL1 -x6 -y'($8-$18)'
   -so --yn -15000 --yx 15000 -l "(DDL1-\lambda_1*DDN1)" --xl "time (s)" --yl "m"
```
### C.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier
(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

**Table: DD_PLAN_GARR_06_ALL.fixL1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>11</th>
<th>12</th>
<th>13</th>
<th>14</th>
<th>15</th>
<th>16</th>
<th>17</th>
<th>18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PLAN GARR 06 PRN DoY sec DDP1 DDL1 DDP2 DDL2 DDRho DDTrop DDIon El1 Az1 El2 Az2 λ_1*DDN1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Questions:
Explain what is the meaning of this plot.

```bash
graph.py -f DD_PLAN_GARR_06_ALL.fixL1 -x6 -y'($8-$18-$11)'
-so --yn -0.6 --yx 0.6 -l "(DDL1-λ_1*DDN1)-DDRho"
--xl "time (s)" --yl "m"
```

### C.3.1. Estimate GARR coordinates with DDL1 (using tropospheric corrections)
C.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier
(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

Questions:
Explain what is the meaning of this plot.
C.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

Questions:
Explain what is the meaning of this plot.

C.3.1. Estimate GARR coordinates with DDL1 (using tropospheric corrections)
C.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier
(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

Questions:
Explain what is the meaning of this plot.
4. Computing the FIXED solution (after FIXING ambiguities).

The following procedure can be applied

a) Build the equations system

\[
[DDL1-DRho-DDTrp-\lambda_1*DDN1]=\begin{bmatrix} Los_k - Los_06 \end{bmatrix} \cdot [dr]
\]

```bash
cat DD_IND1_IND2_06_ALL.fixL1 | gawk 'BEGIN{g2r=atan2(1,1)/45}
    {e1=$14*g2r;a1=$15*g2r;e2=$16*g2r;a2=$17*g2r;
     printf "%14.4f %8.4f %8.4f %8.4f \n",
        $8-$11-$12-$18,
        -cos(e2)*sin(a2)+cos(e1)*sin(a1),
        -cos(e2)*cos(a2)+cos(e1)*cos(a1),
        -sin(e2)+sin(e1)}' > M.dat
```
C.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier
(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

Solve the equations system using octave (or MATLAB) and assess the estimation error:

```
octave
load M.dat
y=M(:,1);
G=M(:,2:4);
x=inv(G'*G)*G'*y
x

-0.00290189178833524
 0.00354027112026342
 0.04277612243282228
```

Absolute coordinates of GARR.

Taking into account that the "a priori" coordinates of IND2 are:
GARR=[4796983.5170 160309.1774 4187340.3887]

Therefore the estimated absolute coordinates of GARR are:
GARR+ x(1:3)'
ans= 4796983.5141 160309.1809 4187340.4315

C.3.2. Estimate GARR coordinates with DDL1 (using tropospheric corrections)
C.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

C.3.2. Using the DDL1 carrier with the ambiguities FIXED, compute the LS single epoch solution for the whole interval 14500< t <16500 with the program LS.f

Note: The program LS.f computes the Least Square solution for each measurement epoch of the input file (see the FORTRAN code "LS.f")

The following procedure can be applied
a) generate a file with the following content;

\[
\text{[Time]}, \ [\text{DDL1-DDRho-Trp-lambda1*DDN1}], \ [\text{Los}_k - \text{Los}_06]
\]

where:
\textit{Time} = seconds of day
\textit{DDL1} – DDRho – DDTrp – lambda1*DDN1 = Prefit residulas (i.e., "y" values in program LS.f)
\textit{Los}_k – Los_06 = The three components of the geometry matrix (i.e., matrix "a" in program LS.f)
C.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier
(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

The following sentence can be used

```
cat DD_IND1_IND2_06_ALL.fixL1 | gawk 'BEGIN{g2r=atan2(1,1)/45}
{e1=$14*g2r;a1=$15*g2r;e2=$16*g2r;a2=$17*g2r;;printf "%s %14.4f %8.4f %8.4f %8.4f 
",
$6,$8-$11-$12-$18,-cos(e2)*sin(a2)+cos(e1)*sin(a1),
-cos(e2)*cos(a2)+cos(e1)*cos(a1),-sin(e2)+sin(e1)}' > L1model.dat
```

b) Compute the Least Squares solution

```
cat L1model.dat | LS > L1fix.pos
```
C.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier
(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

Plot the baseline estimation error

```
graph.py -f L1fix.pos -x1 -y2 -s.- -l "North error"
   -f L1fix.pos -x1 -y3 -s.- -l "East error"
   -f L1fix.pos -x1 -y4 -s.- -l "UP error"
   --yn -.1 --yx .1 --xl "time (s)" --yl "error (m)" -t "PLAN-GARR: 15.2 km: L1 ambiguities fixed: No wet tropo estim."
```
C.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

Differential Positioning error after fixing ambiguities

**Question:**
Discuss the possible sources of the bias found in the vertical component.

C.3.2. Estimate GARR coordinates with DDL1 (using tropospheric corrections)
C.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier
(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

Remember that the reference coordinates have been taken relative to the Antenna Phase Centre in the ionosphere-free combination LC

Question:
Taking into account the following parameters of the PLAN and GARR antennas, calculate the relative error introduced by the difference between the L1 and LC APC of both receivers in the differential positioning.

According to the RINEX and ANTEX files, we have:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLAN</th>
<th>TRM55971.00 (millimetres)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G01</td>
<td>1.29 -0.19 66.73 NORTH / EAST / UP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G02</td>
<td>0.38 0.61 57.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GARR</td>
<td>TRM41249.00 (millimetres)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G01</td>
<td>0.28 0.49 55.91 NORTH / EAST / UP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G02</td>
<td>0.15 0.46 58.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.3.2. Estimate GARR coordinates with DDL1 (APC error effect)
C.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier
(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

**Solution:**

**GARR:**
- \(dL_1 = 5.591 \, \text{cm}\)
- \(dL_2 = 5.800 \, \text{cm}\)
- \(dLC = \frac{1}{(g-1) \cdot (g \cdot dL_1 - dL_2)} = 5.3 \, \text{cm}\)

Then:
- \(dL_1 = dLC + 0.3 \, \text{cm}\)

**PLAN:**
- \(dL_1 = 6.673 \, \text{cm}\)
- \(dL_2 = 5.769 \, \text{cm}\)
- \(dLC = \frac{1}{(g-1) \cdot (g \cdot dL_1 - dL_2)} = 8.1 \, \text{cm}\)

Then:
- \(dL_1 = dLC - 1.4 \, \text{cm}\)

Then the relative error:
- \(DL_1(GARR-PLAN) = +1.7 \, \text{cm}\)
C.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

Repeat the positioning error plot, but correcting for the relative Antenna Phase Centres (APCs):

