

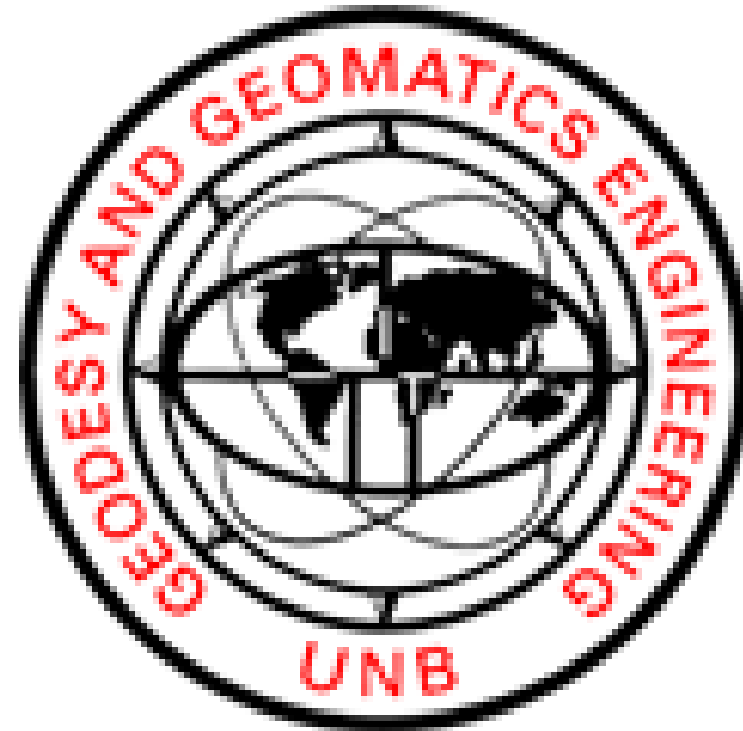
UNB CONTROL NETWORK

Using GNSS To Determine Coordinates

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Academic Supervisor: Dr. Marcelo Santos

