



# Assessment of high-rate GPS using a single-axis shake table

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# Introduction

## Project:

→ Study the applicability of high-rate GNSS for seismology

Kinematic GPS L1/L2 measurements (100Hz) with static antenna

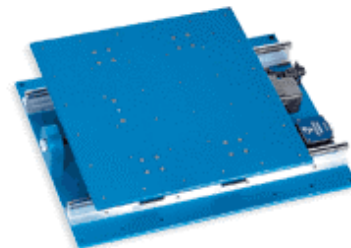
Zero-baseline and very short baseline (~5m)

→ Correlations and noise level

Kinematic GPS L1/L2 measurements (100Hz) with 1D shake table

Very short baseline (~5m)

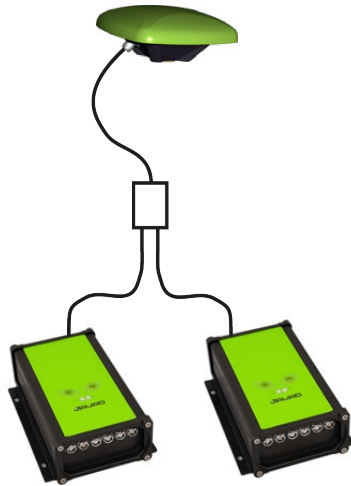
→ Dynamic characteristics of the GPS receiver



# Kinematic GPS Measurements with 100Hz

## Zero-Baseline

- Carrier phase noise
- Internal receiver errors

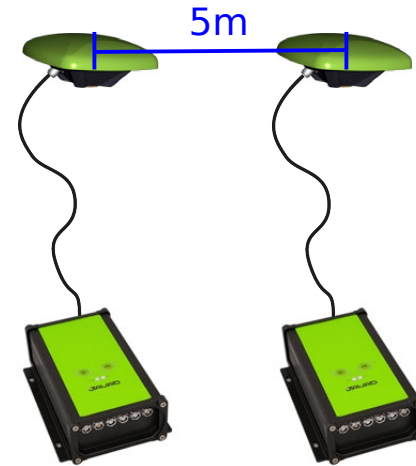


## Kinematic RMS:

East = 0.4 [mm]  
North = 0.6 [mm]  
Up = 0.9 [mm]

## 5m Baseline

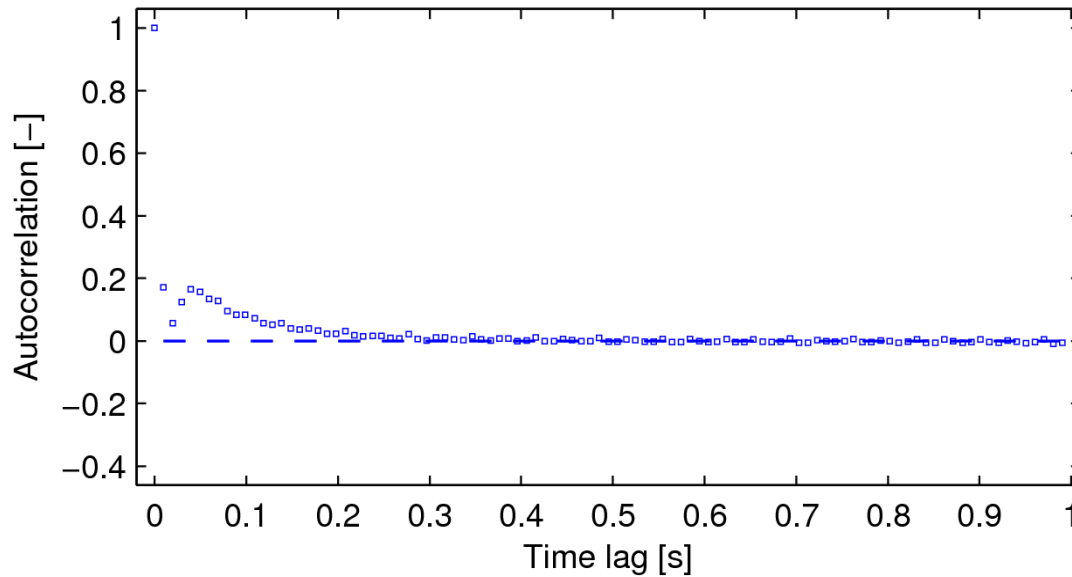
- Multipath
- Different antenna characteristics



## Kinematic RMS:

East = 2.4 [mm]  
North = 3.2 [mm]  
Up = 5.9 [mm]

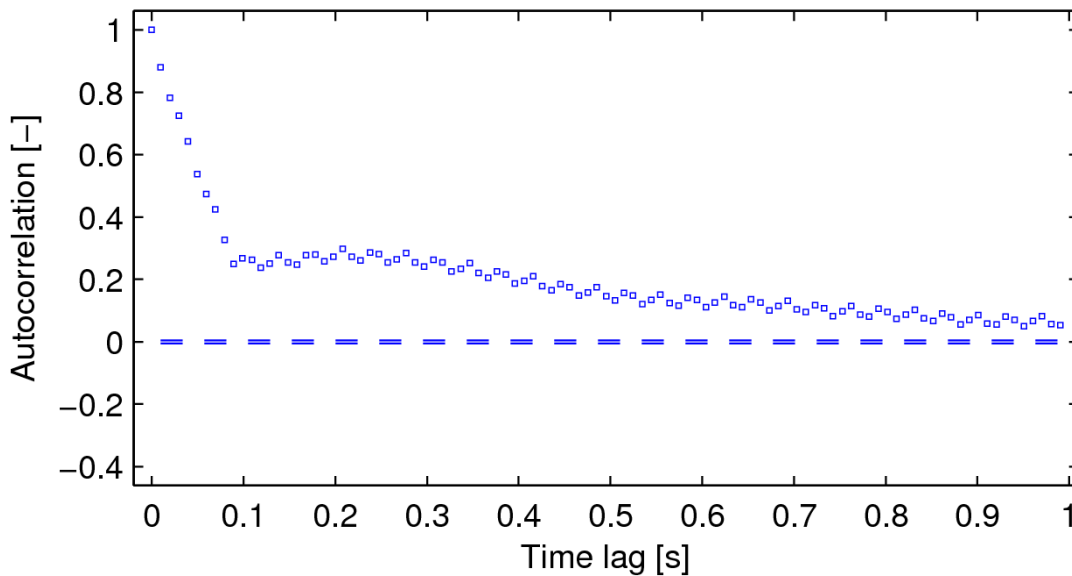
# Position Correlations: Zero-Baseline L1