```
graph.py -f L1fix.pos -x1 -y2 -s.- -l "North error"
-f L1fix.pos -x1 -y3 -s.- -l "East error"
-f L1fix.pos -x1 -y '($4-0.017)' -s.- -l "UP error"
--yn -.1 --yx .1 --xl "time (s)" --yl "error (m)" -t "PLAN-GARR: 15.2 km: L1 amb. fixed: -1.7 cm dAPC_L1: No wet tropo estim."
```
C.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

Differential Positioning error after fixing ambiguities

**Question:** Discuss on the remaining error sources which could explain the error bias found in the vertical component.

C.3.2. Estimate GARR coordinates with DDL1 (APC error effect)
C.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier
(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

C.3.3. Repeat the previous computations, but using the Unsmoothed code P1.
  i.e., compute the LS single epoch solution for the whole interval
  145000 < t < 165000 with the program LS.f

The same procedure as in previous case can be applied, but using the code
DDP1 instead of the carrier “DDL1 – lambda1*DDN1”
a) generate a file with the following content;

\[ \text{[Time]}, \ [\text{DDP1-DDRho-DDTrp}], \ [\text{Los}_k - \text{Los}_06] \]

where:
\textbf{Time} = seconds of day
\textbf{DDP1 – DDRho-DDTrp} = Prefit residulas (i.e., "y" values in program lms1)
\textbf{Los}_k – \textbf{Los}_06 = The three components of the geometry matrix
  (i.e., matrix "a" in program LS.f)

C.3.3. Estimate GARR coordinates
(using tropospheric corrections)
The following sentence can be used

cat DD_IND1_IND2_06_ALL.fixL1 | gawk 'BEGIN{g2r=atan2(1,1)/45}
{e1=\$14*g2r;a1=\$15*g2r;e2=\$16*g2r;a2=\$17*g2r;;printf "%s %14.4f
%8.4f %8.4f %8.4f \
",\$6,\$7-\$11-\$12,-cos(e2)*sin(a2)+cos(e1)*sin(a1),
-cos(e2)*cos(a2)+cos(e1)*cos(a1),-sin(e2)+sin(e1)}' > P1model.dat

b) Compute the Least Squares solution

cat P1model.dat | LS > P1.pos

C.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning
(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)
C.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning  
(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

Positioning error with the unsmoothed code

**Question:**  
Discuss the results by comparing them with the previous ones with DDL1 carrier.
Introduction: gLAB processing in command line

Preliminary computations: data files & reference values

Session A: Differential positioning of IND2-IND3 receivers
(baseline: 18 metres)

Session B: Differential positioning of IND1-IND2 receivers
(baseline: 7 metres, but synchronization errors)

Session C: Differential positioning of PLAN-GARR receivers
(baseline: 15 km, Night time): tropospheric effects

Session D: Differential positioning of PLAN-GARR receivers
(baseline: 15 km, Day time): tropospheric and ionospheric effects
Session D

Differential positioning of PLAN- GARR receivers
(baseline: 15 km. Day time)
Analysis of differential tropospheric and ionospheric error effects
The previous session has been carried out using measurements collected during the night time, when the effect of the ionosphere is lower.

The effect of the ionosphere over a baseline of 15km (and in solar maximum conditions) will be assessed in this session using day-time measurements.

The exercise will end with the computation of the unambiguous DDSTEC from dual-frequency carrier measurements (after fixing the ambiguities in both carriers).

The solutions computed using the DDL1 carrier (with the ambiguity fixed) corrected by the unambiguous DDSTEC and corrected by the nominal Klobuchar model will be compared.

Finally, the solution using the unambiguous DDLC carrier (iono-free combination) will be also computed to compare results.
D.1 Measurements selection

Selecting measurements: Time interval [39000:41300]

- Select the satellites within the time interval [39000:41300]. Exclude satellites PRN01 and PRN31 in order to have the same satellites over the whole interval.