Course: GGE 4700



GNSS

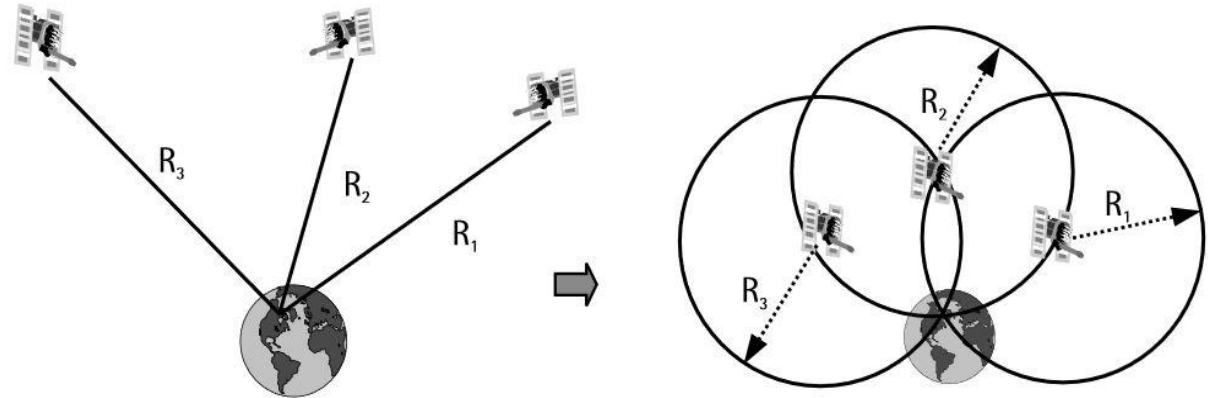
Global Navigation Satellite System

- GPS = American
- GLONASS = Russian

Uses ranges from three satellites to determine a position

Fourth satellite needed for time

Errors and biases



$$\text{Range} = \text{speed} * \text{time}$$

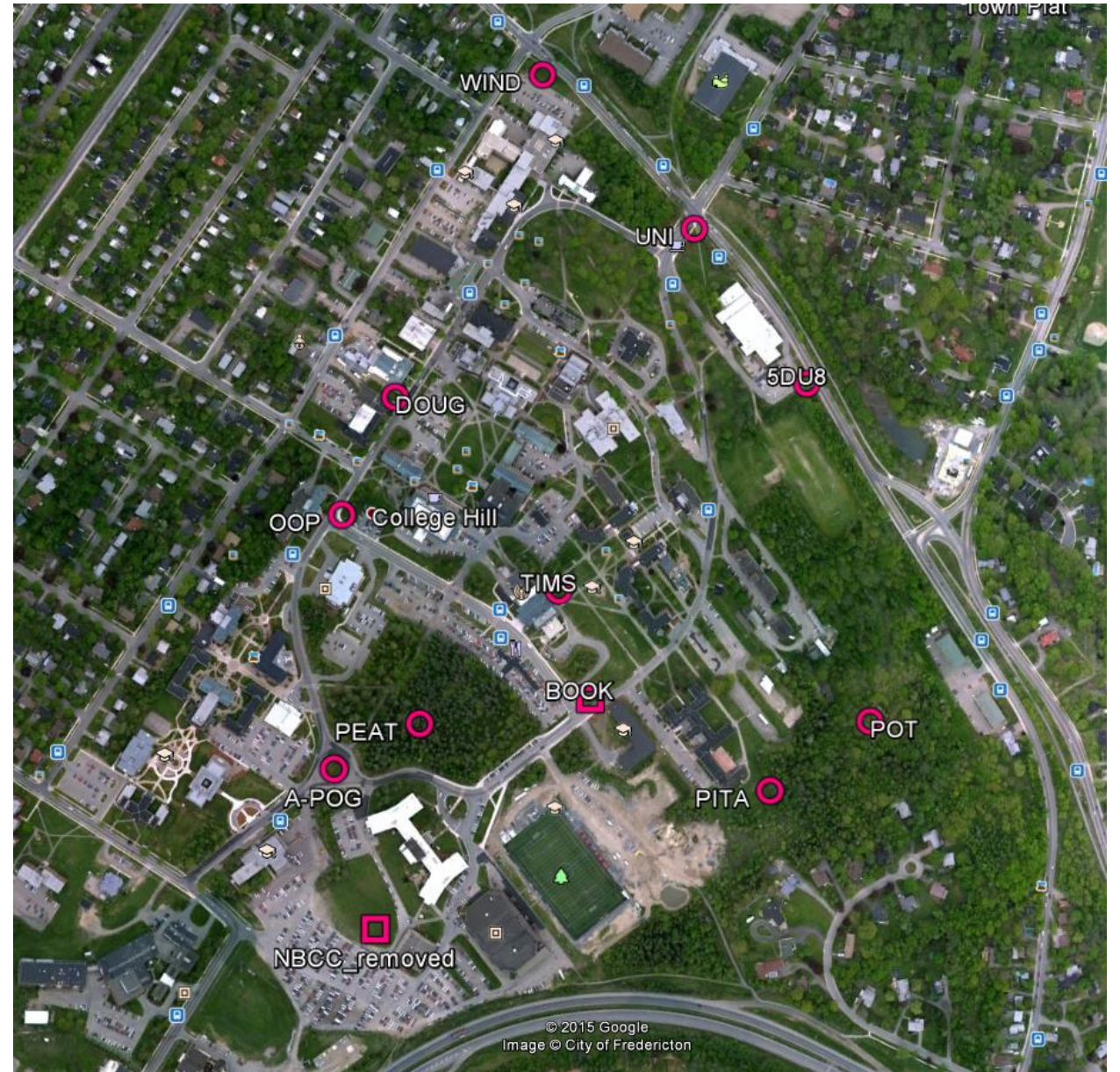
THE NETWORK

10 control monuments

Some points are out in the open

Some points are shrouded in tree cover

Source: Google Earth



Point	Approx. Location	Quality	Terrain
WIND	N 45° 57' 03.0" W 66° 38' 30.0"	Good	Moderate slope on open terrain
UNI (GATE)	N 45° 56' 57.3" W 66° 38' 21.3"	Good	Flat and open terrain with some visual obstructions
5DU8 (GYMS)	N 45° 56' 51.6" W 66° 38' 15.3"	Best	Flat and open terrain
POT	N 45° 56' 37.7" W 66° 38' 12.2"	Poor	Hilly and thick forest cover
PITA	N 45° 57' 36.5" W 66° 38' 17.0"	Poor	Flat terrain with moderate forest cover
TIMS	N 45° 57' 42.6" W 66° 38' 27.1"	Best	Moderate slope on open terrain
PEAT	N 45° 56' 38.5" W 66° 38' 36.9"	Poor	Uneven terrain with complete forest cover
APOG	N 45° 56' 36.6" W 66° 38' 39.3"	Good	Flat and open terrain with some visual obstructions
OOP	N 45° 56' 45.8" W 66° 38' 39.5"	Best	Flat terrain with some trees and visual obstructions
DOUG (FM)	N 45° 56' 50.4" W 66° 38' 37.2"	Fair	Moderate slope with building obstructions

TIMS = “GOOD”



Source: Google Earth

PEAT = "POOR"



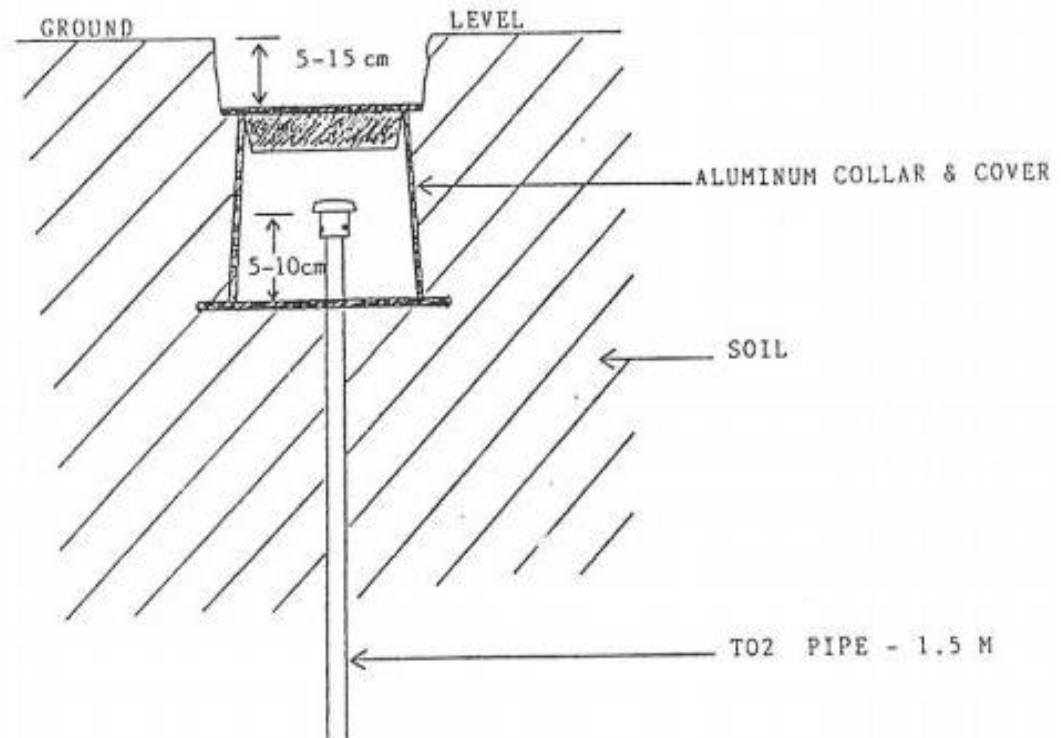
Source: Google Earth

THE MONUMENTS

A brass survey cap with engraved markings identifying the point ID

The cap is fixed to a five foot steel pipe hammered into the ground encased by 5 inch PVC pipe

Object was to keep point from being disturbed



Recommendations for the Placement of T02 Pipes. Leblanc & Berube. 1990.

METHODOLOGY

Planning and reconnaissance

Fieldwork

Post processing

What method?

Why that method?



