

# On multipath characterization through software receivers and ray-tracing

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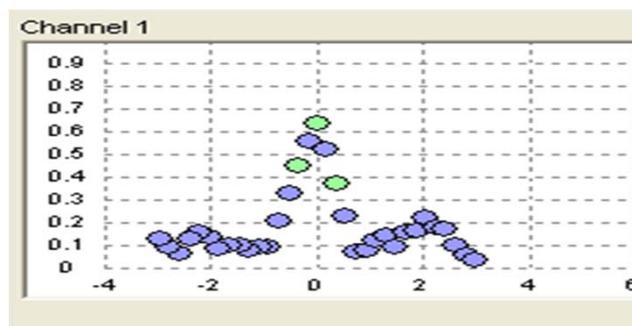
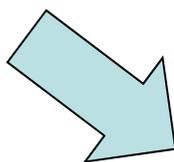
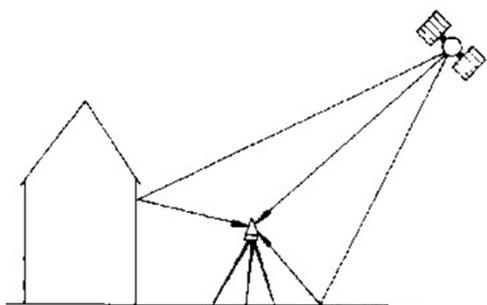
<sup>2</sup>Institut für Nachrichtentechnik (IfN), TU Braunschweig

Geodätische Woche Nürnberg 27.-29.09.2011

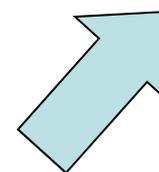
# Motivation

- Multipath rays distort the correlation function during tracking
- Correlation output is fed into the code and carrier tracking loops
- Correlation output is used for  $C/N_0$  calculation

Impact on  $C/N_0$  observables is investigated and compared with the results from a ray-tracing approach



Carrier phase error  
Code phase error  
 $C/N_0$  amplitude variations



# Factors having an impact on $C/N_0$

## $C/N_0$ and Multipath

- Prompt correlator is used for the estimation of the  $C/N_0$
- Multipath rays distort the correlation output (composite signal)
- Multipath rays affect the  $C/N_0$  values and create amplitude variations

**Ray-tracing can describe the characteristics of reflected rays**

## Other factors influencing $C/N_0$

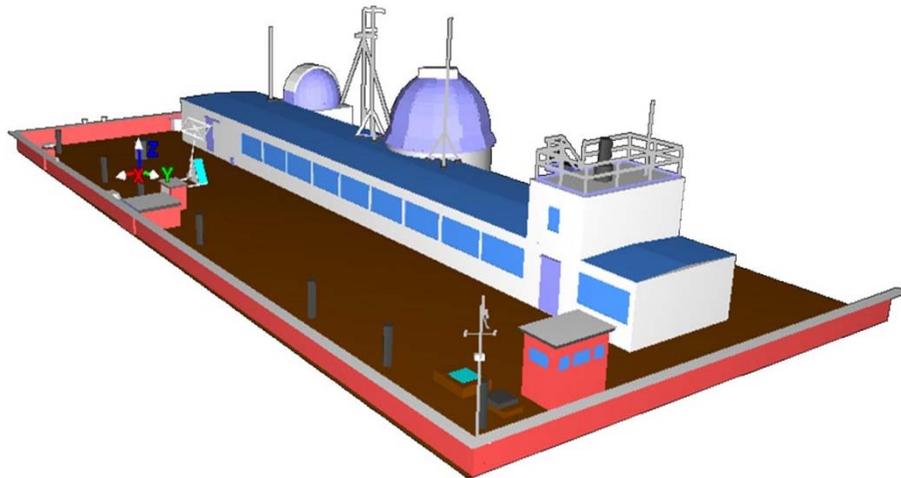
- Antenna characteristics
- Coherent integration time
- Loop filter bandwidth
- $C/N_0$  estimation method

**With software receivers the above factors can be investigated**

# Scenario

The more accurate the description of the physical environment of the receiver, the more accurate the channel estimation

## Scenario:



GIH building rooftop (source: GIH)

- Measured by a terrestrial laser scanner (Z+F Imager 5006)
- Scenario formed by 783 rectangles, 35 box shapes and 99 cylinders
- Coordinates of all planes are known with mm accuracy
- Material properties of all planes are known



Weather information

# Experiment

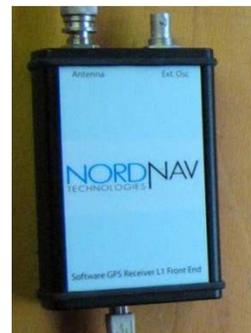
Date	Data	Antenna
03.03.2011	Raw observations + IF	Leica AX1202GG
04.03.2011	Raw observations + IF	Leica AX1202GG
07.03.2011	Raw observations + IF	Leica AX1202GG
08.03.2011	Raw observations + IF	Leica AR25
09.03.2011	Raw observations + IF	Leica AR25
10.03.2011	Raw observations + IF	Leica AR25