```bash
cat ObsFile.dat | gawk '{if ($4>=39000 && $4<=41300 && $2!=01 && $2!=31) print $0}' > obs.dat
```

- Reference satellite (over the time interval [39000:41300])

Confirm that the satellite PRN13 is the satellite with the highest elevation (this satellite will be used as the reference satellite)
D.2. Computing Double Differences

Compute the double differences between receivers PLAN (reference) and GARR and satellites PRN13 (reference) and [PRN 02, 04, 07, 10, 17, 20, 23, 32]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Receiver 1</th>
<th>Receiver 2</th>
<th>Satellites</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DDobs.scr obs.dat</td>
<td>PLAN-GARR</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>PRN13, PRN 02, 04, 07, 10, 17, 20, 23, 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DDobs.scr obs.dat</td>
<td>PLAN-GARR</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>PRN13, PRN 02, 04, 07, 10, 17, 20, 23, 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DDobs.scr obs.dat</td>
<td>PLAN-GARR</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>PRN13, PRN 02, 04, 07, 10, 17, 20, 23, 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DDobs.scr obs.dat</td>
<td>PLAN-GARR</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>PRN13, PRN 02, 04, 07, 10, 17, 20, 23, 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DDobs.scr obs.dat</td>
<td>PLAN-GARR</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>PRN13, PRN 02, 04, 07, 10, 17, 20, 23, 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DDobs.scr obs.dat</td>
<td>PLAN-GARR</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>PRN13, PRN 02, 04, 07, 10, 17, 20, 23, 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DDobs.scr obs.dat</td>
<td>PLAN-GARR</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>PRN13, PRN 02, 04, 07, 10, 17, 20, 23, 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DDobs.scr obs.dat</td>
<td>PLAN-GARR</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>PRN13, PRN 02, 04, 07, 10, 17, 20, 23, 32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Merge the files into a single file and sort by time:

cat DD_PLAN_GARR_13_??.dat | sort -n -k +6 > DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.dat
D.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier  
(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

D.3.1 Using DDL1 carrier measurements, estimate the coordinates of receiver GARR taking PLAN as a reference receiver and correcting troposphere.

Consider only the two epochs used in the previous exercise: $t_1=39000$ and $t_2=40500$.

The following procedure can be applied:

1. **Compute the FLOATED solution**, solving the equations system with octave. Assess the accuracy of the floated solution.

2. **Apply the LAMBDA method to FIX the ambiguities**. Compare the results with the solution obtained by rounding the floated solution directly and by rounding the solution after decorrelation.

3. **Repair the DDL1 carrier measurements with the DDN1 FIXED ambiguities** and plot results to analyze the data.

4. **Compute the FIXED solution**.
The script `MakeL1DifTrpMat.scr` builds the equations system

\[[\text{DDL1-DRho-Trp}] = [\text{Los}_k - \text{Los}_{13}] \ast [\text{dr}] + [\mathbf{A}] \ast [\lambda_1 \ast \text{DDN1}]\]

for the two epochs required $t_1 = 39000$ and $t_2 = 40500$, using the input file `DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.dat` generated before.

**Execute:**

```
MakeL1DifTrpMat.scr DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.dat 39000 40500
```

The **OUTPUT**

are the files `M1.dat` and `M2.dat` associated with each epoch.

Where:

the columns of files `M.dat` are the vector $\mathbf{y}$ (first column) and Matrix $\mathbf{G}$ (next columns)
1. Computing the FLOATED solution (solving the equations system).

The following procedure can be applied:

```octave
load M1.dat
load M2.dat
y1=M1(:,1);
G1=M1(:,2:12);
y2=M2(:,1);
G2=M2(:,2:12);
Py=(diag(ones(1,8))+ones(8))*2e-4;
W=inv(Py);
P=inv(G1'*W*G1+G2'*W*G2);
x=P*(G1'*W*y1+G2'*W*y2);
x(1:3)'
-0.3262  0.0268   0.09012

Taking into account that the "a priori" coordinates of GARR are:
GARR=[4796983.5170 160309.1774 4187340.3887]

Therefore the estimated absolute coordinates of GARR are:
GARR+ x(1:3)'
4796983.1908 160309.2042 4187340.4789
```

D.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier
(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

D.3.1. Estimate GARR coordinates with DDL1 (using tropospheric corrections)
D.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

2. Applying the LAMBDA method to FIX the ambiguities. The following procedure can be applied (justify the computations done). Compare the different results found.

```octave
 octave
c=299792458;
f0=10.23e+6;
f1=154*f0;
lambda1=c/f1;
a=x(4:11)/lambda1;
Q=P(4:11,4:11);
[Qz,Zt,Lz,Dz,az,iZ] = decorrel(Q,a);
[azfixed,sqnorm] = lsearch(az,Lz,Dz,2);
afixed=iZ*azfixed;
sqnorm(2)/sqnorm(1)
ans = 3.54169992923790
afixed(:,1)'
   -1372641    1731966    2313787    592316
   -878242    -401400    -475026    1855925

Rounding the floated solution directly
round(a)'
   -1372640    1731967    2313786    592317
   -878241    -401401    -475027    1855923

D.3.1. Estimate GARR coordinates with DDL1 (using tropospheric corrections)
```
D.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier  
(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)  

3. Repair the DDL1 carrier measurements with the DDN1 FIXED ambiguities and plot results to analyze the data.  

```
octave
amb=lambda1*afixed(:,1);
save ambL1.dat amb
```

Using the previous the file `ambL1.dat` and "DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.dat", generate a file with the following content:

```
DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.dat

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18
[PLAN GARR 13 PRN DoY sec DDP1 DDL1 DDP2 DDL2 DDRho DDTrop DDIon E11 E12 Az2 \(\lambda_1^*\) DDN1]
```

Note: This file is identical to file "DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.dat", but with the ambiguities added in the last field #18.

D.3.1. Estimate GARR coordinates with 
DDL1 (using tropospheric corrections)
D.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier
(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

a) Generate a file with the satellite PRN number and the ambiguities:

```
grep -v \# ambL1.dat > na1
cat DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.dat|gawk '{print $4}'|sort -nu|gawk '{print $1,NR}' >sat.lst
paste sat.lst na1 > sat.ambL1
```

b) Generate the "DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1" file:

```
cat DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.dat|
gawk 'BEGIN{for (i=1;i<1000;i++) {getline <"sat.ambL1";A[$1]=$3}}
{printf "%s %02i %02i %s %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f
%14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f
\n",
$1,$2,$3,$4,$5,$6,$7,$8,$9,$10,$11,$12,$13,$14,$15,$16,$17,A[$4]}' >
DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1
```
D.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier
(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

c) Make and discuss the following plots