**CA/L1**

**PLL = 50 Hz (0.02 s)**

**DLL = 5 Hz (0.2 s)**



**CA/L1**

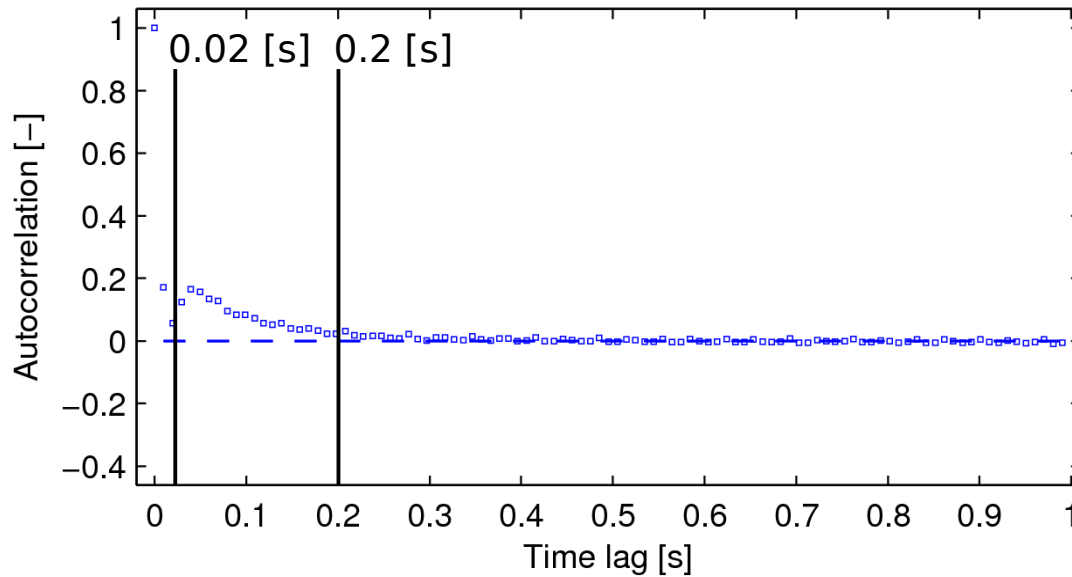
**PLL = 10 Hz (0.1 s)**

**DLL = 1 Hz (1 s)**

**PLL = Phase-locked loop**

**DLL = Delay-locked loop**

# Position Correlations: Zero-Baseline L1



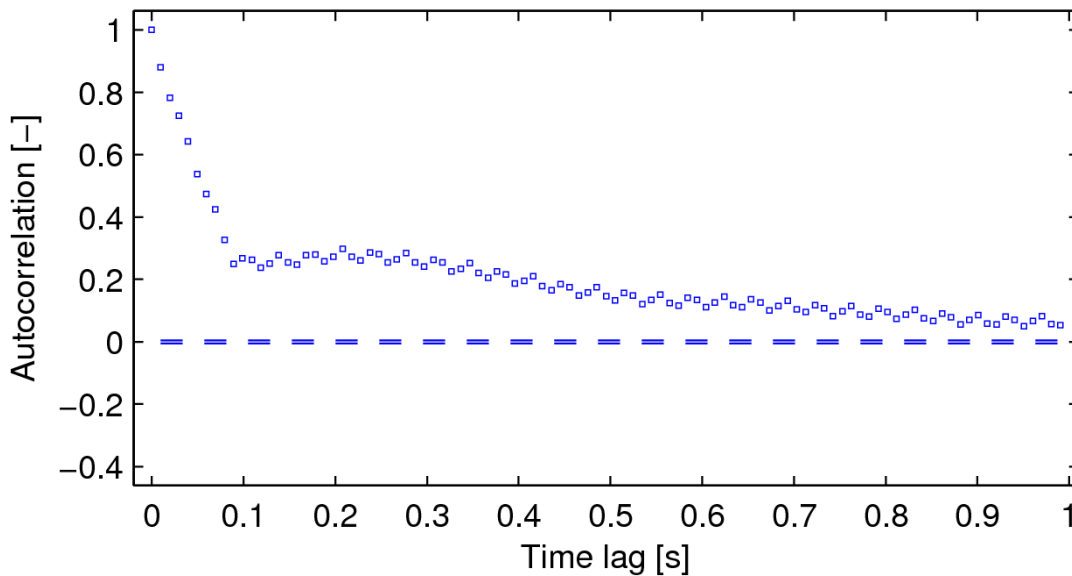
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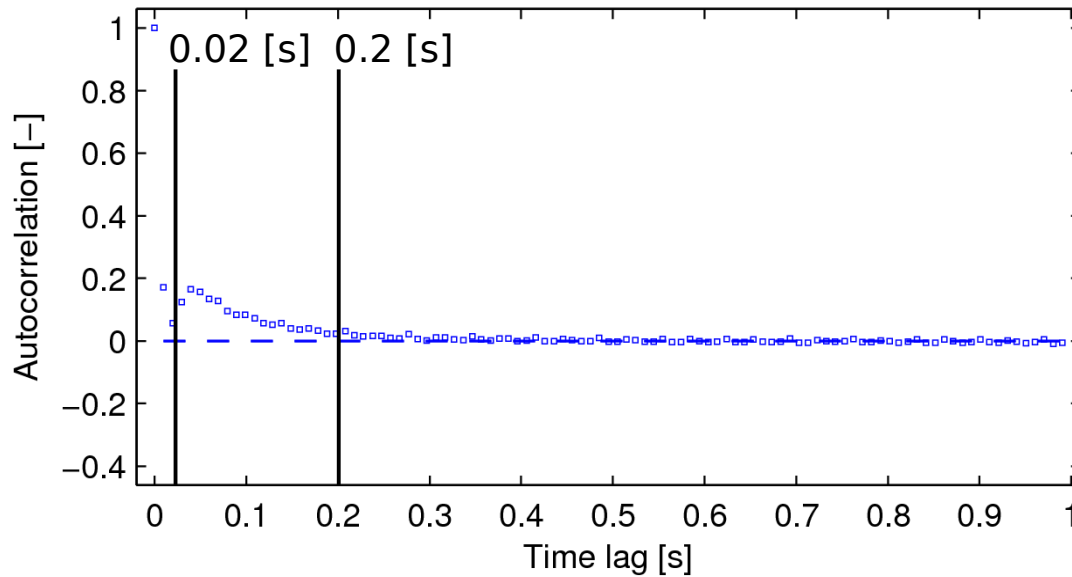


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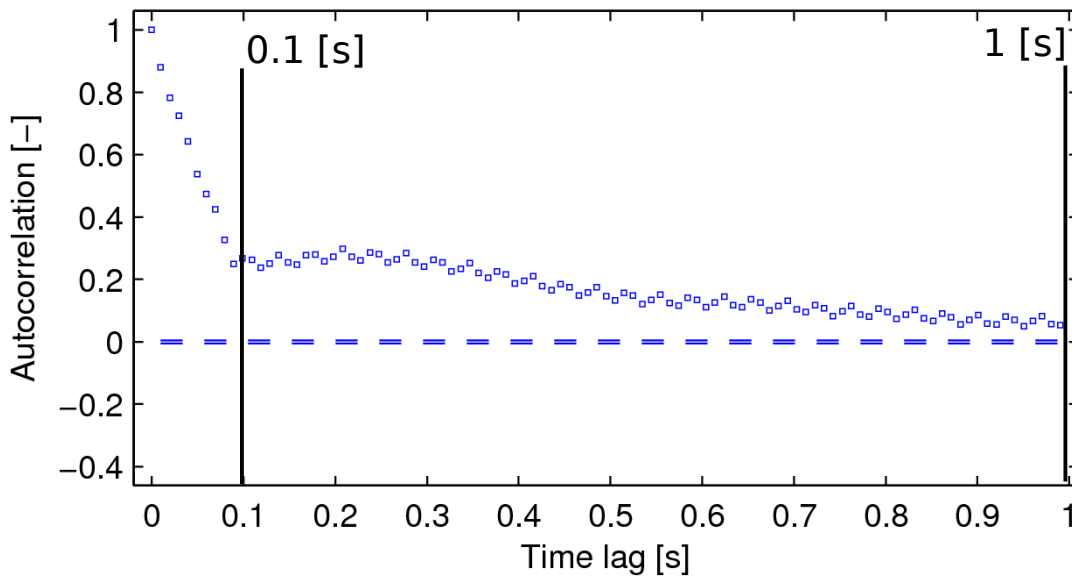
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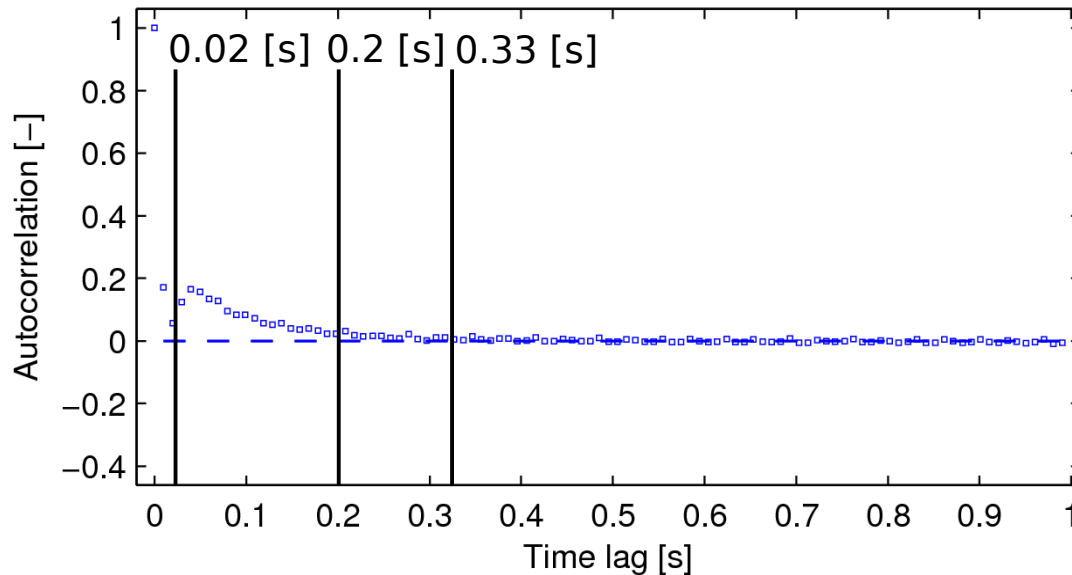
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# Position Correlations: Zero-Baseline L1



**CA/L1**

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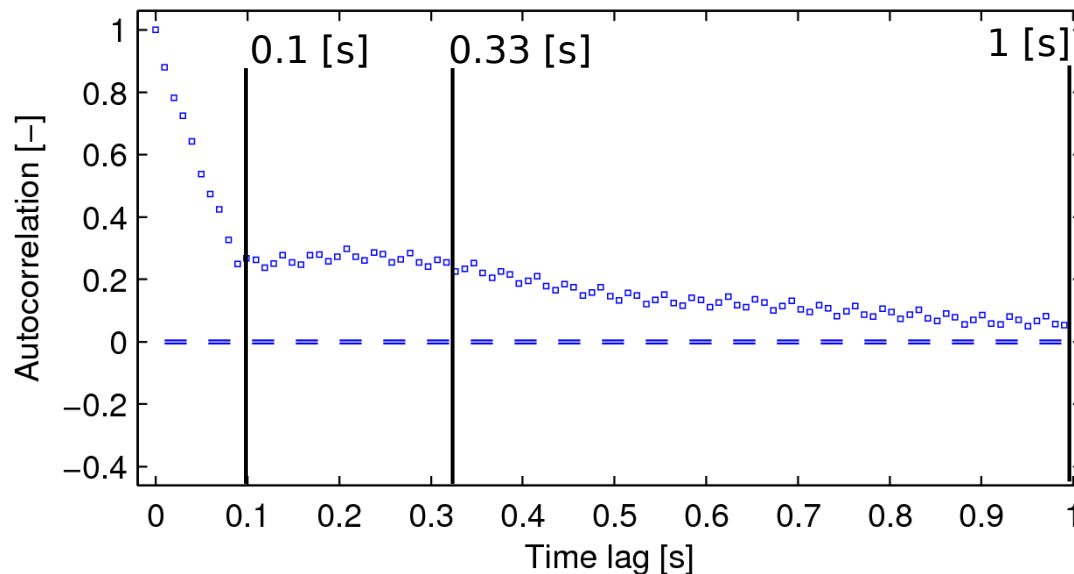
**P/L1**