Javad G3T Delta



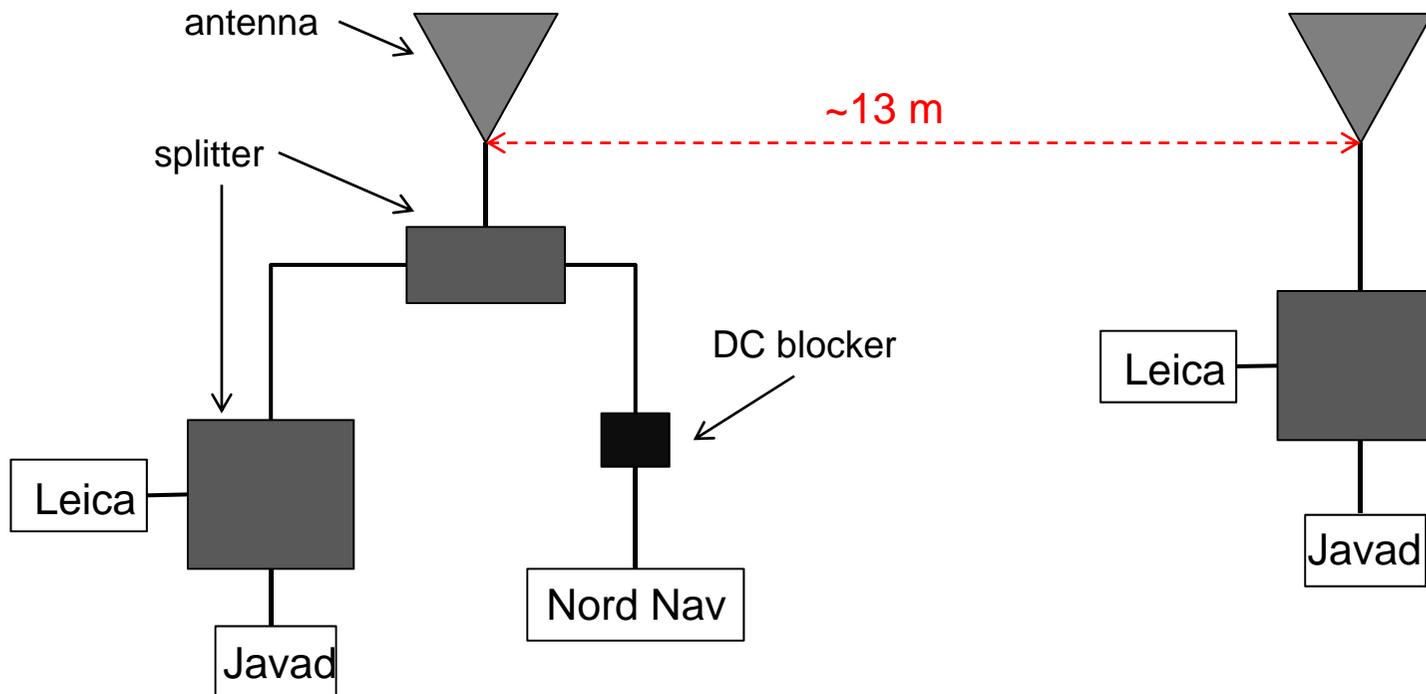
Leica GRX1200 +GNSS



Nord Nav R30



# Experiment setup



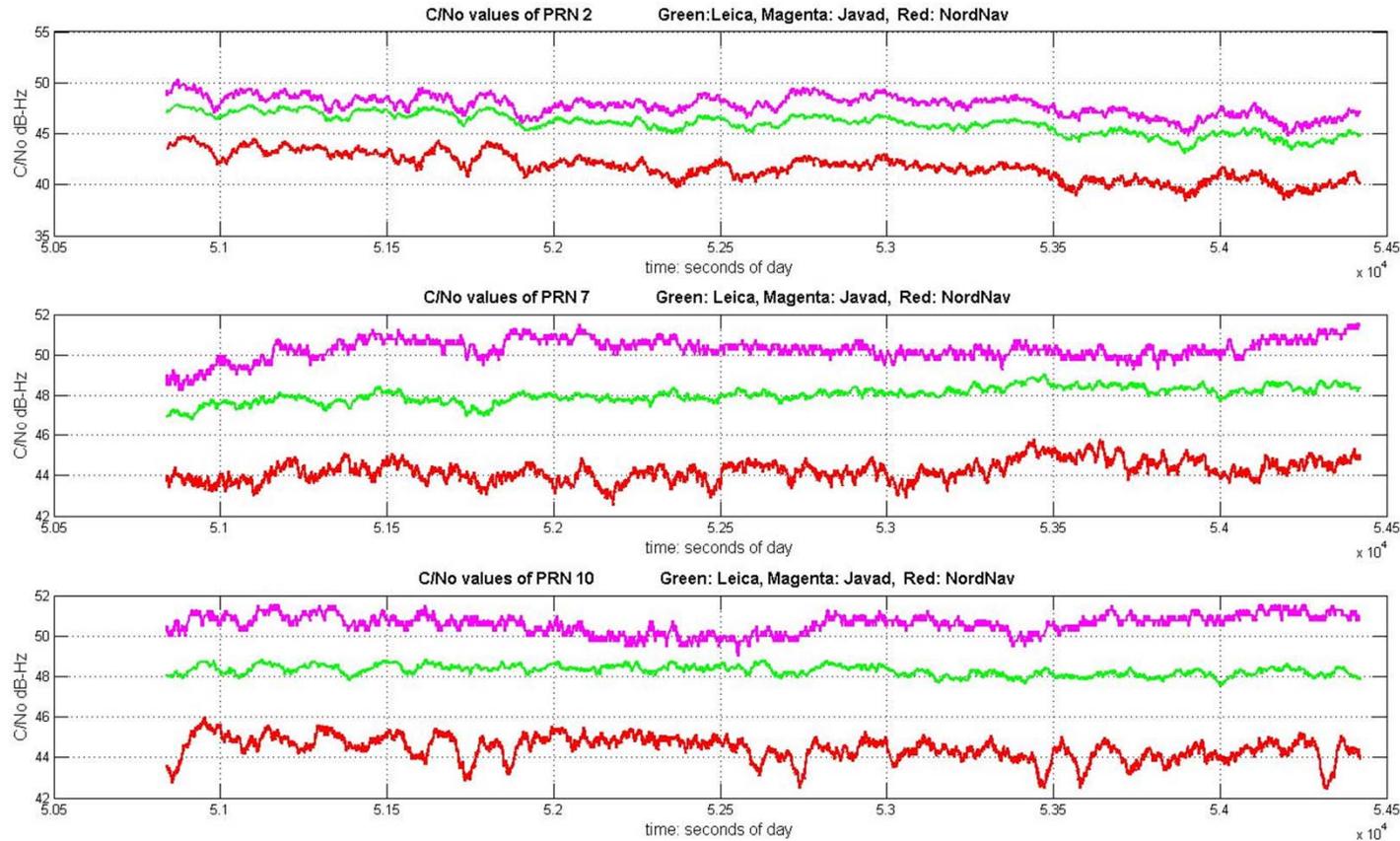
## RINEX data processing:

- Matlab based modules developed at Institut für Erdmessung

## IF data processing:

- Nord Nav firmware