```python
graph.py -f DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1 -x6 -y'($8-$18-$11)'
   -so --yn -0.6 --yx 0.6 -l "(DDL1-lambda1*DDN1)-DDRho" --xl "time (s)" --yl "m"

graph.py -f DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1 -x6 -y'($8-$18-$11-$12)'
   -so --yn -0.6 --yx 0.6 -l "(DDL1-lambda1*DDN1)-DDRho-DDTrp" --xl "time (s)" --yl "m"

graph.py -f DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1 -x6 -y'($8-$18-$12)'
   -so --yn -0.06 --yx 0.16 -l "(DDL1-lambda1*DDN1)-DDTrp" --xl "time (s)" --yl "m"

graph.py -f DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1 -x6 -y'($8-$18)'
   -so --yn -15000 --yx 15000 -l "(DDL1-lambda1*DDN1)" --xl "time (s)" --yl "m"
```

D.3.1. Estimate GARR coordinates with DDL1 (using tropospheric corrections)
### D.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

<table>
<thead>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PLAN GARR 13 PRN DoY sec DDP1 DDL1 DDP2 DDL2 DDRho DDTrop DDIon El1 Az1 El2 Az2 (\lambda_1 \times DDN1)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

graph.py -f DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1
-x6 -y'($8-$18-$11)'
-so --yn -0.6 --yx 0.6
-1 "(DDL1-\(\lambda_1 \times DDN1\))-DDRho"
--xl "time (s)" --yl "m"

**Questions:**

Explain what is the meaning of this plot.
D.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

Questions:
Explain what is the meaning of this plot.
D.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier
(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

Questions:
Explain what is the meaning of this plot.
D.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier
(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

D.3.1. Estimate GARR coordinates with DDL1 (using tropospheric corrections)

Questions:
Explain what is the meaning of this plot.
4. Computing the FIXED solution for the whole interval
(after FIXING ambiguities).

The following procedure can be applied

a) Build the equations system

\[
[DDL1-DDRho-DDTrp-\lambda_1*DDN1]=[Los_k - Los_{13}]*[dr]
\]

```bash
cat DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1 | gawk 'BEGIN{g2r=atan2(1,1)/45}
    {e1=$14*g2r;a1=$15*g2r;e2=$16*g2r;a2=$17*g2r;
    printf "%-14.4f %-8.4f %-8.4f %-8.4f \n",
    $8-$11-$12-$18, -cos(e2)*sin(a2)+cos(e1)*sin(a1),
    -cos(e2)*cos(a2)+cos(e1)*cos(a1), -sin(e2)+sin(e1)'} > M.dat
```

D.3.1. Estimate GARR coordinates with DDL1 (using tropospheric corrections)
Solve the equations system using octave (or MATLAB) and assess the estimation error:

```
octave
load M.dat
y=M(:,1);
G=M(:,2:4);
x=inv(G'*G)*G'*y
x
```

```
0.00224133050672853
0.00948643658103340
0.04065938792819074
```

Absolute coordinates of GARR.

Taking into account that the ”a priori” coordinates of IND2 are:
GARR=[4796983.5170 160309.1774 4187340.3887]

Therefore the estimated absolute coordinates of GARR are:
GARR+ x(1:3)'
ans= 4796983.5192 160309.1869 4187340.4294
D.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier  
(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

D.3.2. Using the DDL1 carrier with the ambiguities FIXED, compute the LS single 
epoch solution for the whole interval \(39000< t <41300\) with the program LS.f

Note: The program LS.f computes the Least Square solution for each 
measurement epoch of the input file (see the FORTRAN code "LS.f")

The following procedure can be applied
a) generate a file with the following content;

\[\text{[Time]}, \text{[DDL1-DDRho-Trp-lambda1*DDN1]}, \text{[Los_k - Los_13]}\]

*where:*

- **Time** = seconds of day
- **DDL1** – **DDRho** – **DDTrp** – **lambda1*DDN1** = Prefit residuals (i.e., "y" values in program LS.f)
- **Los_k** – **Los_13** = The three components of the geometry matrix (i.e., matrix "a" in program LS.f)
D.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier
(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

The following sentence can be used

cat DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1 | gawk 'BEGIN{g2r=atan2(1,1)/45}
{e1=$14*g2r;a1=$15*g2r;e2=$16*g2r;a2=$17*g2r;;printf "%s %14.4f
%8.4f %8.4f %8.4f 
",$6,$8-$11-$12-$18,-cos(e2)*sin(a2)+cos(e1)*sin(a1),-
-cos(e2)*cos(a2)+cos(e1)*cos(a1),-sin(e2)+sin(e1)}' > L1model.dat

b) Compute the Least Squares solution

cat L1model.dat | LS > L1fix.pos
D.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

Plot the baseline estimation error

```
graph.py -f L1fix.pos -x1 -y2 -s.- -l "North error"
  -f L1fix.pos -x1 -y3 -s.- -l "East error"
  -f L1fix.pos -x1 -y4 -s.- -l "UP error"
  --yn -.1 --yx .1 --xl "time (s)" --yl "error (m)" -t "PLAN-GARR: 15.2 km: L1 ambiguities fixed: No wet tropo estim."
```
D.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier
(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

**Question:**
Discuss on the remaining error sources which could explain the error found in the North, East and Vertical components.

D.3.2. Estimate GARR coordinates with DDL1 (using tropospheric corrections)
D.4. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L2 carrier 
(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

Repeat the previous exercise, but positioning with the L2 carrier
D.4. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L2 carrier
(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

D.4.1 Using DDL2 carrier measurements, estimate the coordinates of receiver GARR taking PLAN as a reference receiver and correcting troposphere.

Consider only the two epochs used in the previous exercise: $t_1=39000$ and $t_2=40500$.

The following procedure can be applied:

1. **Compute the FLOATED solution**, solving the equations system with octave. Assess the accuracy of the floated solution.
2. **Apply the LAMBDA method to FIX the ambiguities**. Compare the results with the solution obtained by rounding the floated solution directly and by rounding the solution after decorrelation.
3. **Repair the DDL2 carrier measurements with the DDN2 FIXED ambiguities** and plot results to analyze the data.
4. **Compute the FIXED solution**.
The script `MakeL2DifTrpMat.scr` builds the equations system

\[
[\text{DDL2-DDRho-Trp}]= [\text{Los}_k- \text{Los}_{13}]^* \text{[dr]} + [\text{A}]*[\lambda_2*\text{DDN2}]
\]

for the two epochs required \( t_1=39000 \) and \( t_2=40500 \), using the input file `DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.dat` generated before.

**Execute:**

`MakeL2DifTrpMat.scr DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.dat 39000 40500`

The **OUTPUT** are the files `M1.dat` and `M2.dat` associated with each epoch.

Where:
- the columns of files `M.dat` are the vector \( y \) (first column) and Matrix \( G \) (next columns)
1. Computing the FLOATED solution (solving the equations system).

The following procedure can be applied:

```octave
load M1.dat
load M2.dat
y1=M1(:,1);
G1=M1(:,2:12);
y2=M2(:,1);
G2=M2(:,2:12);
Py=(diag(ones(1,8))+ones(8))\*2e-4;
W=inv(Py);
P=inv(G1'*W*G1+G2'*W*G2);
x=P*(G1'*W*y1+G2'*W*y2);
x(1:3)'
-0.2949 0.0163 0.0567
```

Taking into account that the "a priori" coordinates of GARR are:

```
GARR=[4796983.5170 160309.1774 4187340.3887]
```

Therefore the estimated absolute coordinates of GARR are:

```
GARR+ x(1:3)'
4796983.2221 160309.1937 4187340.4454
```
D.4. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L2 carrier
(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

2. Applying the LAMBDA method to FIX the ambiguities.
The following procedure can be applied (justify the computations done)
Compare the different results found.

```octave
C=299792458;
f0=10.23e+6;
f2=120*f0;
lambda2=C/f2
a=x(4:10)/lambda2;
Q=P(4:10,4:10);
afix=iZ*round(az)
-1075655   1343160    938718    468181
-675593   -313616   -356299   1439836
```

Decorrelation and integer LS search solution

```octave
[Qz,Zt,Lz,Dz,az,iZ] = decorrel (Q,a);
[azfixed,sqnorm] = lsearch (az,Lz,Dz,2);
afixed=iZ*azfixed;
sqnorm(2)/sqnorm(1)
an = 15.3627929427384
afixed(:,1)'
-1075655   1343160    938718    468181
-675593   -313616   -356299   1439836
```

Rounding the floated solution directly

```octave
round(a)'
-1075654   1343161    938718    468182
-675592   -313617   -356299   1439835
```

Rounding the decorrelated floated solution

```octave
afixed=iZ*round(az)
-1075655   1343160    938718    468181
-675593   -313616   -356299   1439836
```

D.4.1. Estimate GARR coordinates with DDL2 (using tropospheric corrections)
D.4. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L2 carrier
(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

3. Repair the DDL2 carrier measurements with the DDN2 FIXED ambiguities and plot results to analyze the data.

```
octave
amb=lambda2*afixed(:,1);
save ambL2.dat amb
```

Using the previous file `ambL2.dat` and "DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1",
generate the a file with the following content:

```
PLAN | GARR | 13 | PRN | DoY | sec | DDP1 | DDL1 | DDP2 | DDL2 | DDRho | DDTrop | DDIon | El1 | Az1 | El2 | Az2 | \(\lambda_1\)*DDN1 | \(\lambda_2\)*DDN2
<--- GARR ---->
```

Note: This file is identical to file "DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1", but with the ambiguities added in the last field #19.

D.4.1. Estimate GARR coordinates with DDL2 (using tropospheric corrections)
D.4. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L2 carrier
(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

a) Generate a file with the satellite PRN number and the ambiguities:

```
grep -v \# ambL2.dat > na2
cat DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.dat|gawk '{print $4}'|sort -nu|gawk '{print $1,NR}' >sat.lst
paste sat.lst na2 > sat.ambL2
```

b) Generate the "DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1L2" file:

```
cat DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1|
gawk 'BEGIN{for (i=1;i<1000;i++) {getline <"sat.ambL2";A[$1]=$3}}
{printf "%s %02i %02i %s %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f
%14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f \n", $1,$2,$3,$4,$5,$6,$7,$8,$9,$10,$11,$12,$13,$14,$15,$16,$17,$18,A[$4]}'} > DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1L2
```
D.4. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L2 carrier
(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

c) Make and discuss the following plots

```bash
graph.py -f DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1L2 -x6 -y'($10-$19-$11)' -so --yn -0.6 --yx 0.6 -l "(DDL2-\lambda_2*DDN2)-DDRho" --xl "time (s)" --yl "m"
```

```bash
graph.py -f DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1L2 -x6 -y'($10-$19-$11-$12)'
-so --yn -0.6 --yx 0.6 -l "(DDL2-\lambda_2*DDN2)-DDRho-DDTrp" --xl "time (s)" --yl "m"
```

```bash
graph.py -f DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1L2 -x6 -y'($10-$19-$12)'
-so --yn -0.06 --yx 0.16 -l "(DDL2-\lambda_2*DDN2)-DDTrp" --xl "time (s)" --yl "m"
```

```bash
graph.py -f DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1L2 -x6 -y'($10-$19)'
-so --yn -15000 --yx 15000 -l "(DDL2-\lambda_2*DDN2)" --xl "time (s)" --yl "m"
```

D.4.1. Estimate GARR coordinates with DDL1 (using tropospheric corrections)
D.4. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L2 carrier (using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

D.4.1. Estimate GARR coordinates with DDL2 (using tropospheric corrections)
D.4. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L2 carrier (using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

---

**DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1L2**

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| PLAN | GARR | 13 | PRN | DoY | sec | DDP1 | DDL1 | DDP2 | DDL2 | DDRho | DDTrop | DDIon | El1 | Az1 | El2 | Az2 | λ₁*DDN1 | λ₂*DDN2 |

<---- GARR ---->

---

Questions:
Explain what is the meaning of this plot.

---

**graph.py**