PLANNING

Reconnaissance was limited

GDOP plots

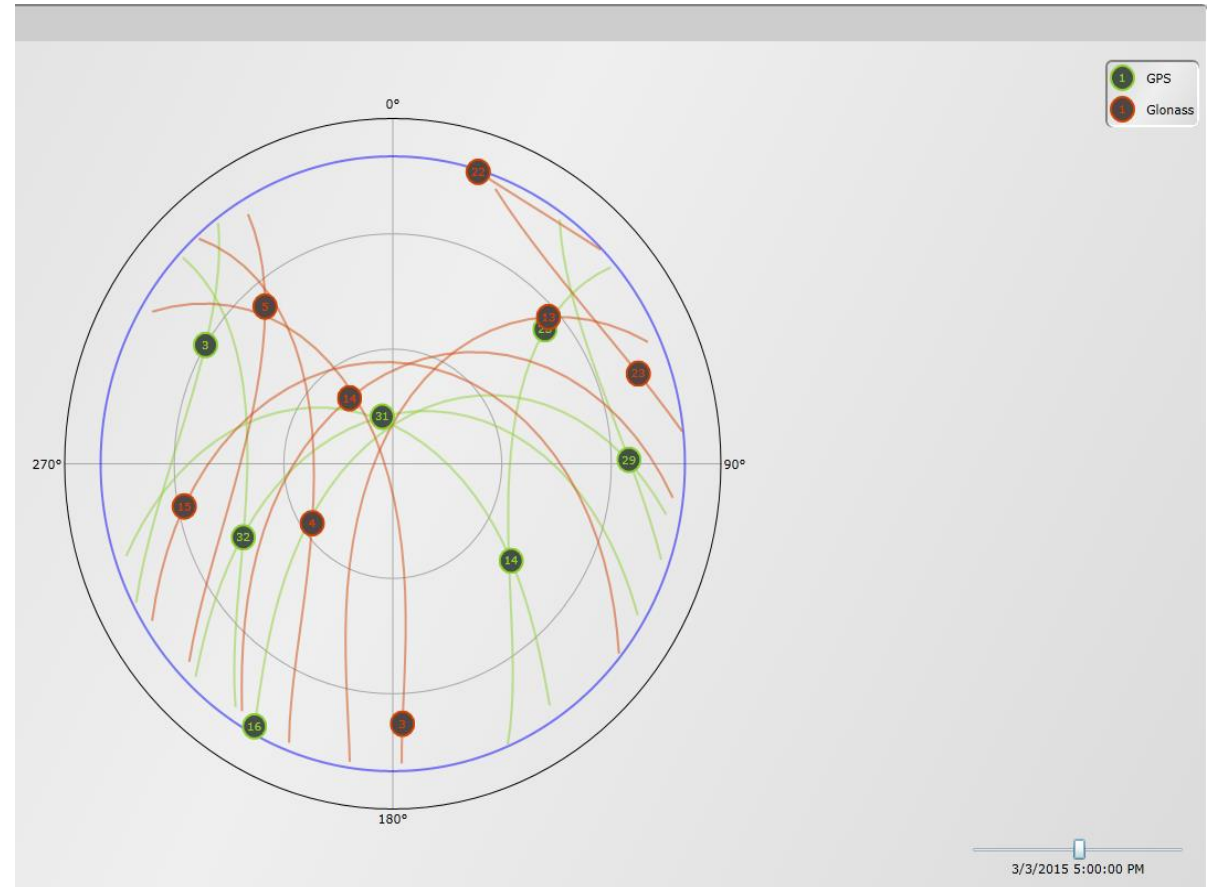
Skyplots

Ionosphere interference

Satellite availability

Going to the field to inspect tree cover
and multipath issues

SKYPLOT: Point FM – March 3rd



Source: Trimble GNSS Planner