- Matlab based software receiver modules for  $C/N_0$  estimation developed at Institut für Erdmessung

# C/N<sub>0</sub> output of the receivers



Javad G3T Delta



Leica GRX1200 +GNSS

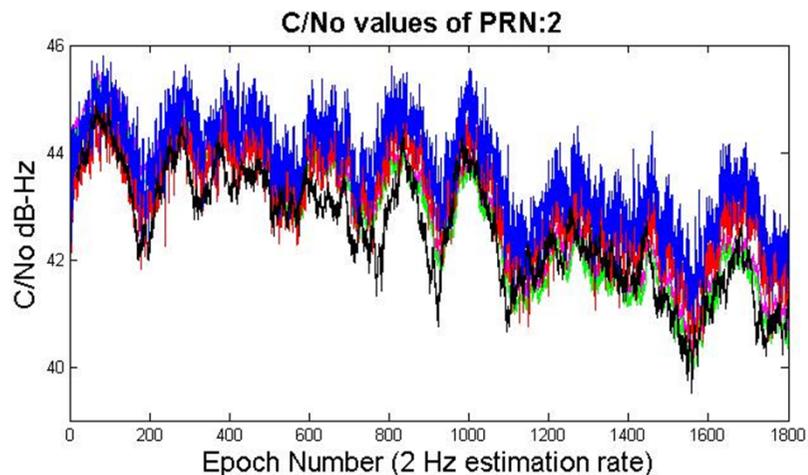


Nord Nav R30

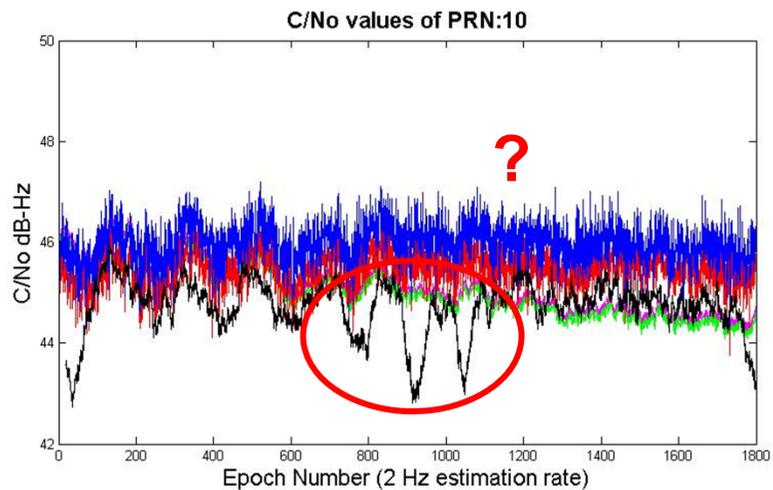
Data captured on 07.03.2011 at 14:06:00  
Duration 1 hour