```
graph.py -f DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1L2
-x6 -y'($10-$19-$11-$12)'
-so --yn -0.6 --yx 0.6
-l "((DDL2-λ₂*DDN2)-DDrho-DDTrp"
--xl "time (s)" --yl "m"
```

---

D.4.1. Estimate GARR coordinates with DDL2 (using tropospheric corrections)
D.4. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L2 carrier (using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

Questions:
Explain what is the meaning of this plot.
D.4. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier
(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

Questions:
Explain what is the meaning of this plot.
D.4. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L2 carrier (using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

4. Computing the FIXED solution (after FIXING ambiguities).

The following procedure can be applied

a) Build the equations system

\[
[D\_L2 - D\_Rho - D\_Trp - \lambda_2 * D\_N2] = [Los_k - Los_06] * [dr]
\]

cat DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1L2 | gawk 'BEGIN{g2r=atan2(1,1)/45}
{e1=$14*g2r; a1=$15*g2r; e2=$16*g2r; a2=$17*g2r;
printf "%14.4f %8.4f %8.4f %8.4f \n",
$10-$11-$12-$19, -cos(e2)*sin(a2)+cos(e1)*sin(a1),
-cos(e2)*cos(a2)+cos(e1)*cos(a1), -sin(e2)+sin(e1)}' > M.dat

D.4.1. Estimate GARR coordinates with DDL2 (using tropospheric corrections)
Solve the equations system using octave (or MATLAB) and assess the estimation error:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{octave} & \\
\text{load M.dat} & \\
y = & M(:,1); \\
G = & M(:,2:4); \\
x = & \text{inv}(G'*G)*G'*y \\
x & = \\
0.00312473328403573 & \\
0.01680339170230549 & \\
0.06303852755939099 & \\
\end{align*}
\]

**Absolute coordinates of GARR.**

Taking into account that the "a priori" coordinates of IND2 are:

\[
\text{GARR} = \begin{bmatrix} 4796983.5170 & 160309.1774 & 4187340.3887 \end{bmatrix}
\]

Therefore the estimated absolute coordinates of GARR are:

\[
\text{GARR} + x(1:3)'
\]

\[
\text{ans} = \begin{bmatrix} 4796983.5201 & 160309.1942 & 4187340.4517 \end{bmatrix}
\]

**Question:** Is the accuracy similar to that in the previous case, when estimating the baseline vector?
D.4. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L2 carrier
(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

D.4.2. Using the DDL2 carrier with the ambiguities FIXED, compute the LS single epoch solution for the whole interval 39000< t <41300 with the program LS.f

Note: The program LS.f computes the Least Square solution for each measurement epoch of the input file (see the FORTRAN code "LS.f")

The following procedure can be applied
a) generate a file with the following content;

[Time], [DDL2-DDRho-Trp-lambda2*DDN2], [Los_k - Los_13]

where:
Time = seconds of day
DDL2 – DDRho –DDTrp – lambda2*DDN2 = Prefit residuals (i.e., "y" values in program LS.f)
Los_k – Los_13 = The three components of the geometry matrix (i.e., matrix "a" in program LS.f)
The following sentence can be used

```
cat DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1 | gawk 'BEGIN{g2r=atan2(1,1)/45}
{e1=$14*g2r;a1=$15*g2r;e2=$16*g2r;a2=$17*g2r;;printf "%s %14.4f 
%8.4f %8.4f %8.4f 
",
$6,$10-$11-$12-$18,-cos(e2)*sin(a2)+cos(e1)*sin(a1), -cos(e2)*cos(a2)+cos(e1)*cos(a1),-sin(e2)+sin(e1)}' > L2model.dat
```

b) Compute the Least Squares solution

```
cat L2model.dat |LS > L2fix.pos
```
D.4. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L2 carrier
(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

Plot the baseline estimation error

```
graph.py -f L2fix.pos -x1 -y2 -s.- -l "North error"
 -f L2fix.pos -x1 -y3 -s.- -l "East error"
 -f L2fix.pos -x1 -y4 -s.- -l "UP error"
 --yn -.05 --yx .15 --xl "time (s)" --yl "error (m)" -t "PLAN-GARR: 15.2 km: L2 ambiguities fixed: No wet tropo estim."
```
D.4. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L2 carrier (using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

Differential Positioning error after fixing ambiguities

Question: Discuss the possible sources of the bias found in the vertical component.
Plot the unambiguous DDSTEC as a function of time and elevation, using Klobuchar model (it corresponds to the field #13 of file `DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1L2`).

**Execute:**

```bash
graph.py -f DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1L2 -x6 -y13
 -so -l "DDIon (Klobuchar Iono Model)" --xl "time (s)"
 --yl "(m L1 delay)" --yn -.1 --yx .1 -t "PLAN-GARR: 15.2 km: DDSTEC"
```

```bash
graph.py -f DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1L2 -x16 -y13
 -so -l "DDIon (Klobuchar Iono Model)" --xl "elevation (deg.)"
 --yl "(m L1 delay)" --yn -.1 --yx .1 -t "PLAN-GARR: 15.2 km: DDSTEC"
```
D.5.1 PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier (with ambiguity fixed and correcting from tropo. and Klobuchar iono.)

Modelled DDIon (Klobuchar) as a function of time

Question: Discuss this plot
D.5.1 PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier (with ambiguity fixed and correcting from tropo. and Klobuchar iono.)

Modelled DDiono (Klobuchar) as a function of elevation

Question: Why a larger dispersion is found at a low elevation?
D.5.1 PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier
(with ambiguity fixed and correcting from tropo. and Klobuchar iono.)

Plot the prefit-residuals:

Prefit= DDL1-DDRho-Lambda1*DDN1-DDTropo+DDIon:

1.- As a function of time