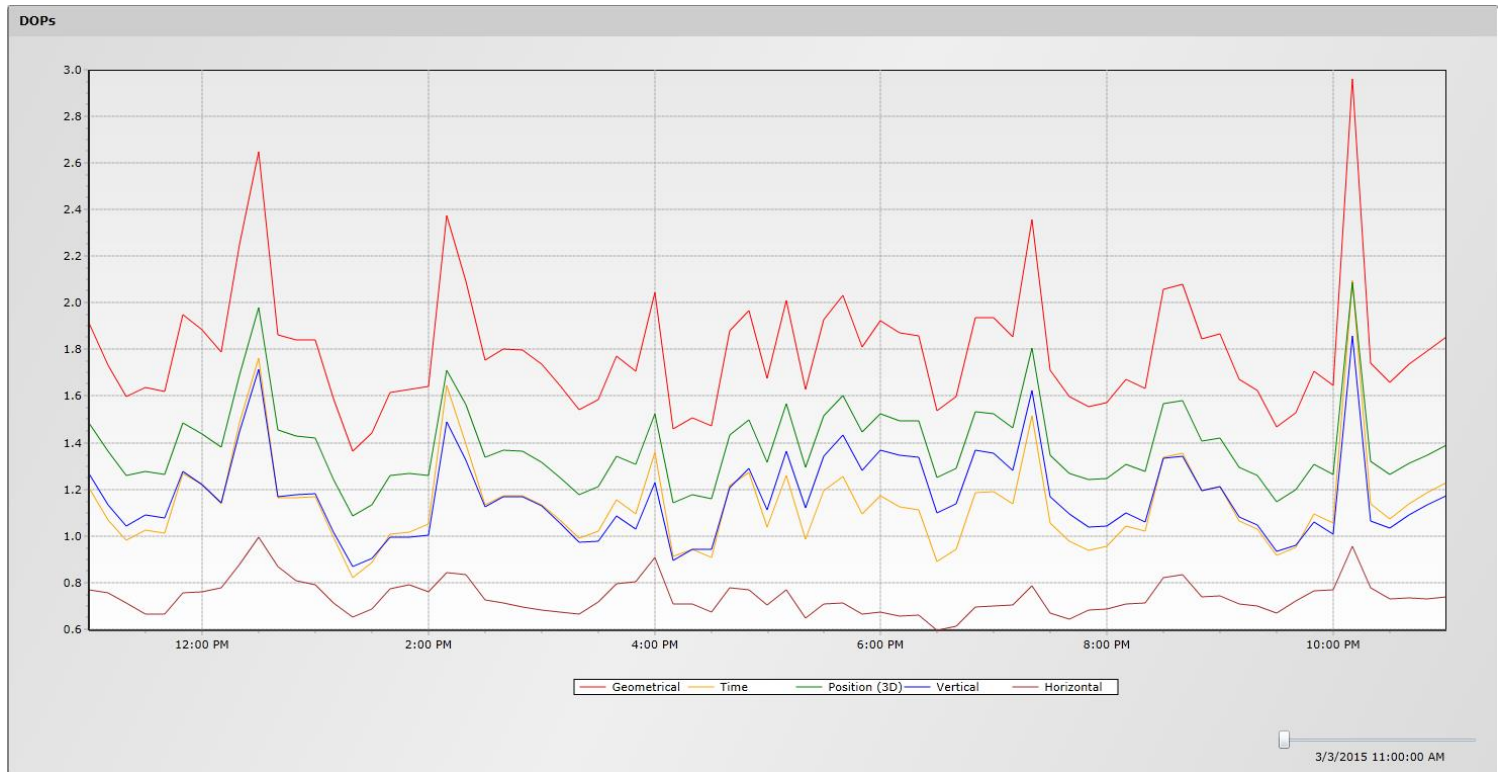
FIELDWORK

3 days – 4 sessions

4 hour observation sessions

5 available receivers

DOP Plot: Point FM – March 3rd



Source: Trimble GNSS Planner

DAY 1

March 3

4 receivers

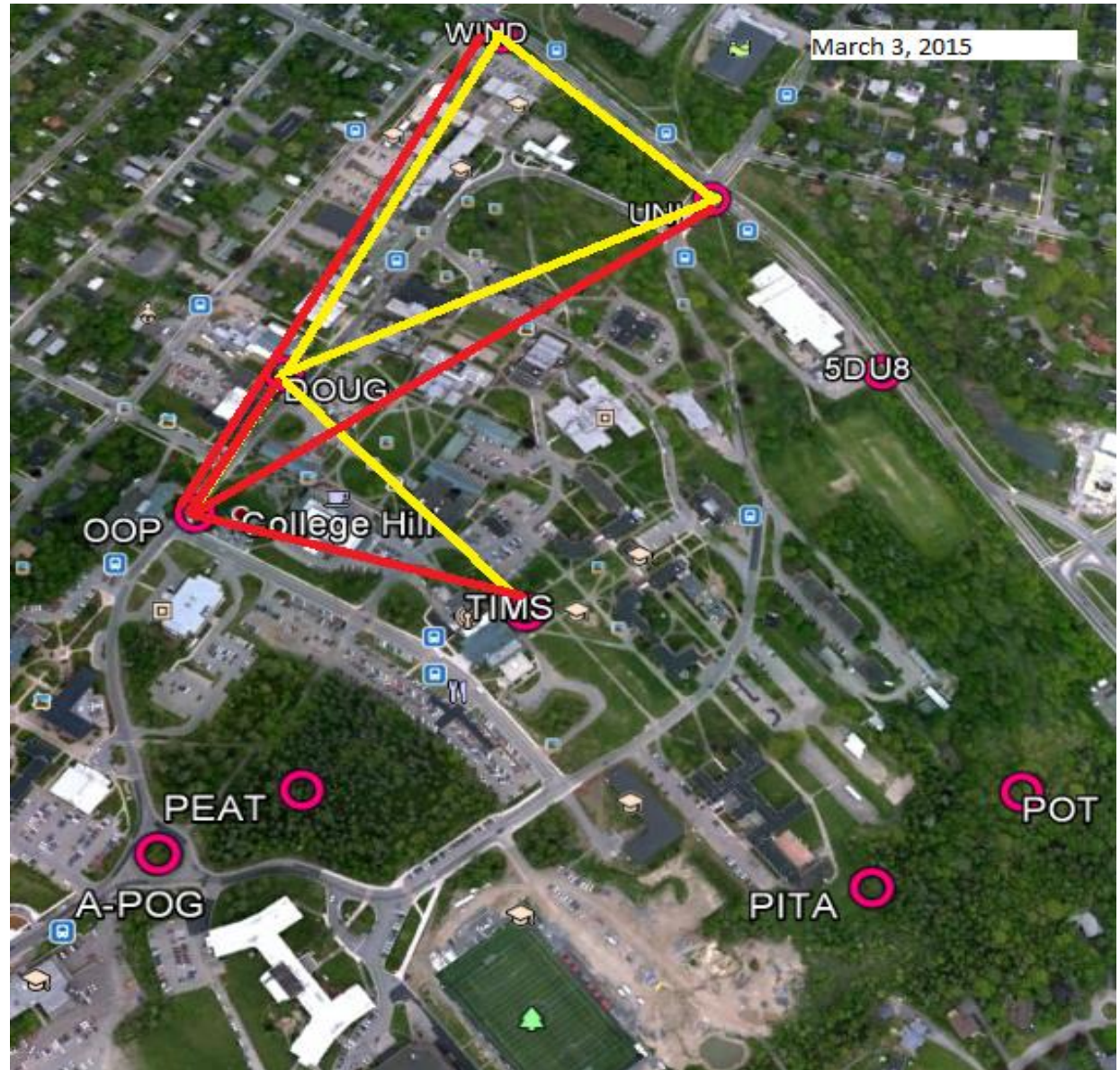
Session 1: 13:00 – 17:00