**PLL = 3 Hz (0.33 s)**

**DLL = 3 Hz (0.33 s)**

**PLL = Phase-locked loop**

**DLL = Delay-locked loop**



**CA/L1**

**PLL = 10 Hz (0.1 s)**

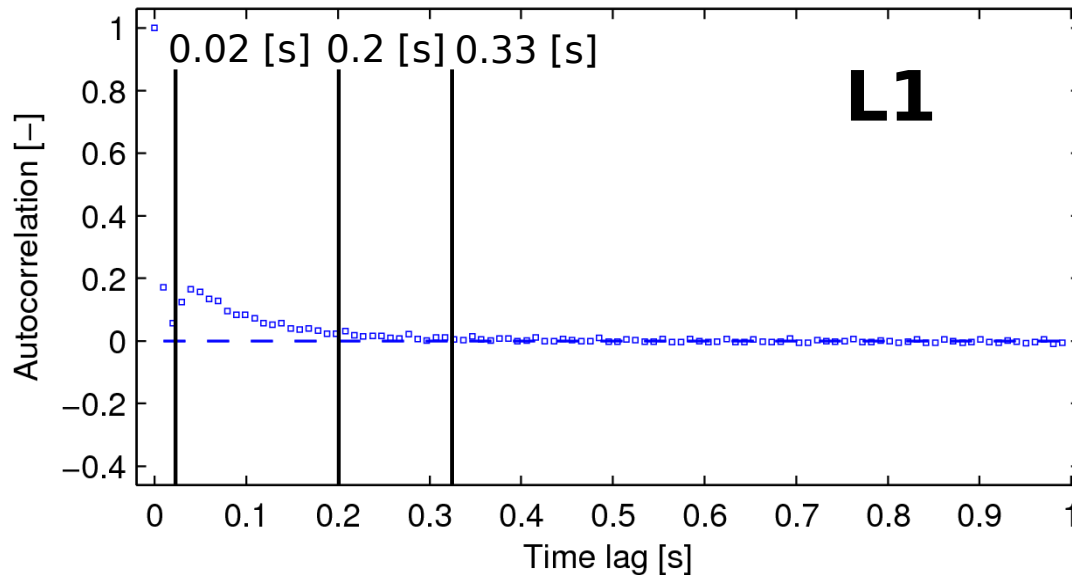
**DLL = 1 Hz (1 s)**

**P/L1**

**PLL = 3 Hz (0.33 s)**

**DLL = 3 Hz (0.33 s)**

# Position Correlations: Zero-Baseline L1/L2



**CA/L1**

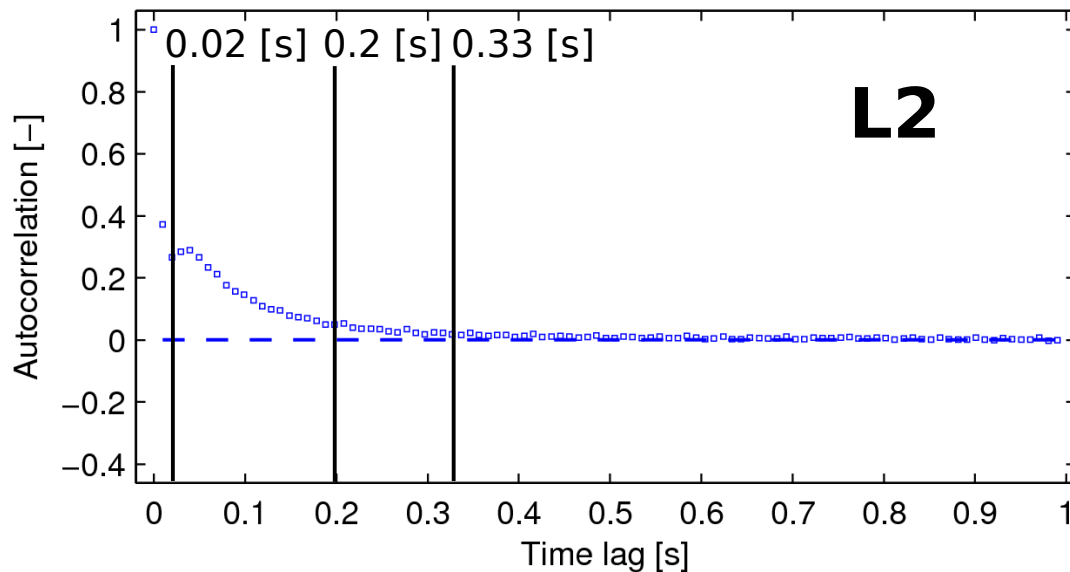
**PLL = 50 Hz (0.02 s)**

**DLL = 5 Hz (0.2 s)**

**P/L1**

**PLL = 3 Hz (0.33 s)**

**DLL = 3 Hz (0.33 s)**



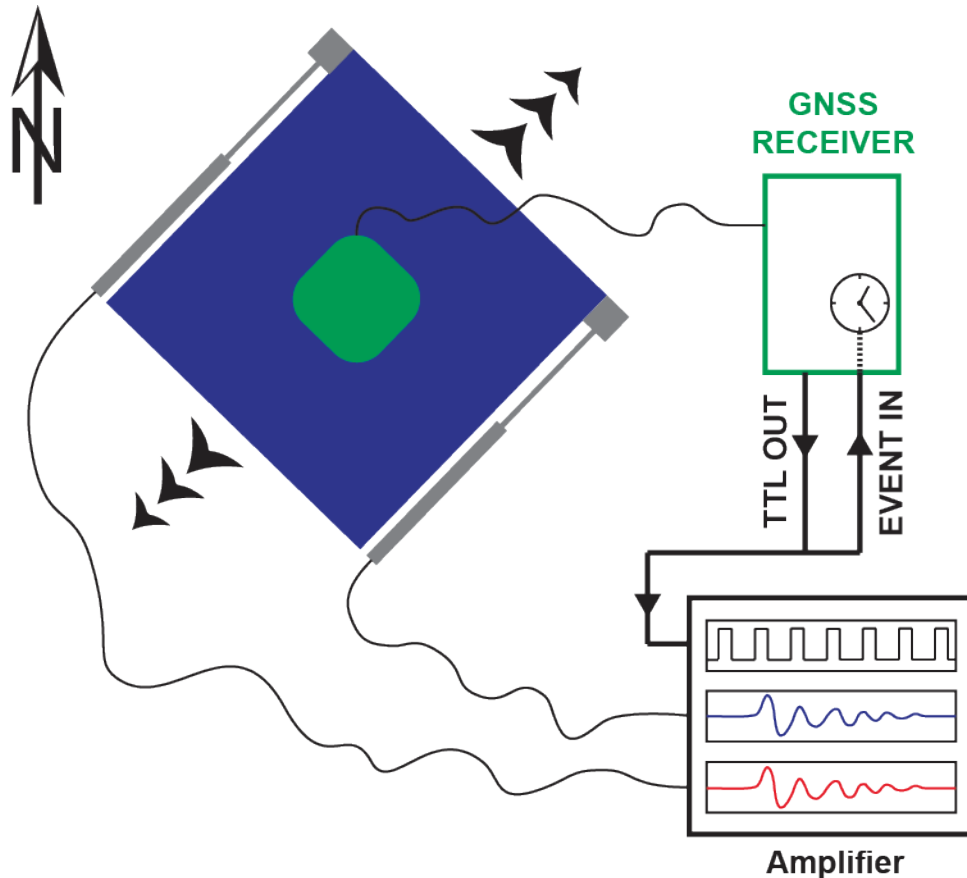
**P/L2**

**PLL = 3 Hz (0.33 s)**

**DLL = 3 Hz (0.33 s)**



# Shake Table - Schematic Overview



## Shake Table

- max. acceleration = 2.5 [g]
- max. velocity = 0.4 [m/s]
- max. frequency = 20 [Hz]
- max. amplitude = 7.5 [cm]