```graph.py -f DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1L2
-x6 -y'$8-$11-$18-$12+$13'
-so -l "Prefit DDL1" --xl "time (s)"
--yl "metres" --yn -.1 --yx .1
-t "PLAN-GARR: 15.2 km: DDL1-DDRho-DDTropo+DDIon-Lambda1*DDN1"
```
D.5.1 PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier (with ambiguity fixed and correcting from tropo. and Klobuchar iono.)

DDL1 Pre-fit residuals as a function of time.

**Question:**
Discuss the noise seen in the plot.

![Graph showing DDL1 Pre-fit residuals as a function of time.](image)
The following procedure can be applied

a) generate a file with the following content;

\[ \text{[Time]}, \ [\text{DDL1-DRrho-DDTrp+DDIon-}\lambda_1*\text{DDN1}], \ [\text{Los}_k-\text{Los}_{13}] \]

where:

- **Time** = seconds of day
- **DDL1 - DDRho - DDTrp + DDIon - \lambda_1*DDN1** = Prefit residuals (i.e., "y" values in program LS.f)
- **Los_k - Los_13** = The three components of the geometry matrix, i.e., matrix "a" in LS.f program.
The following sentence can be used

```
cat DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1L2 | gawk 'BEGIN{g2r=atan2(1,1)/45}
{e1=$14*g2r;a1=$15*g2r;e2=$16*g2r;a2=$17*g2r;STEC1=$13;printf "%s %14.4f %8.4f %8.4f %8.4f
",
$6,$8-$11-$18-$12+STEC1,
-cos(e2)*sin(a2)+cos(e1)*sin(a1),-cos(e2)*cos(a2)+cos(e1)*cos(a1),
-sin(e2)+sin(e1)}' > L1model_Klob.dat
```

b) Compute the Least Squares solution

```
cat L1model_Klob.dat | LS > L1fixKlob.pos
```
D.5.1 PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier (with ambiguity fixed and correcting from tropo. and Klobuchar iono.)

Plot the positioning error

```
graph.py -f L1fixKlob.pos -x1 -y2 -s.- -l "North error"
    -f L1fixKlob.pos -x1 -y3 -s.- -l "East error"
    -f L1fixKlob.pos -x1 -y4 -s.- -l "UP error"
    --yn -.1 --yx .1 --xl "time (s)" --yl "error (m)" -t "PLAN-GARR: 15.2 km: L1 ambiguities fixed + Tropo + Klobuchar"
```
D.5.1 PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier (with ambiguity fixed and correcting from tropo. and **Klobuchar iono.**)

**Question:** Discuss the results.

D.5.1. Estimate GARR coordinates with DDL1 (using tropo & Iono Klobuchar)
D.6. Unambiguous DDSTEC determination

Using DDL1, DDL2 and the fixed ambiguities DDN1 and DDN2 obtained before, compute and plot the unambiguous DDSTEC as a function of time and elevation. Execute:

```
graph.py -f DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1L2 -x6 -y'($8-$18-$10+$19)*1.546'
-so -l "DDL1-Amb1-(DDL2-Amb2)" --xl "time (s)"
--yl "(m L1 delay)" --yn -.1 --yx .1 -t "PLAN-GARR: 15.2 km: DDSTEC"
```

```
graph.py -f DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1L2 -x16 -y'($8-$18-$10+$19)*1.546'
-so -l "DDL1-Amb1-(DDL2-Amb2)" --xl "elevation (deg.)"
--yl "(m L1 delay)" --yn -.1 --yx .1 -t "PLAN-GARR: 15.2 km: DDSTEC"
```
D.6. Unambiguous DDSTEC determination

Unambiguous DDSTEC as a function of time

Question: Discuss the noise seen in the plot.

PLAN-GARR: 15.2 km: Actual Double Difference Slant TEC (DDSTEC)
D.6. Unambiguous DDSTEC determination

Unambiguous DDSTEC as a function of elevation

**Question:** Why do we have an elevation-dependent pattern?
### D.6. Unambiguous DDSTEC determination

**Plot the prefit-residuals:**

Prefit = DDL1-DRho-Lambda1*DDN1-DDTropo+alpha1*STEC:

1. As a function of time

```python
graph.py -f DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1L2
     -x6 -y'$8-$11-$18-$12+1.546*($8-$18-$10+$19)'
     -so -l "Prefit DDL1" --xl "time (s)"
     --yl "metres" --yn -.15 --yx .15
     -t "PLAN-GARR: 15.2 km: DDL1-DRho-Lambda1*DDN1-DDTropo+alpha1*STEC"
```

\[
\tilde{\alpha}_1 = \frac{f_2^2}{f_1^2 - f_2^2} = \frac{1}{\gamma - 1} = 1.546
\]

\[
\gamma = \left(\frac{77}{60}\right)^2
\]
DDL1 Pre-fit residuals as a function of time.

**Question:**
Discuss the noise seen in the plot.
D.6. Unambiguous DDSTEC determination

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLAN GARR 13</th>
<th>PRN</th>
<th>DoY</th>
<th>sec</th>
<th>DDP1</th>
<th>DDL1</th>
<th>DDP2</th>
<th>DDL2</th>
<th>DDRho</th>
<th>DDTrop</th>
<th>DDIon</th>
<th>El1</th>
<th>Az1</th>
<th>El2</th>
<th>Az2</th>
<th>$\lambda_1$*DDN1</th>
<th>$\lambda_2$*DDN2</th>
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<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Plot the prefit-residuals:

Prefit= DDL1-ISRho-\(\lambda_1\)DDN1-\(\lambda_2\)DDTropo+alpha1*STEC:

2.- As a function of elevation