WIND-OOP-UNI-DOUG

Session 2: 17:00 – 21:00

TIMS-OOP-UNI-DOUG

* Times are approximate



Source: Google Earth

DAY 2

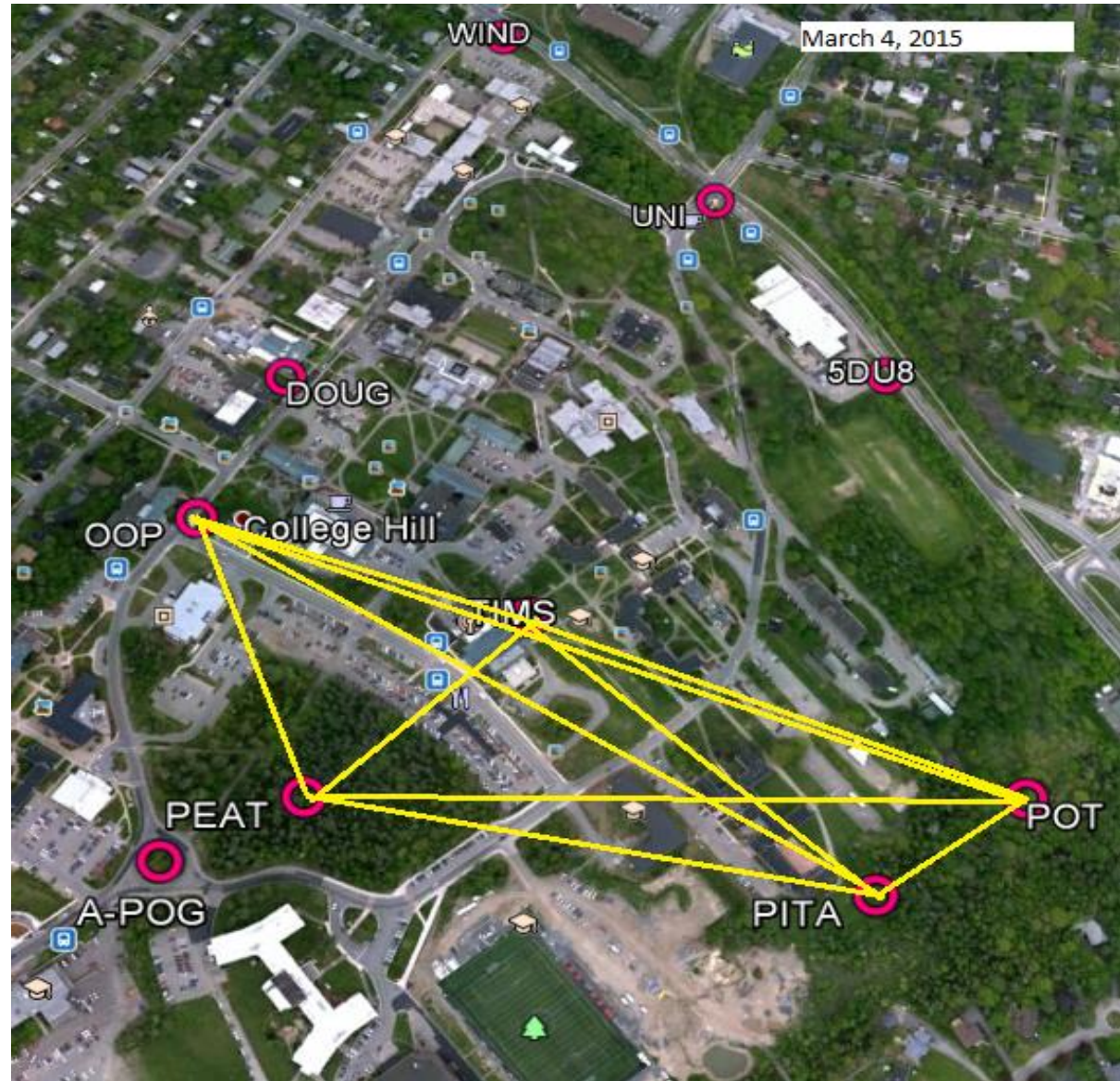
March 4

5 receivers

Session 3: 14:00 – 18:00

OOP-TIMS-POT-PEAT-PITA

* Times are approximate



Source: Google Earth

DAY 3