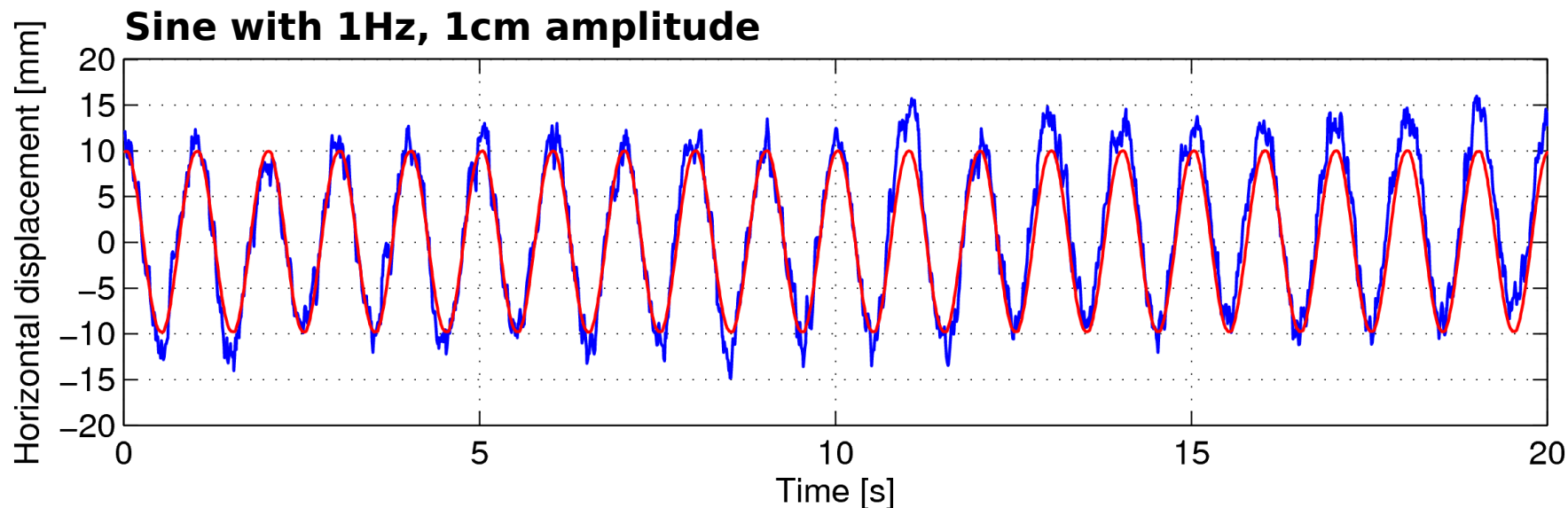
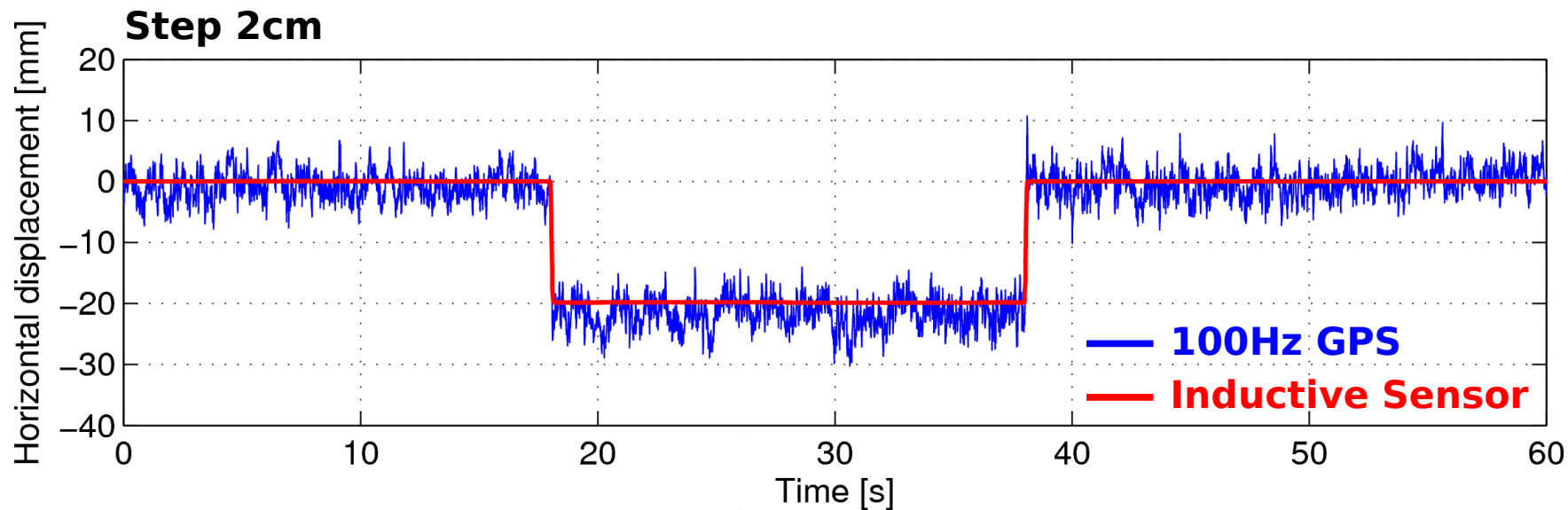
## Inductive Sensors

- resolution = 0.006 [mm]
- sampling rate = 2.4 [kHz]
- time synchr. < 0.4 [ms]

## Total Uncertainty:

< 0.1 [mm]

# First Tests with the Shake Table

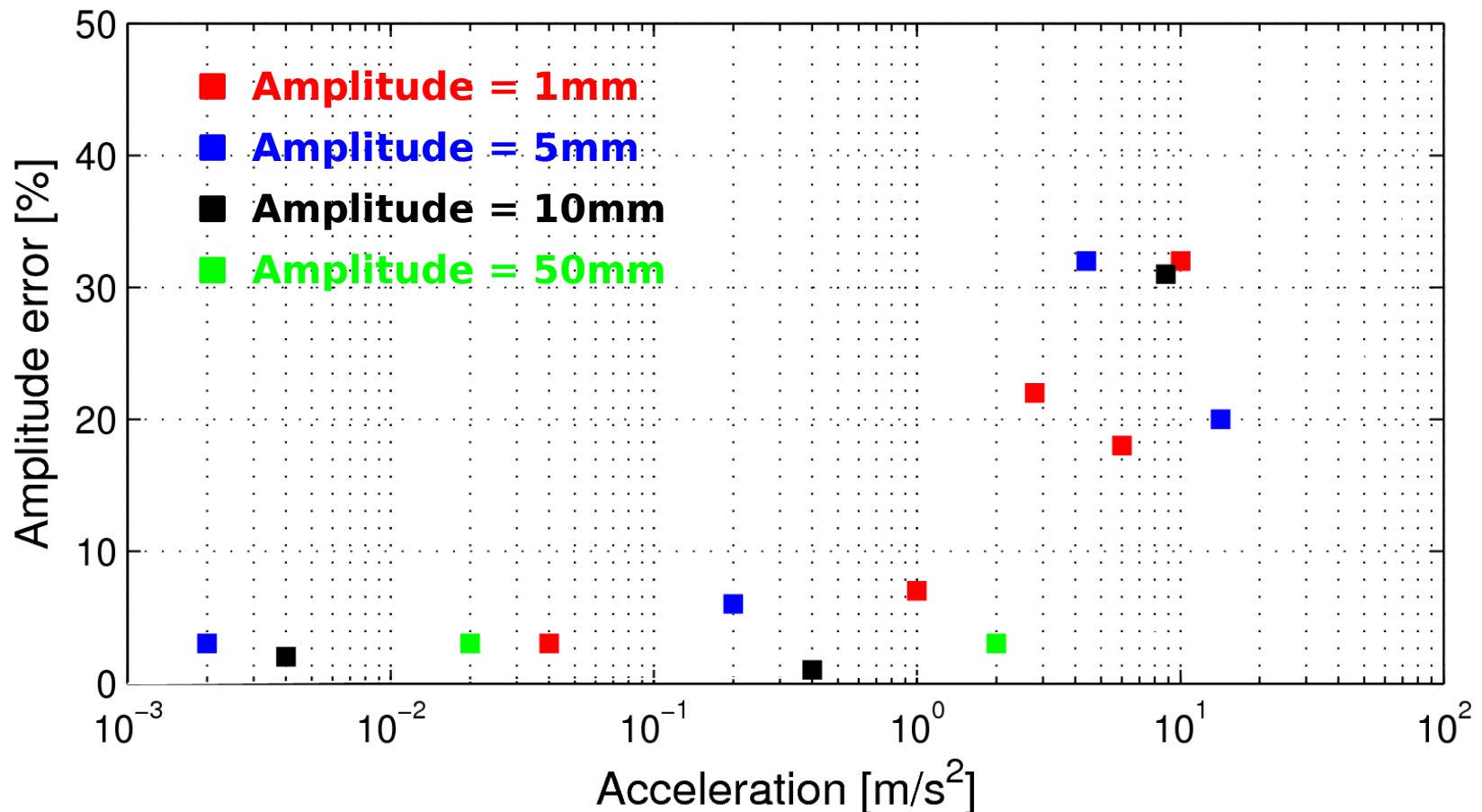


# Sine Oscillations

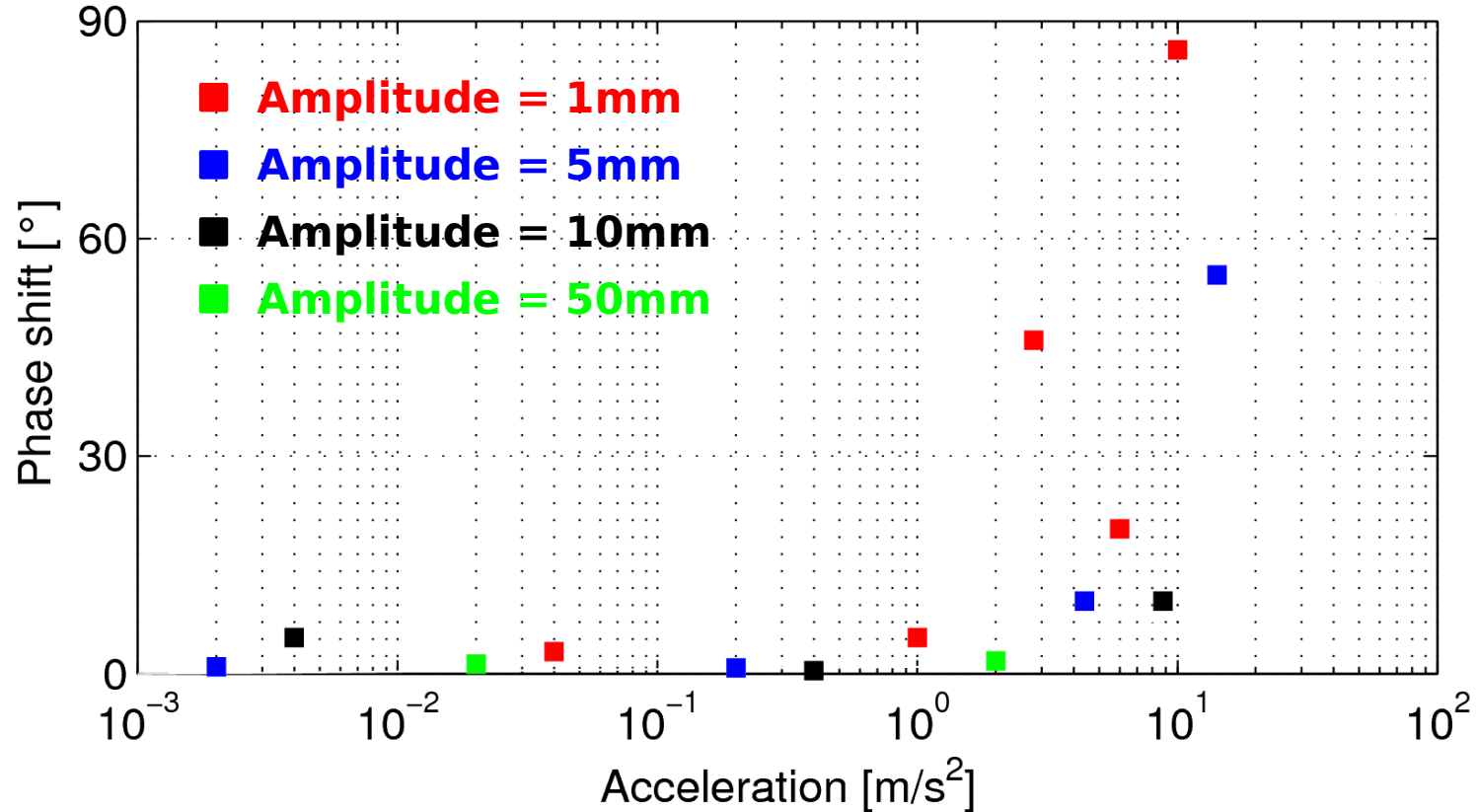
Frequencies: 0.1 – 20 [Hz]