```
graph.py -f DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1L2
-x16 -y'${8-11-18-12+1.546*($8-18-10+19)'}
-so -l "Prefit DDL1" --xl "elevation (deg.)"
--yl "metres" --yn -.15 --yx .15
-t "PLAN-GARR: 15.2 km: DL1-ISRho-\(\lambda_1\)DDN1-\(\lambda_2\)DDTropo+alpha1*STEC"
```
DDL1 Pre-fit residuals as a function of elevation.

**Question:** Why do we have an elevation-dependent pattern?
D.6.1 PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier
(with ambiguity fixed and correcting from tropo. and actual Iono.)

D.6.1. Using the DDL1 carrier with the ambiguities FIXED, and correcting from both troposphere and ionosphere (DDSTEC), compute the LS single epoch solution for the whole interval 39000< t <41300 with the program LS.f

The following procedure can be applied
a) generate a file with the following content;

\[
\text{[Time], [DDL1-\text{DDRho}-\text{DDTrp}+\alpha_1^*\text{DDSTEC}-\lambda_1^*\text{DDN1}], [Los_k - Los_{13}]}\]

where:
Time = seconds of day
DDL1 – DDRho – DDTrp + \alpha_1^*\text{DDSTEC}– \lambda_1^*\text{DDN1} = Prefit residulas (i.e., "y" values in program LS.f)
Los_k – Los_{13} = The three components of the geometry matrix (i.e., matrix "a" in program LS.f)
The following sentence can be used:

```bash
cat DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1L2 | gawk 'BEGIN{g2r=atan2(1,1)/45}
{e1=$14*g2r;a1=$15*g2r;e2=$16*2;2a=$17*g2r;STEC1=1.546*($8-$18-$10+$19);printf
"%s %14.4f %8.4f %8.4f %8.4f \n",$6,$8-$11-$18-$12+STEC1,
-cos(e2)*sin(a2)+cos(e1)*sin(a1),-cos(e2)*cos(a2)+cos(e1)*cos(a1),
-sin(e2)+sin(e1)}' > L1model_stec.dat
```

b) Compute the Least Squares solution

```bash
cat L1model_stec.dat | LS > L1fixStec.pos
```
D.6. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier (with ambiguity fixed and correcting from tropo. and DDSTEC)

Plot the positioning error

```
graph.py -f L1fixStec.pos -x1 -y2 -s.- -l "North error"
-f L1fixStec.pos -x1 -y3 -s.- -l "East error"
-f L1fixStec.pos -x1 -y4 -s.- -l "UP error"
--yn -.1 --yx .1 --xl "time (s)" --yl "error (m)" -t "PLAN-GARR: 15.2 km: L1 ambiguities fixed + Tropo + DDSTEC"
```

D.6.1. Estimate GARR coordinates with DDL1 (using tropo & DDSTEC corrections)
D.6. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier 
(with ambiguity fixed and correcting from tropo. and DDSTEC)

Differential Positioning error with L1, ambiguities fixed with Tropo and DDSTEC removed.

**Question:**
Is any bias expected due to the L1-LC APCs, when removing the ionosphere using the unambiguous DDSTEC?

D.6.1. Estimate GARR coordinates with DDL1 (using tropo & DDSTEC corrections)
D.7. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with LC carrier
(with ambiguities fixed and correcting troposphere)

Repeat the previous exercise, but using the ionosphere free combination of
 carriers DDLC, with the ambiguities fixed.

The following procedure can be applied:

a) generate a file with the following content;

\[
[\text{Time}], [\text{DD(LC-Amb)}-\text{DDRho}-\text{DDTrp}], [\text{Los}_k - \text{Los}_{13}]
\]

\textit{where:}

\textbf{Time} = seconds of day

\textbf{DD(LC-Amb)} – \textbf{DDRho} – \textbf{DDTrp} = Prefit residulas

\hspace{1.5cm} \text{(i.e., "y" values in program LS.f)}

\textbf{Los}_k – \textbf{Los}_{13} = \text{The three components of the geometry matrix (i.e., matrix "a" in program LS.f)}
D.7. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with LC carrier 
(with ambiguities fixed and correcting troposphere)

\[ \text{[Time], [DD(LC-Amb)-DDRho-DDTrp], [Los}_k - \text{Los}_13] \]

```bash

```
cat DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1L2 | gawk 'BEGIN{g2r=atan2(1,1)/45}
{e1=$14*g2r;a1=$15*g2r;e2=$16*g2r;a2=$17*g2r;g=(77/60)**2;
L1=$8-$18;L2=$10-$19;LC=(g*L1-L2)/(g-1);
printf "%s %14.4f %8.4f %8.4f %8.4f \n", $6,LC-$11-$12,
-cos(e2)*sin(a2)+cos(e1)*sin(a1),-cos(e2)*cos(a2)+cos(e1)*cos(a1),
-sin(e2)+sin(e1)}' > LCmodel.dat
```

b) Compute the Least Squares solution

```bash

cat LCmodel.dat | LS > LCfix.pos
```
D.7. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with LC carrier
(with ambiguities fixed and correcting troposphere)

Plot the positioning error

```
graph.py -f L1fixStec.pos -x1 -y2 -s.- -l "North error"
    -f L1fixStec.pos -x1 -y3 -s.- -l "East error"
    -f L1fixStec.pos -x1 -y4 -s.- -l "UP error"
--yn -.1 --yx .1 --xl "time (s)" --yl "error (m)" -t "PLAN-GARR: 15.2 km: LC ambiguities FIXED + Tropo"
```
D.7. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with LC carrier (with ambiguities fixed and correcting troposphere)

Differential Positioning error with DDLC, ambiguities fixed.

Question:
Compare this iono-free solution with that obtained with DDL1, removing the troposphere and ionosphere using the unambiguous DDSTEC. Are the results the same? Why?

D.7. Estimate GARR coordinates with DDLC FIXED (using tropo)
Thanks for your attention
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