Mean elevation: PRN2 35° PRN7 63° PRN10 75°

# C/N<sub>0</sub> estimators vs Nord Nav C/No values



Elevation angle between 40° and 35°



Elevation angle between 70° and 75°



Nord Nav R30

VS

Power Ratio  
estimator

VS

Variance  
Summing  
estimator

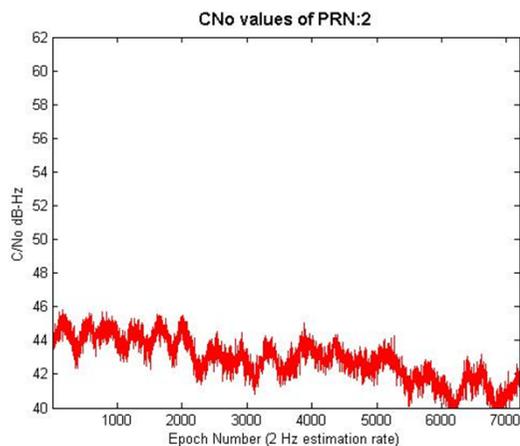
VS

Squaring  
estimator

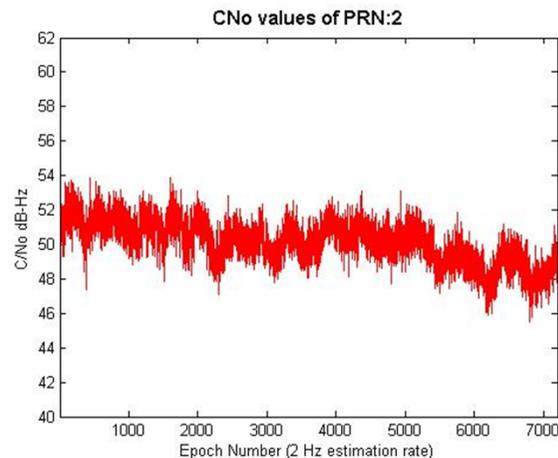
VS

Differential  
estimator

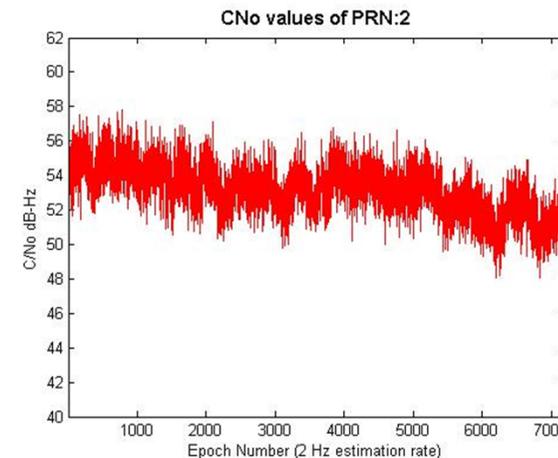
# Different integration times and averaging periods