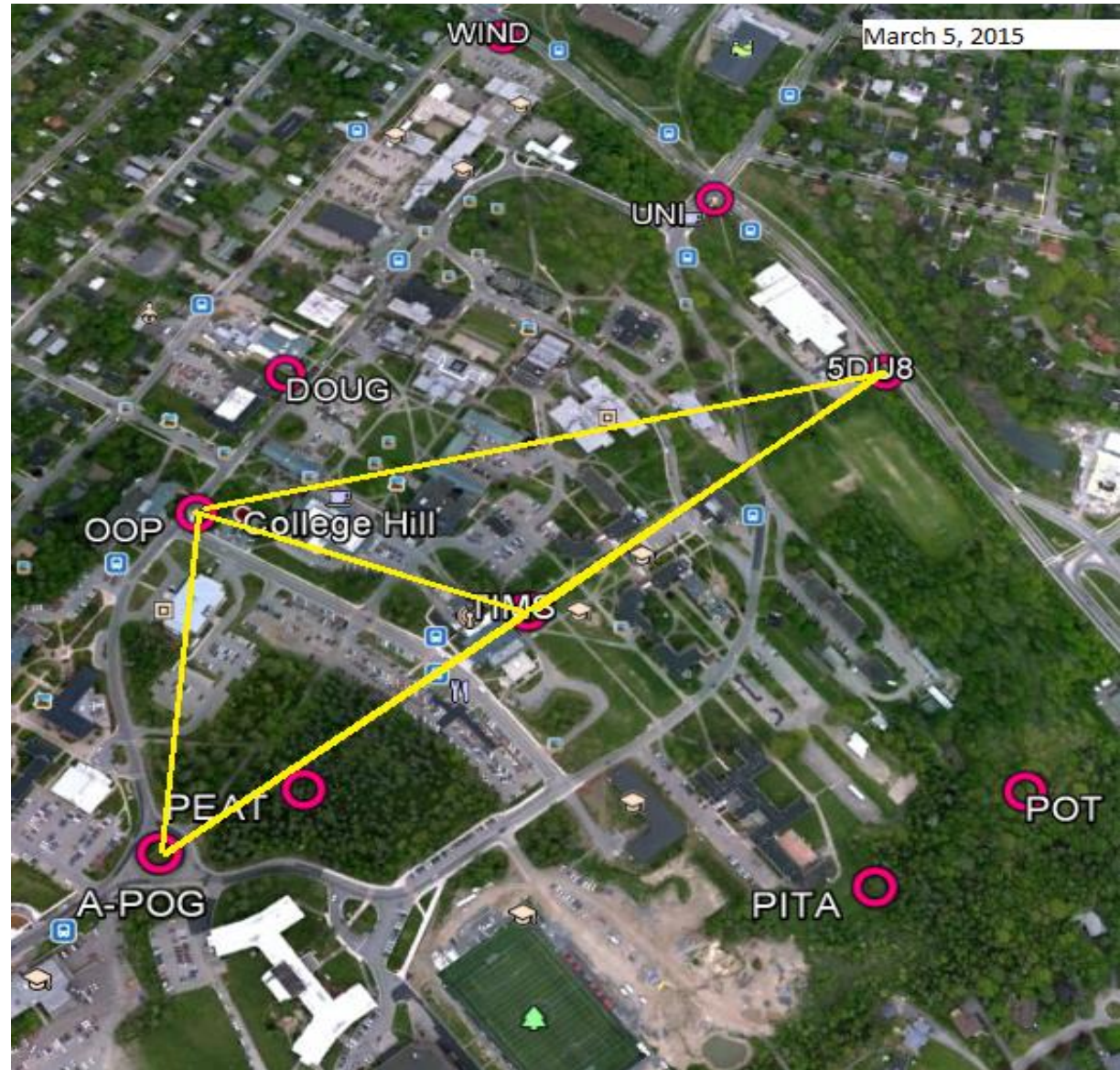
March 5

4 receivers

Session 4: 17:00 – 21:00

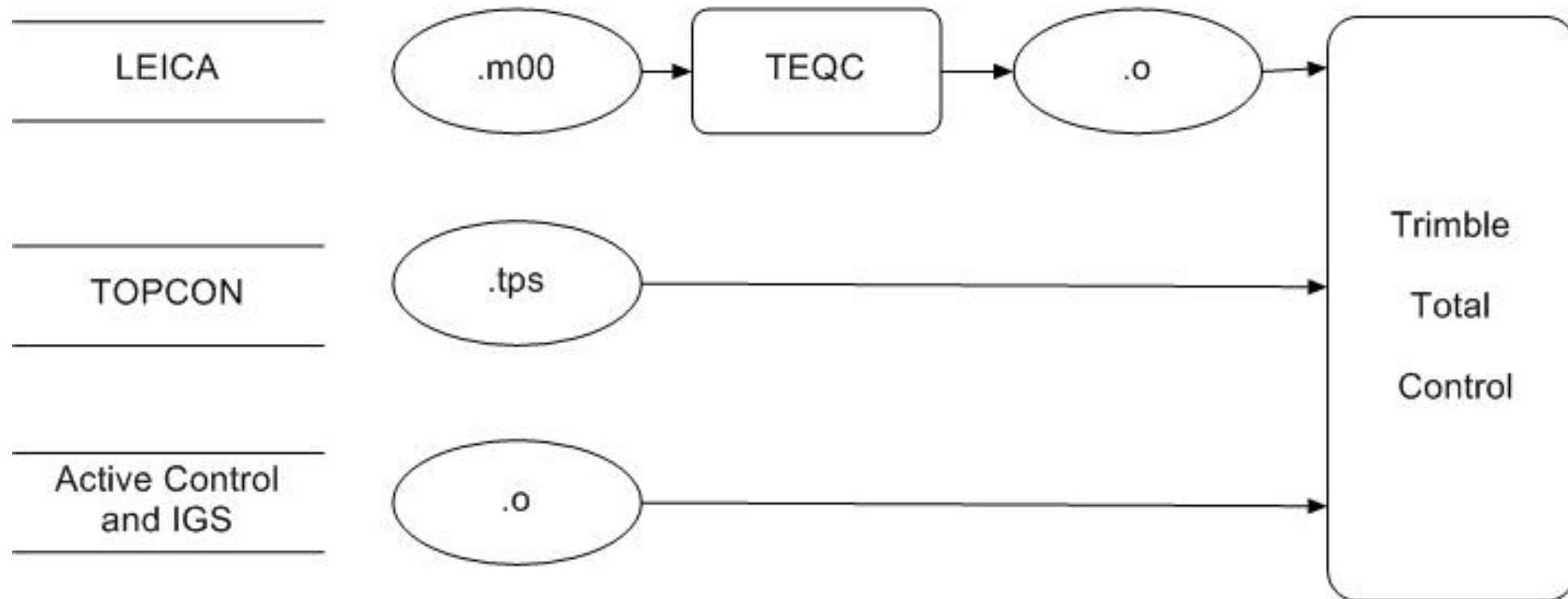
OOP-TIMS-APOG-5DU8

* Times are approximate



Source: Google Earth

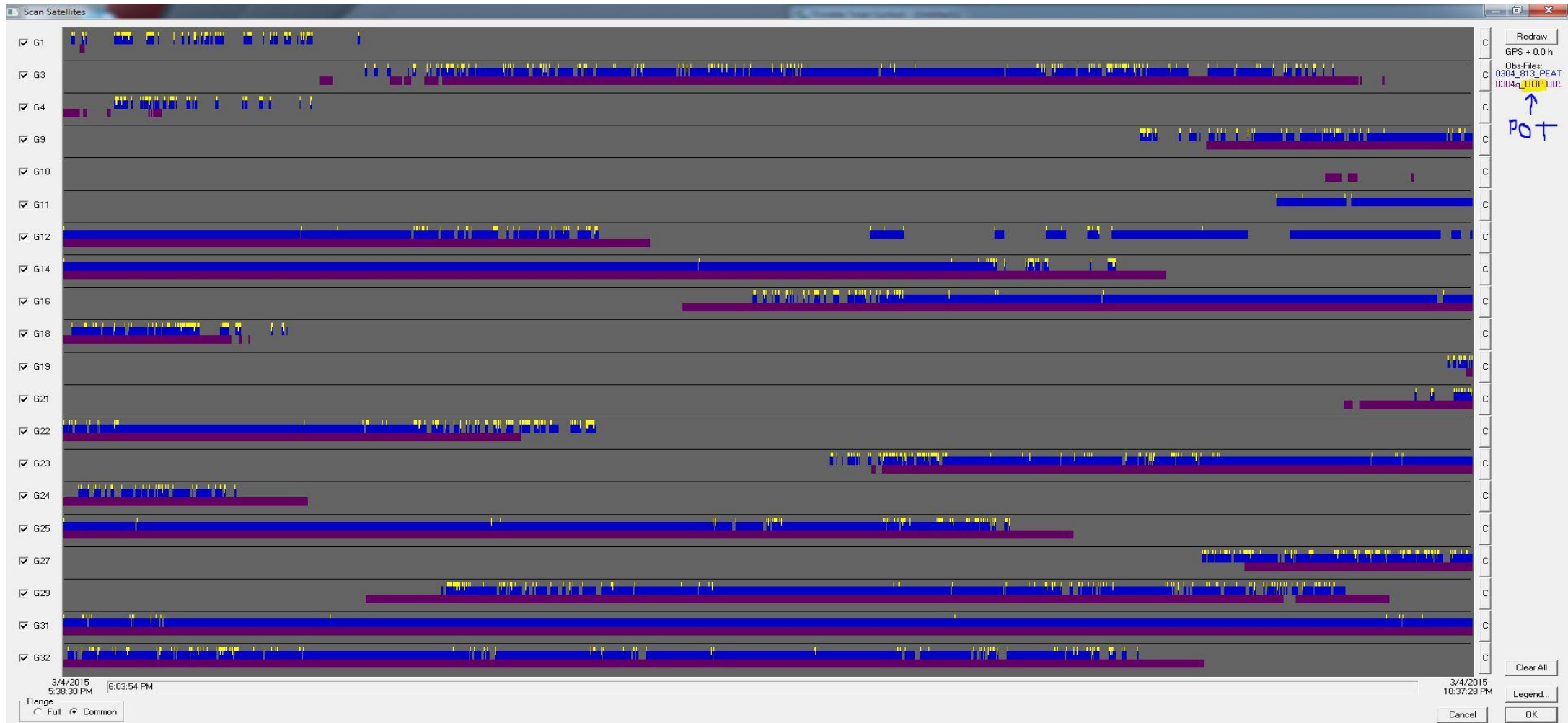
POST-PROCESSING – THE DATA