Amplitudes: 1 – 50 [mm]

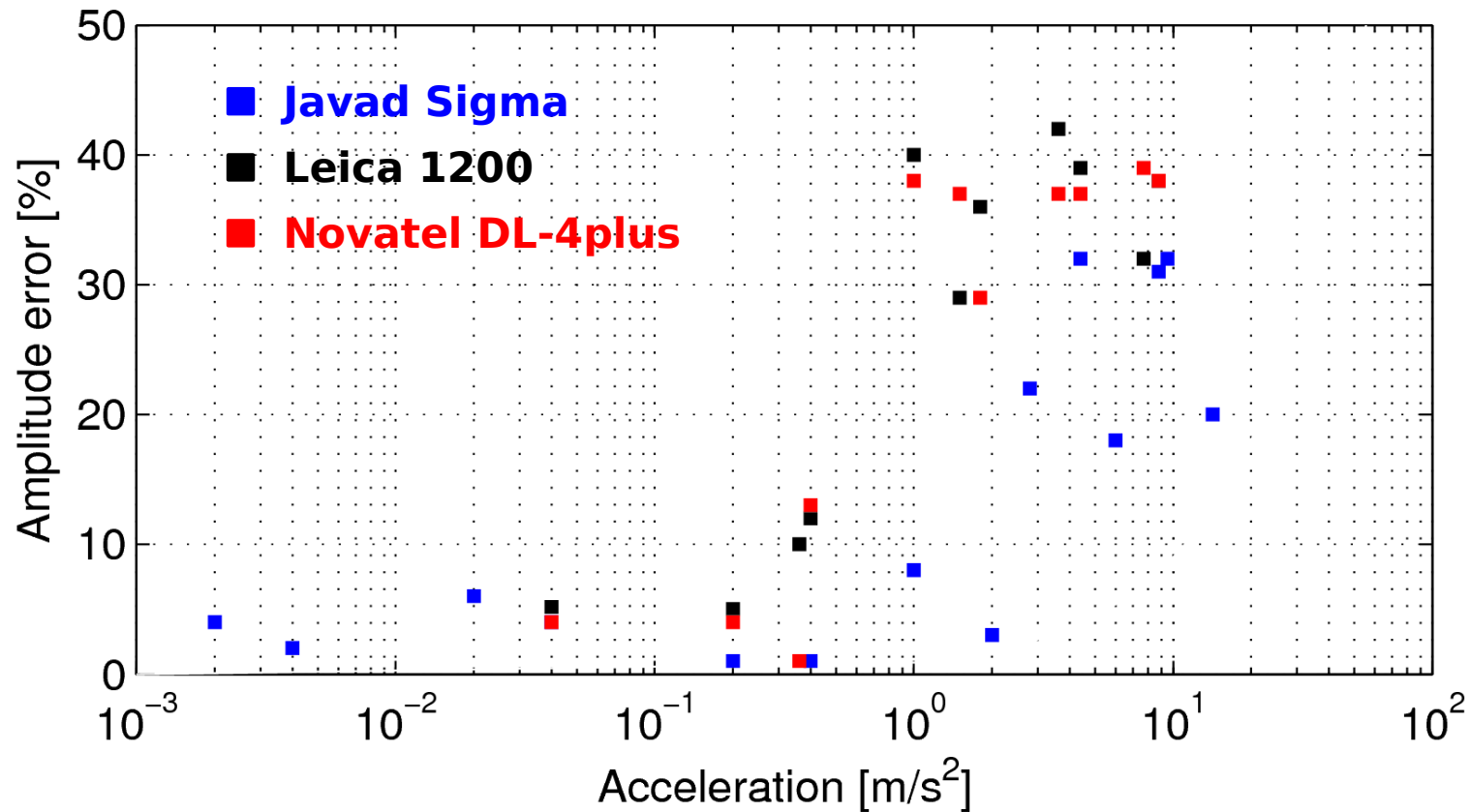
→ acceleration dependent amplitudes and phases