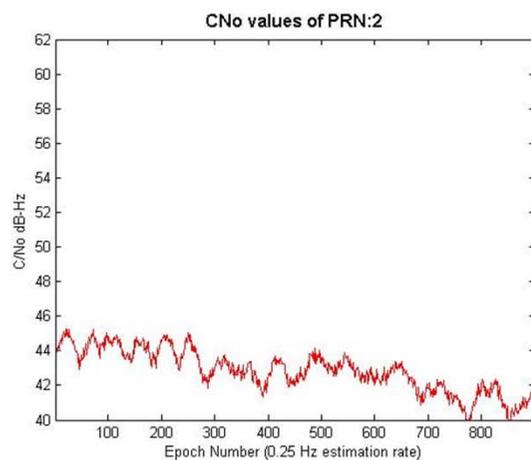
$T=1\text{msec}$ , rate=0,5 sec



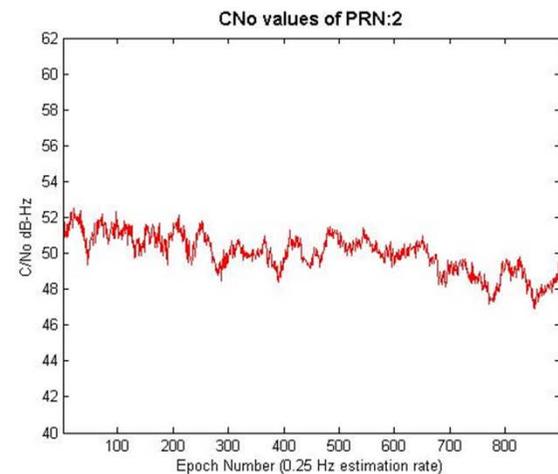
$T=5\text{msec}$ , rate=0,5 sec



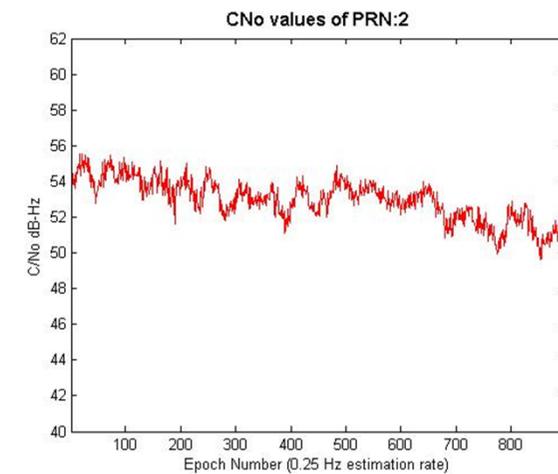
$T=10\text{msec}$ , rate=0,5 sec



$T=1\text{msec}$ , rate=4 sec