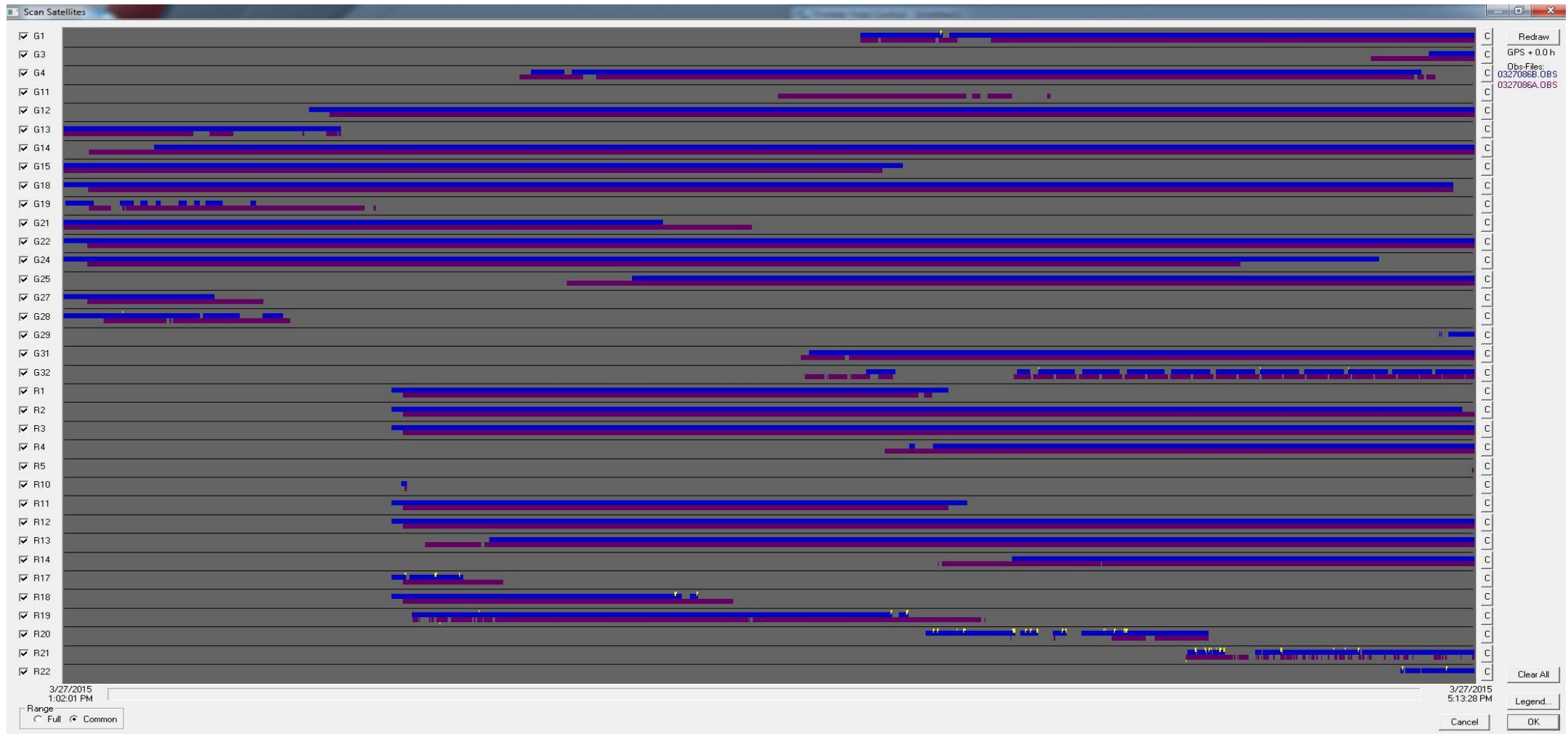
POST-PROCESSING - SETTINGS

Coordinate System:	Canada Plane Rectangular
Geoid Model:	No predefined geoid model
Elevation Cutoff:	10 degrees
Processing Interval:	1.00 sec
Orbit type:	Precise
Frequency:	L1 and L2
Tropospheric model:	Saastamoinen
Fixed Point:	UNBJ