# Sine Oscillations – Phase Shift

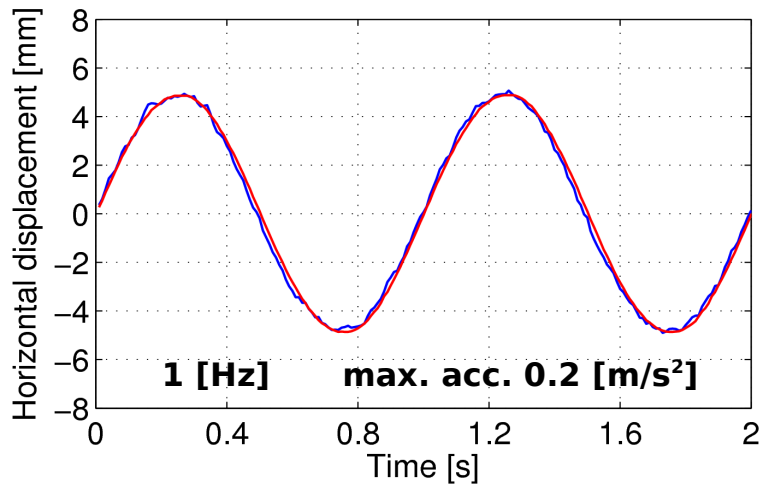


# Sine Oscillations – Different Receivers

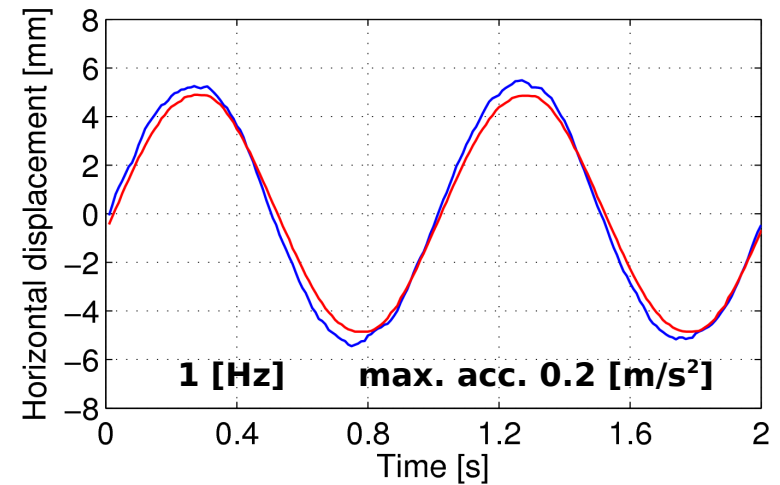


# Sine Oscillations (5mm Amplitude)

**PLL = 50Hz, DLL = 5Hz**



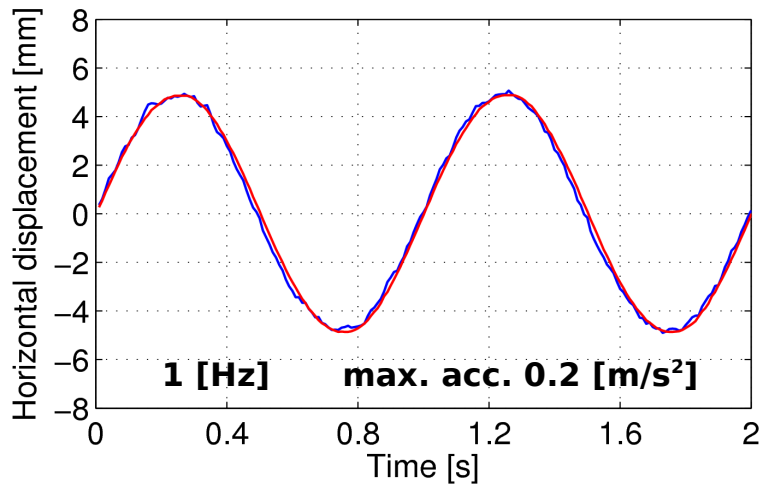
**PLL = 10Hz, DLL = 1Hz**



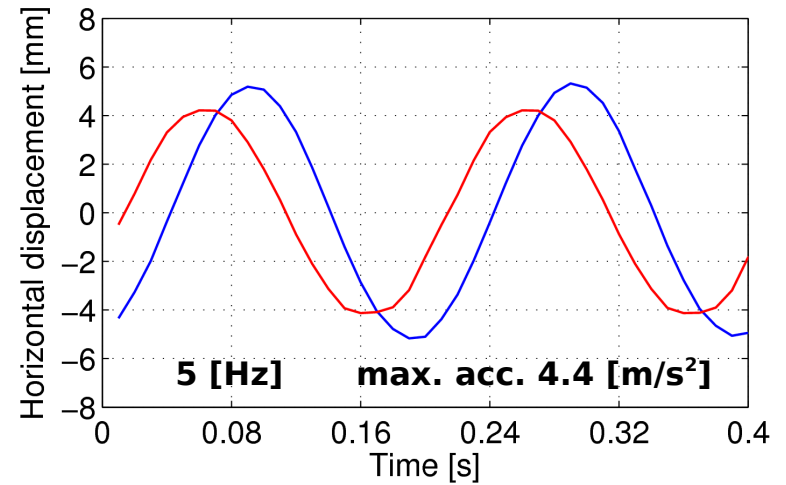
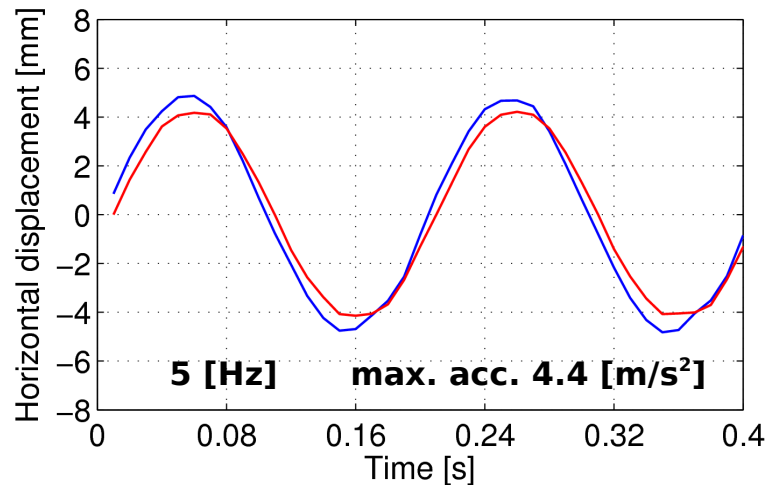
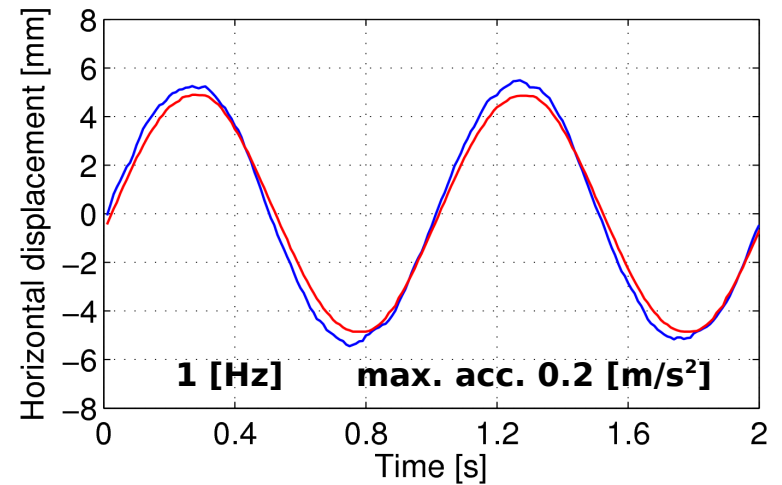
**— 100Hz GPS — Inductive Sensor**

# Sine Oscillations (5mm Amplitude)

**PLL = 50Hz, DLL = 5Hz**



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**— 100Hz GPS — Inductive Sensor**

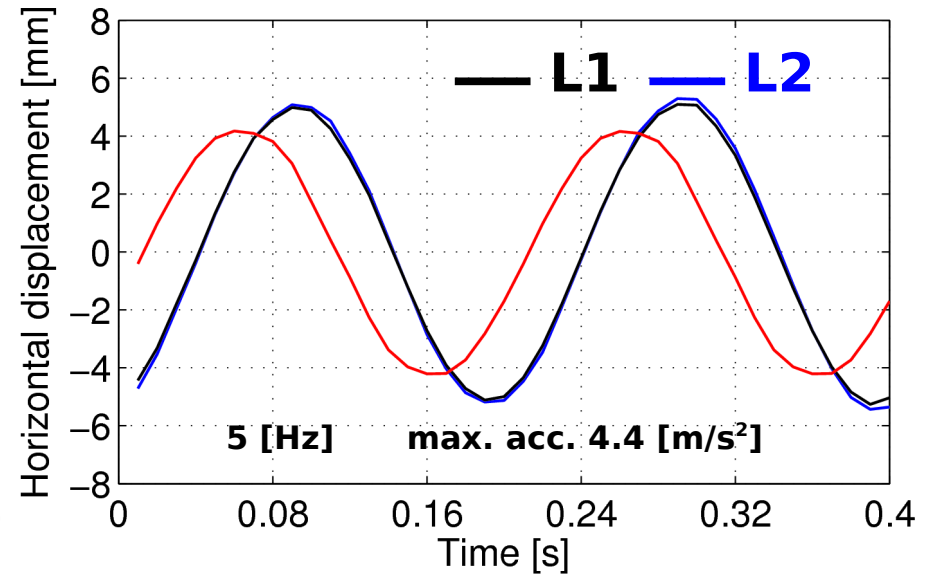
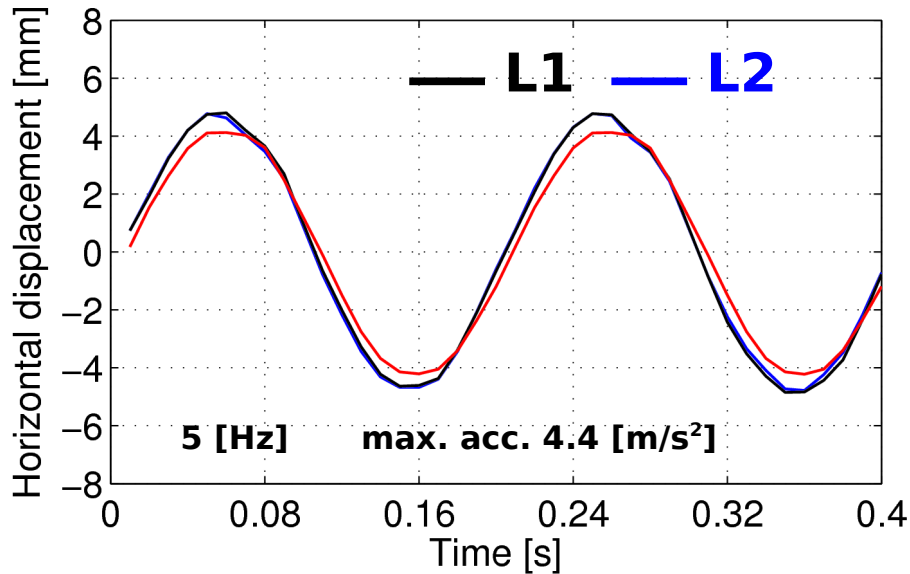
# Sine Oscillations (5mm Amplitude)