$T=5\text{msec}$ , rate=4 sec

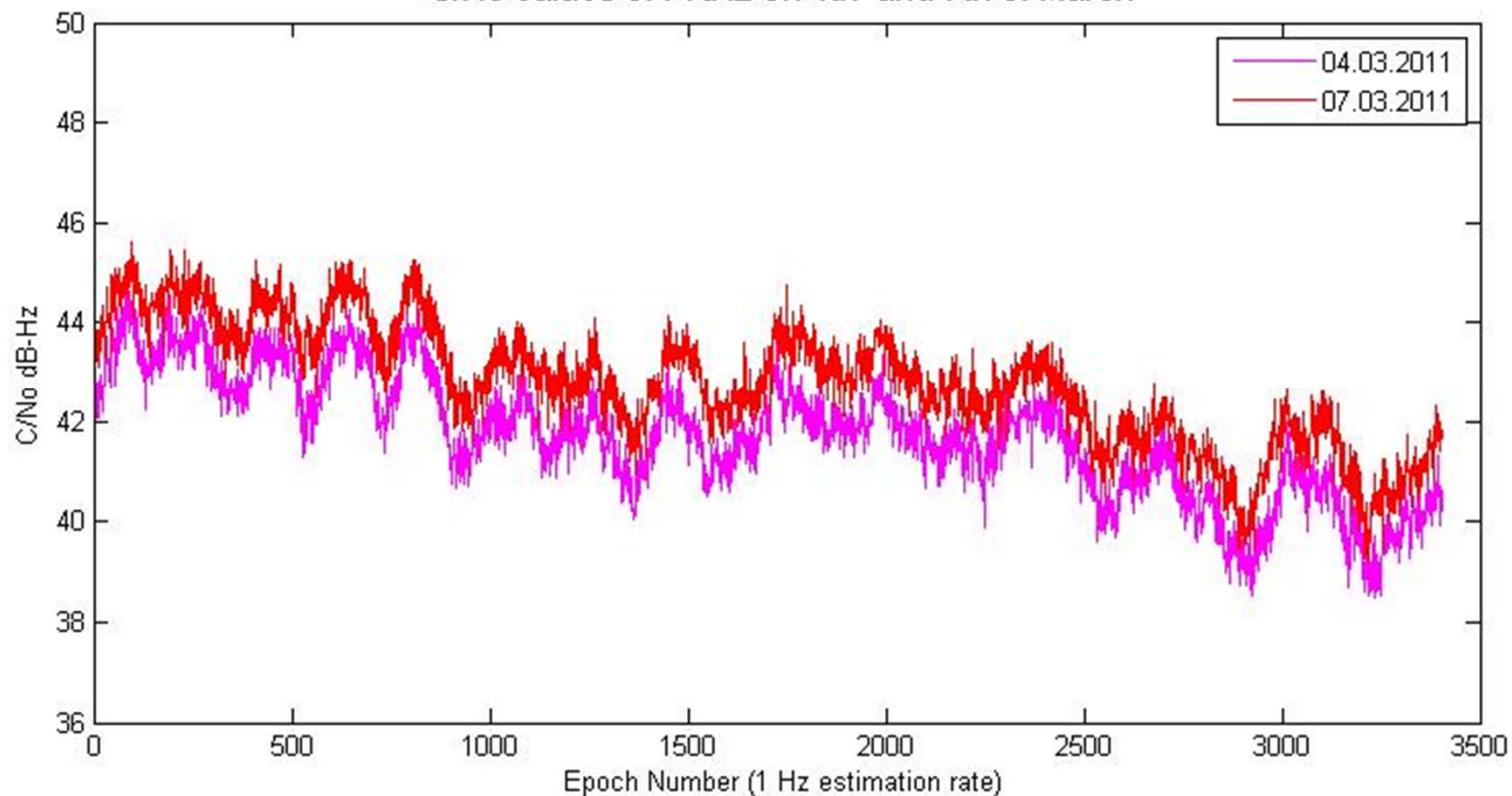


$T=10\text{msec}$ , rate=4sec

## Variance Summing estimator (1 hour IF data set)

# Sidereal repeatability

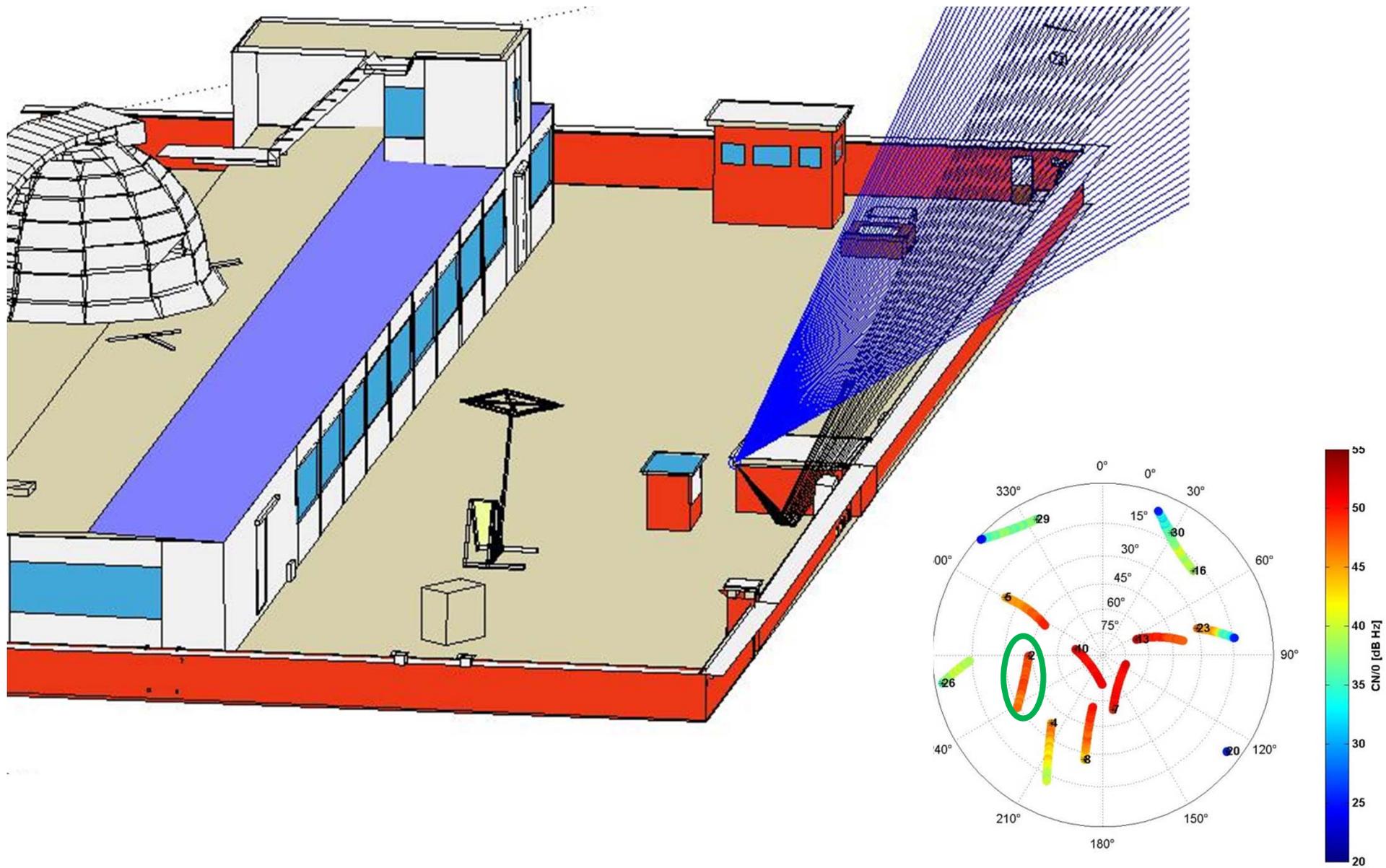
C/No values of PRN2 on 4th and 7th of March