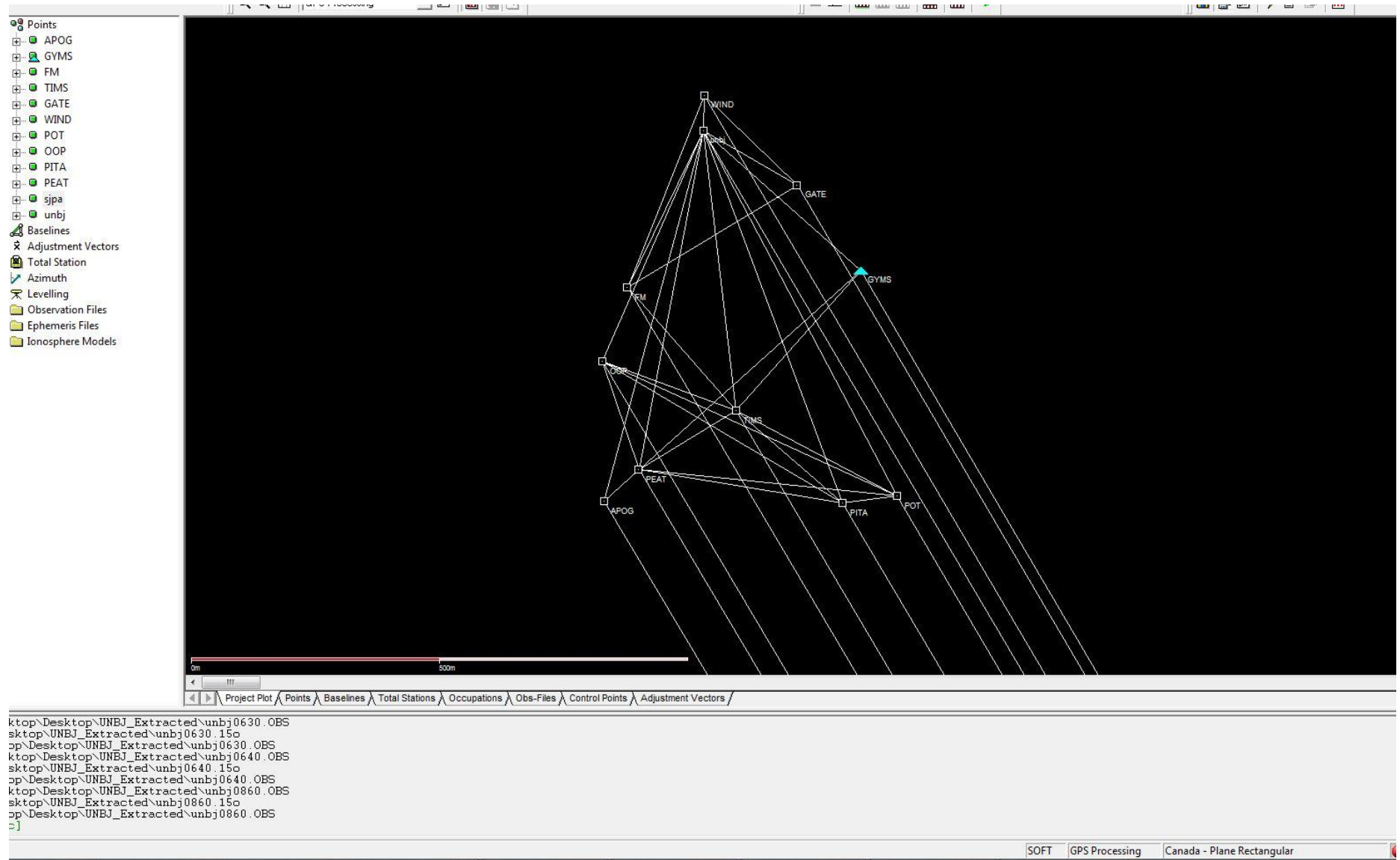
POST-PROCESSING — CYCLE SLIPS



CYCLE SLIPS



NETWORK



Cartesian Coordinates						
Point	X	σ	Y	σ	Z	σ
<u>APOG</u>	1761327.5588m	8.2mm	-4078833.5045m	10.4mm	4560925.4303m	10.6mm
<u>FM (DOUG)</u>	1761241.1478m	14.5mm	-4078514.6456m	24.2mm	4561199.7545m	23.5mm
<u>UNI (GATE)</u>	1761482.1717m	11.0mm	-4078214.1923m	19.0mm	4561319.4832m	18.2mm
<u>5DU8 (GYMS)</u>	1761651.2881m	6.1mm	-4078278.4687m	8.0mm	4561201.9195m	8.6mm
<u>OOP</u>	1761238.4149m	5.3mm	-4078636.8077m	7.7mm	4561111.6951m	7.8mm
<u>PEAT</u>	1761366.1325m	76.6mm	-4078757.7089m	148.1mm	4560967.1501m	142.7mm
<u>PITA</u>	1761762.5323m	15.5mm	-4078627.7136m	27.1mm	4560909.1567m	26.9mm
<u>POT</u>	1761843.8180m	37.8mm	-4078559.1537m	52.6mm	4560924.3976m	55.4mm
<u>TIMS</u>	1761510.8977m	4.0mm	-4078589.8355m	6.2mm	4561038.5567m	6.4mm
<u>WIND</u>	1761261.1849m	9.4mm	-4078172.1392m	15.5mm	4561446.4052m	15.1mm

Point	Latitude	Longitude	h (m)	N (m)	σ	H (m)
APOG	N 45° 56' 36.58736"	W 66° 38' 39.40854"	59.6319	-21.9400	0.0150	81.5720
FM (DOUG)	N 45° 56' 50.37667"	W 66° 38' 37.22277"	29.4134	-21.9340	0.0150	51.3480
GATE (UNI)	N 45° 56' 57.26921"	W 66° 38' 21.41814"	-9.8769	-21.926	0.0150	12.0490
GYMS (5DU8)	N 45° 56' 51.68707"	W 66° 38' 15.39308"	-6.7166	-21.9260	0.0150	15.2090
OOP	N 45° 56' 45.80814"	W 66° 38' 39.58782"	43.3546	-21.9300	0.0150	65.2910
PEAT	N 45° 56' 38.79068"	W 66° 38' 36.36941"	51.8612	-21.9380	0.0150	73.7990
PITA	N 45° 56' 36.60403"	W 66° 38' 17.08149"	36.4894	-21.9310	0.0150	58.4210
POT	N 45° 56' 37.66198"	W 66° 38' 12.35489"	26.0910	-21.9290	0.0150	48.0200
TIMS	N 45° 56' 42.65016"	W 66° 38' 27.10914"	35.9242	-21.9330	0.0150	57.8570
WIND	N 45° 57' 03.06583"	W 66° 38' 30.06374"	-6.4178	-21.9280	0.0150	15.5100



CONCLUSIONS

Tree cover significantly hinders accuracy

Always check the quality of data

Be cautious of winter weather

Values can be used in further educational purposes

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

“Long days and nights, together we spent, through rain or snow, to survey we went”

Greg Smith

Equipment Supervisor

Marcelo Santos

Academic Advisor

Greg Rodger

Peer

Adam Thimot

Peer

Nick McFadzen

Peer

Andy, Ryan, etc.

Staff and Faculty