CA/L1 PLL = 50Hz, DLL = 5Hz

P/L2 PLL = 3Hz, DLL = 3Hz

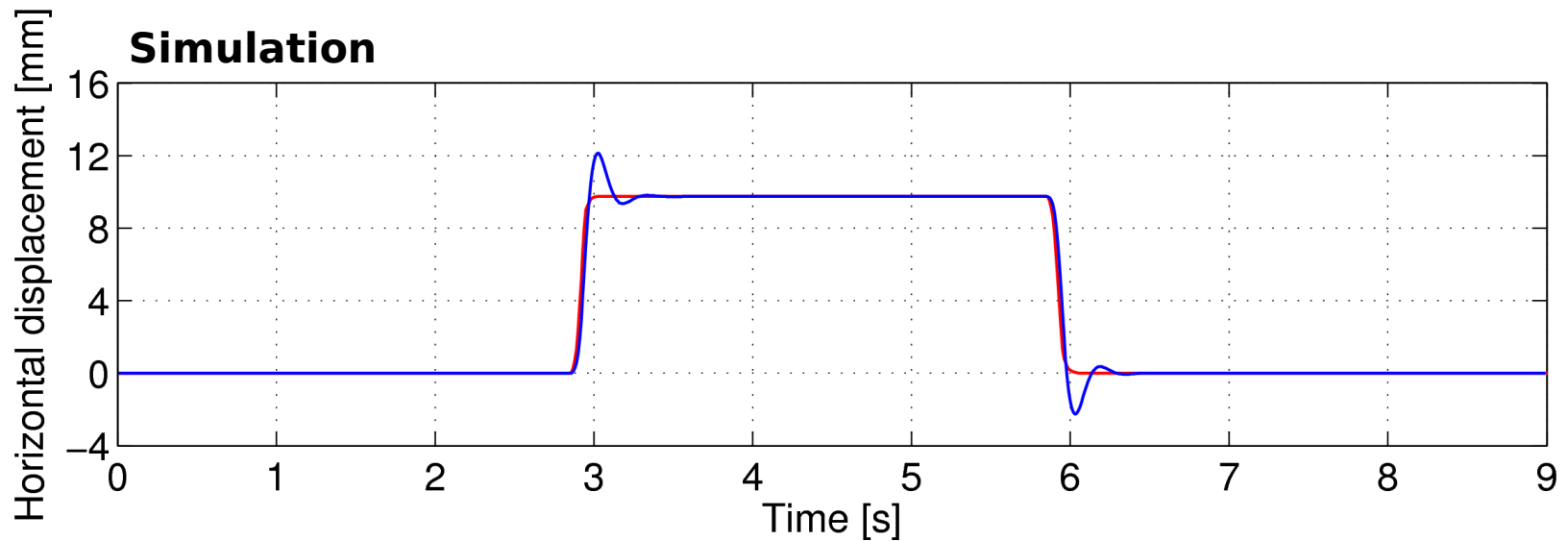
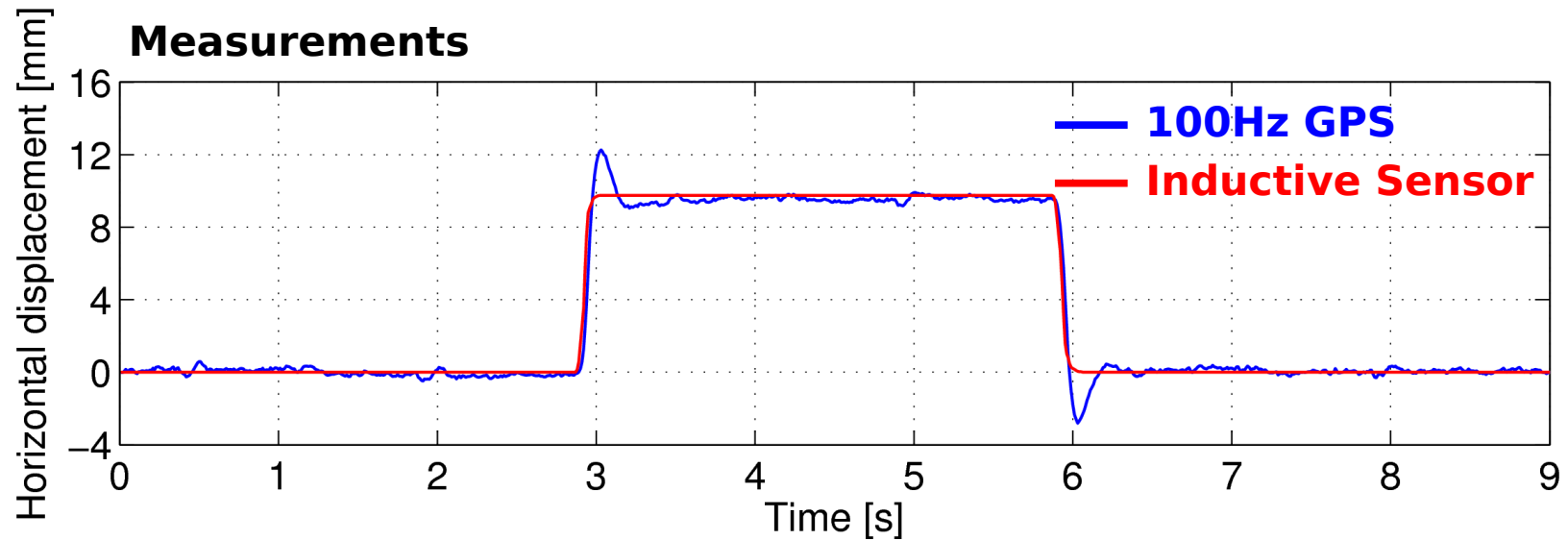
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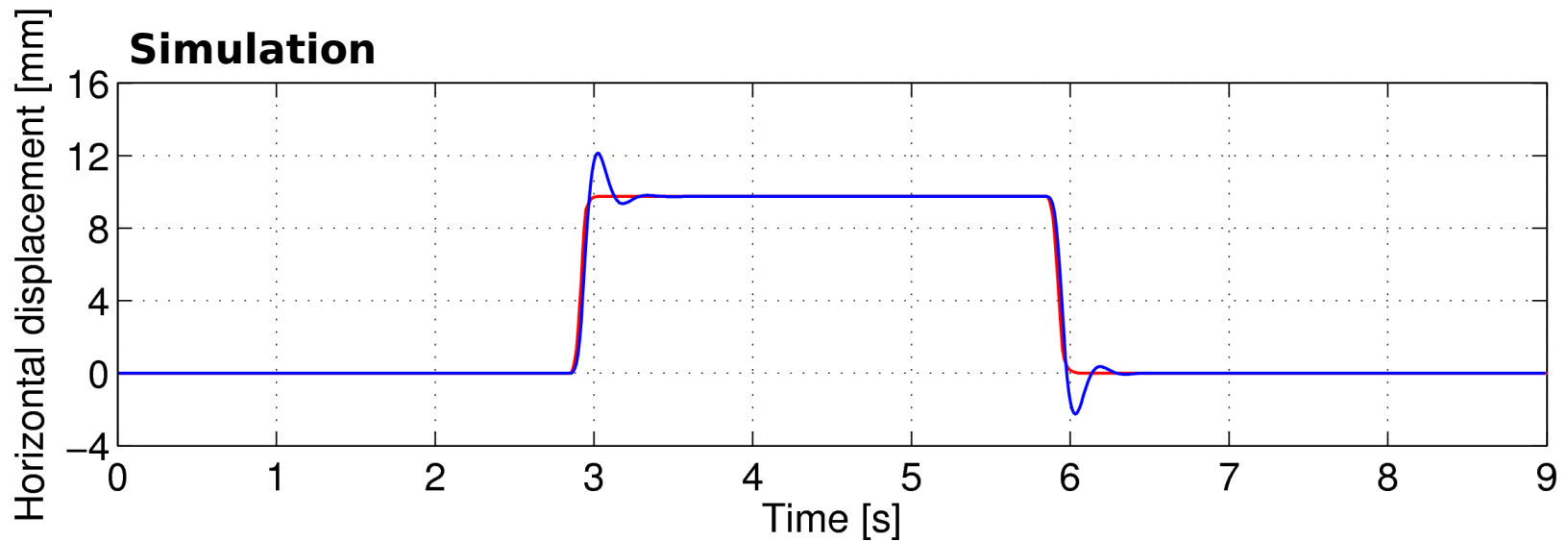
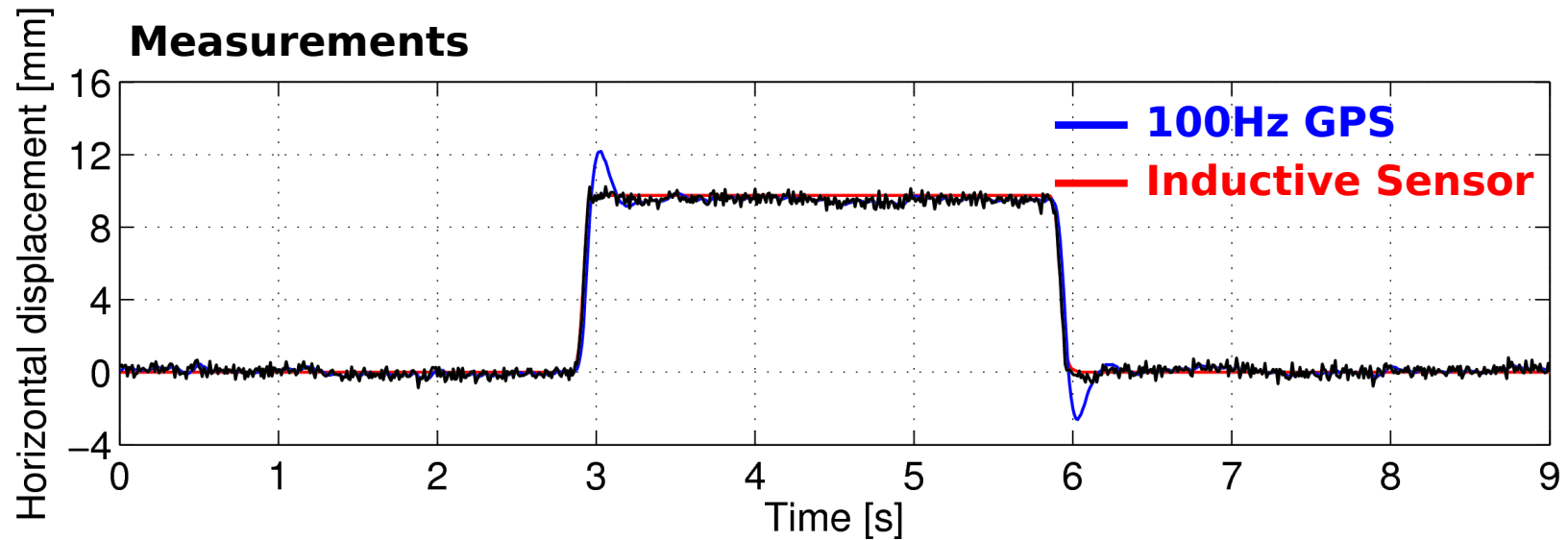