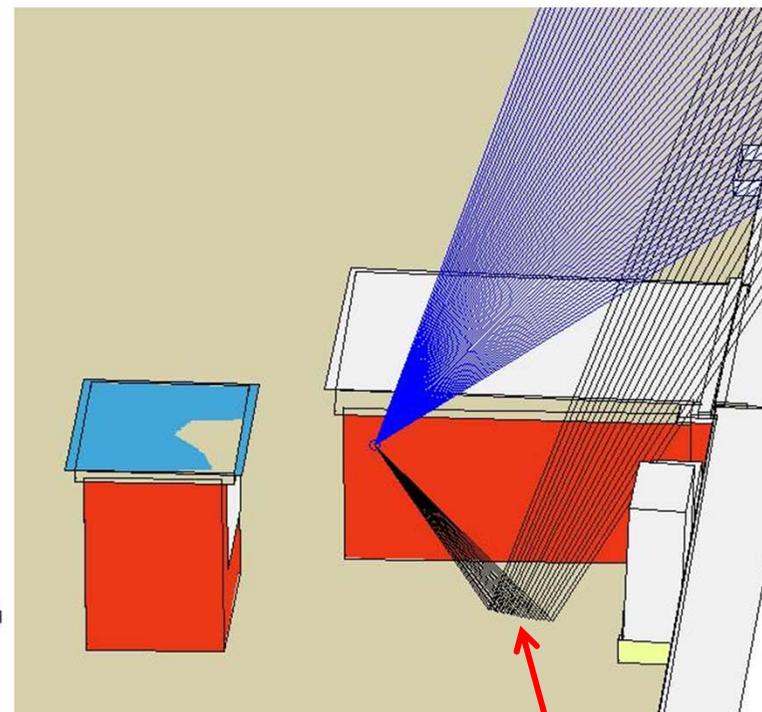
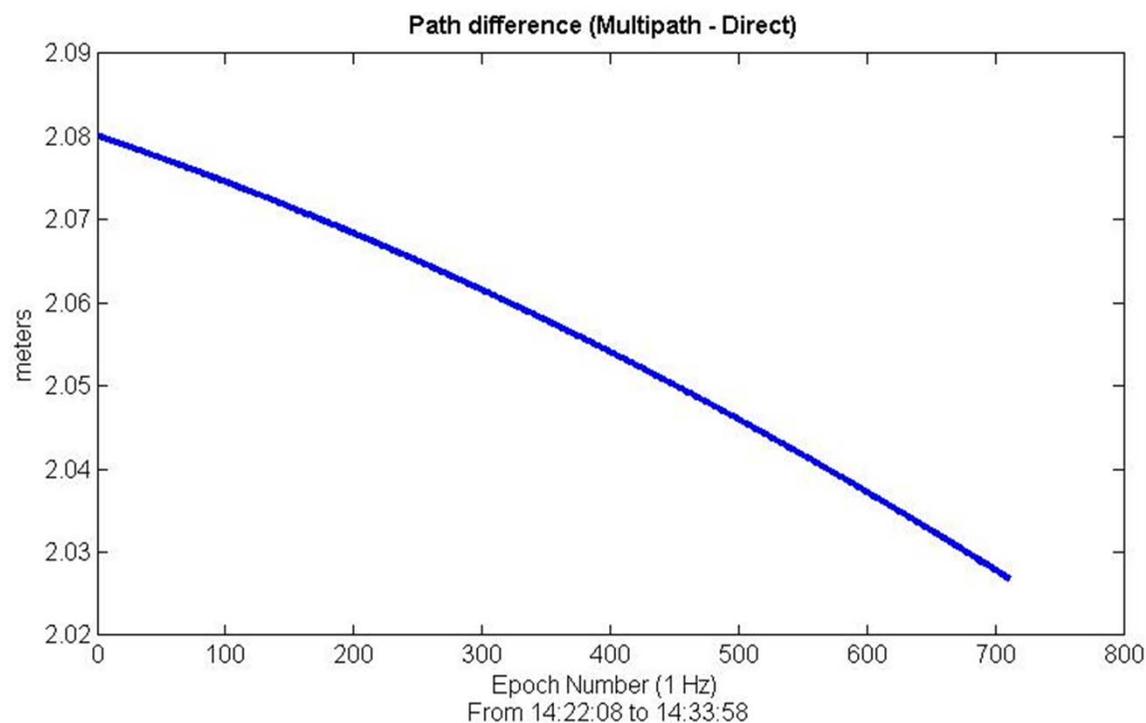
**Mean offset value: 1.038 dB-Hz and  $\sigma=0.443$  dB-Hz**

Date	Start time	End time
04.03.2011	14:22:08	15:18:53
07.03.2011	14:09:56	15:06:41

# Ray-tracing results for PRN 2



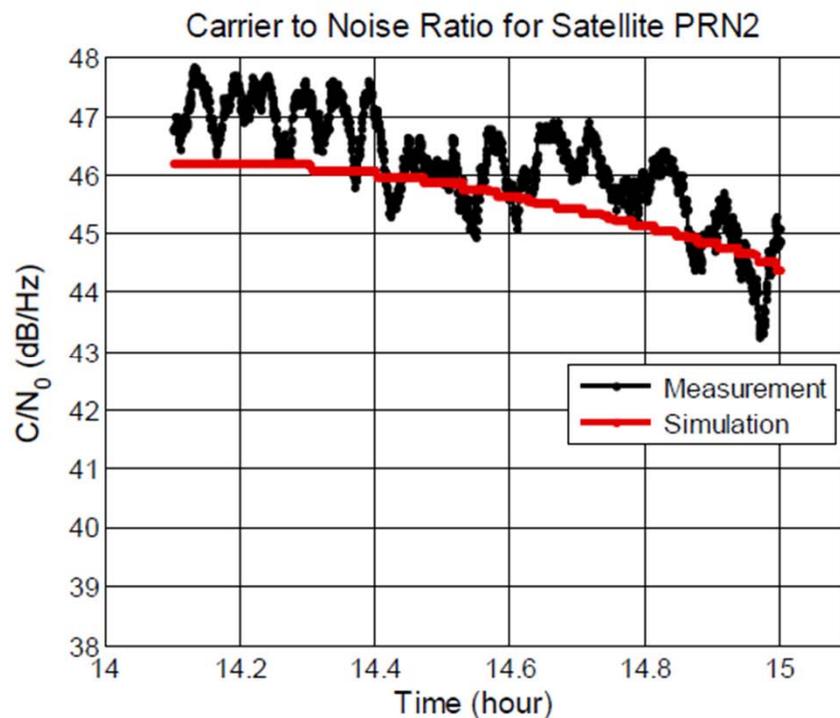
# Ray-tracing results (04.03.2011) PRN 2 ground multipath



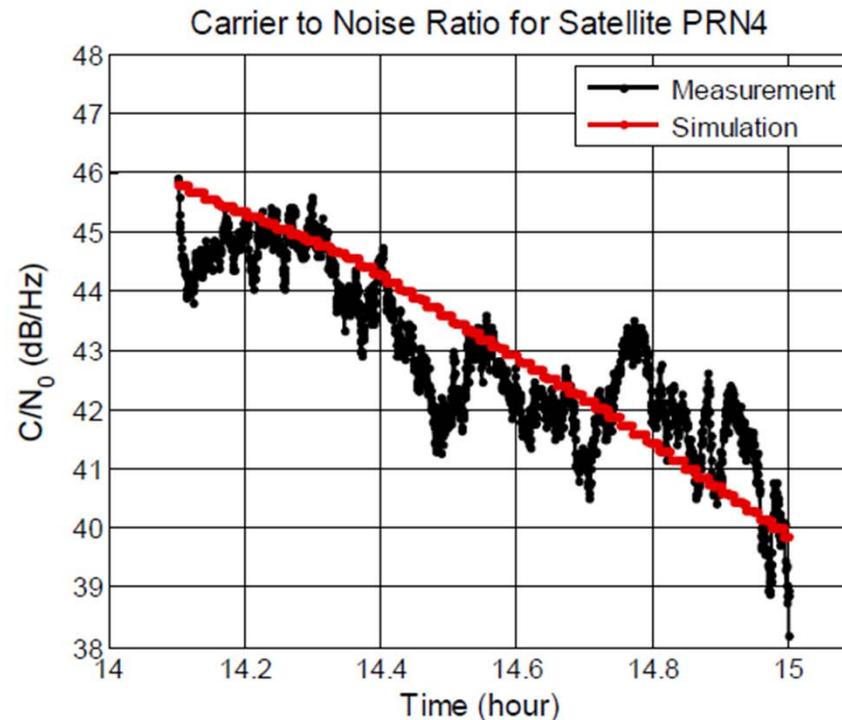
0.221 m

- Ground multipath identified for 11 min 50 sec

# C/N<sub>0</sub> observed vs simulated



M. Liso et al. 2011\*



M. Liso et al. 2011\*

- Simulation “follows” the measurements but not the power oscillations
- Direct signal dominates and multipath signals are very weak

\* M. Liso Nicolas, M. Jacob, M. Smyrnaio, S. Schön, T. Kürner, “ Basic Concepts for the Modeling and Correction of GNSS Multipath Effects using Ray Tracing and Software Receivers”, 2011

## Conclusion-Future work

- Different receivers C/N<sub>0</sub> output time series
- Different coherent integration intervals and different averaging periods
- Comparison with first results from a Ray-Tracing approach
  
- Diffraction will be taken into account, as well as second order reflections
- Characteristic cases are to be investigated e.g. maximum error in signal amplitude results in minimum phase multipath
- Impact on phase observations

### Acknowledgements:

We'd like to acknowledge GFZ Potsdam and DLR-GSOC for providing their Nord Nav receivers for the measurement campaigns.

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