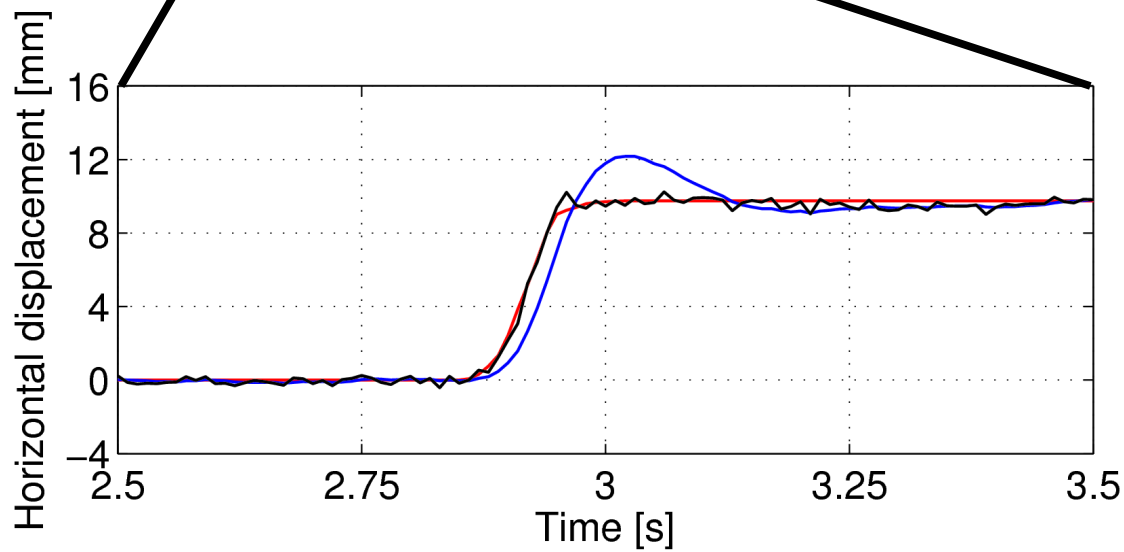
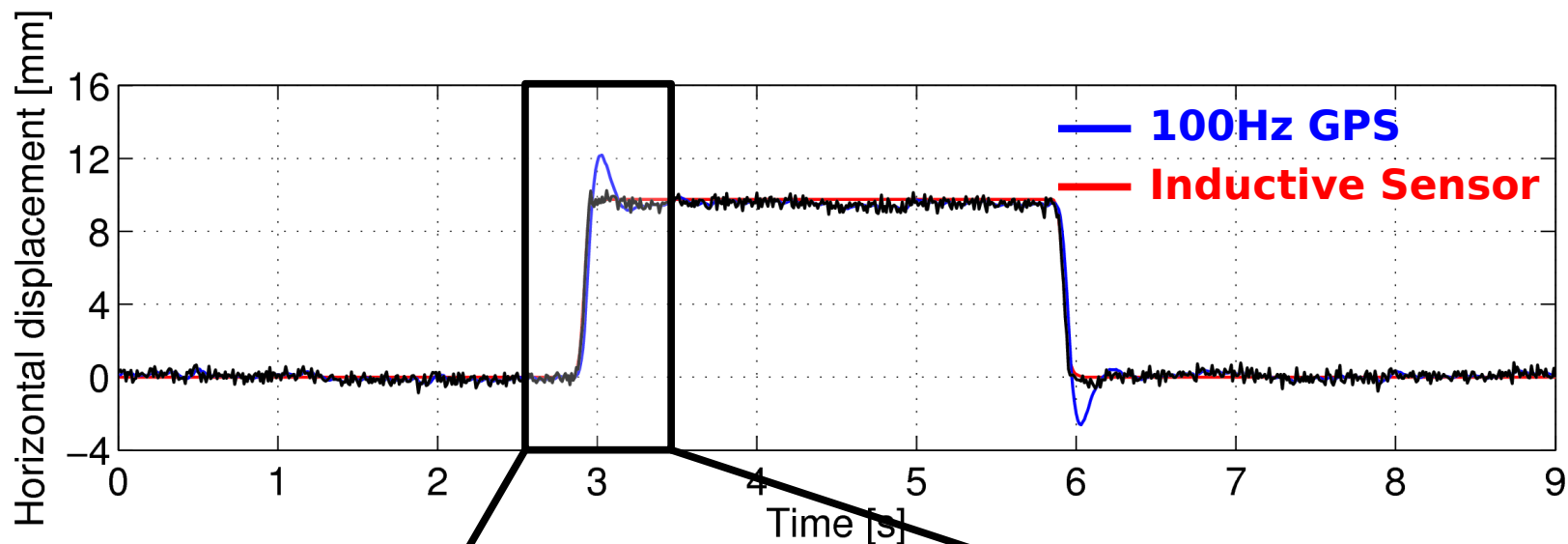
# Receiver Transfer Function – 2nd Order



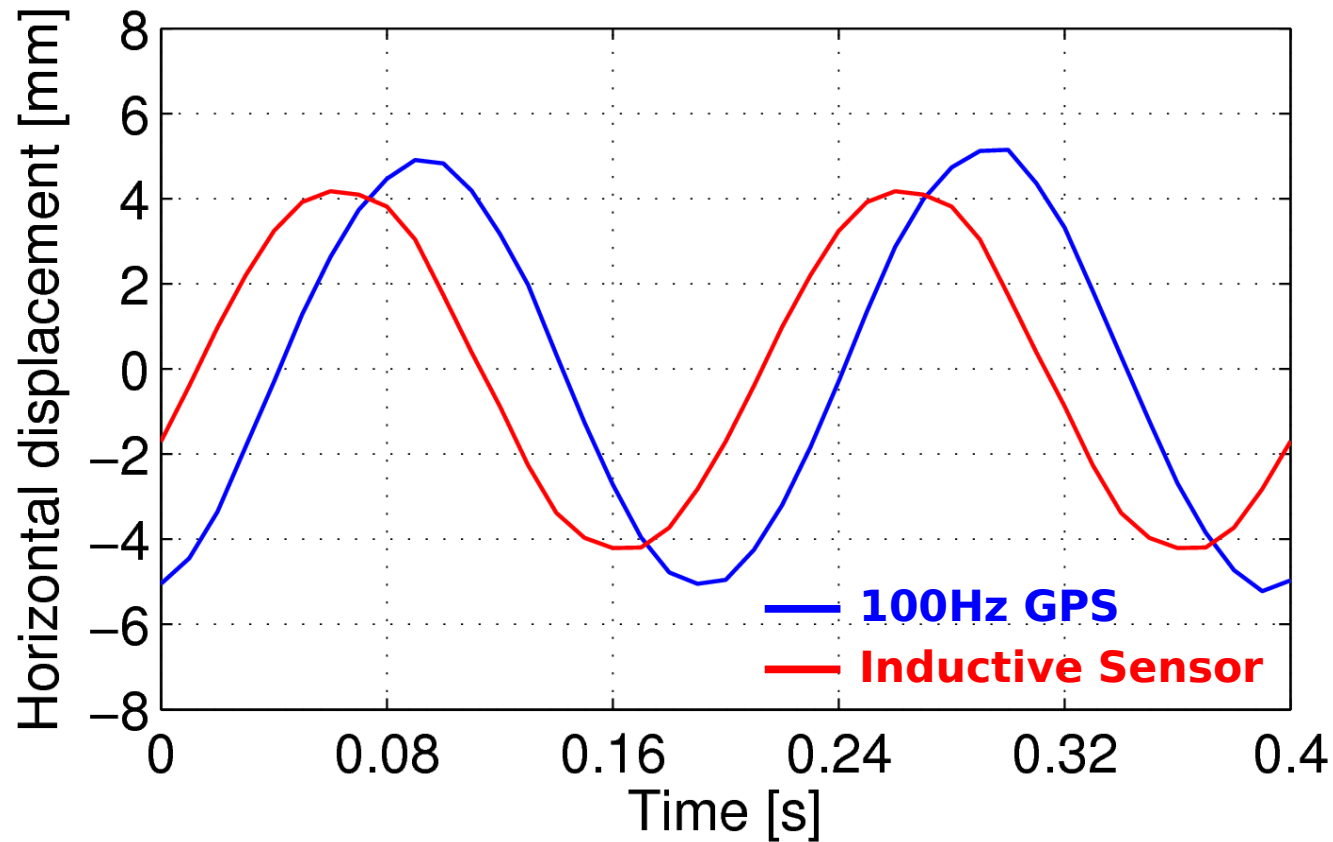
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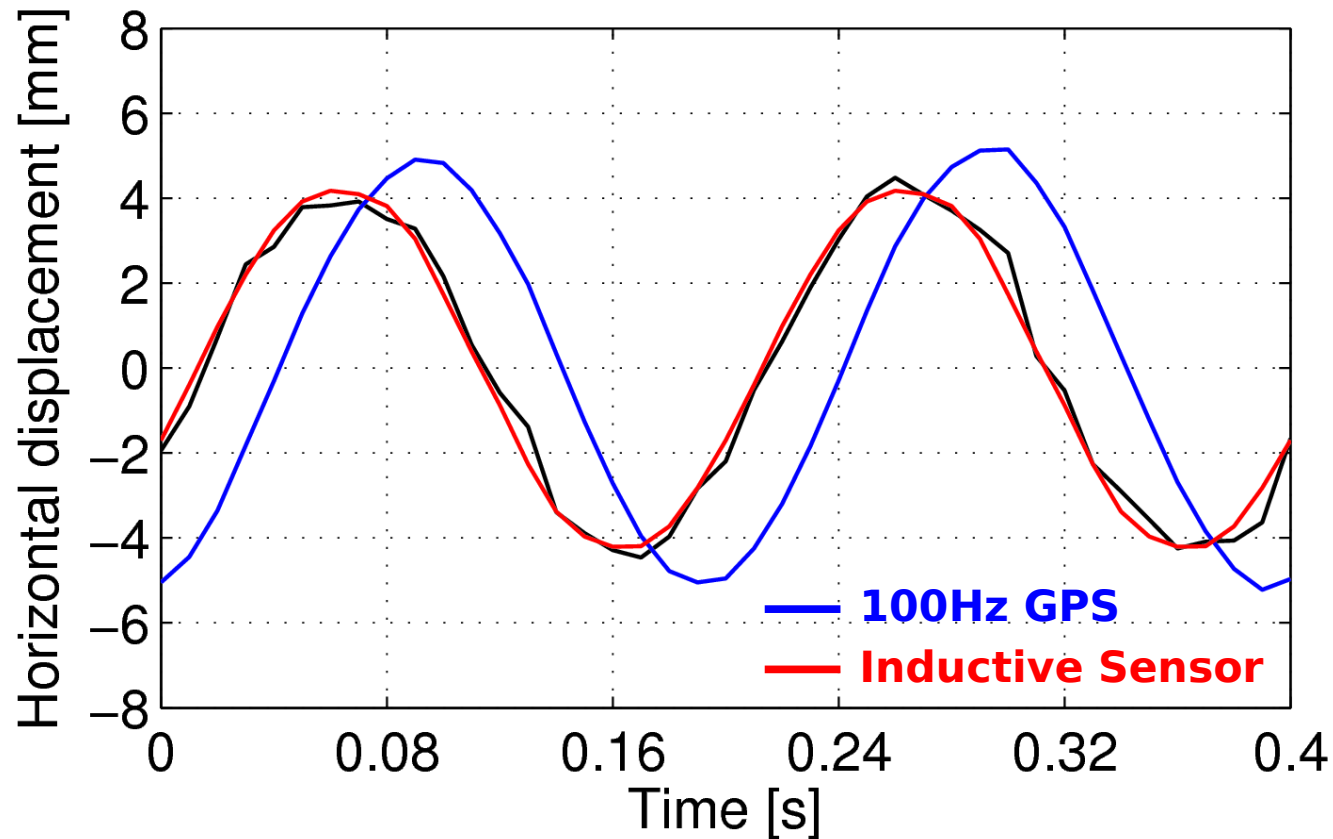
# Receiver Transfer Function – 2nd Order



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# Receiver Transfer Function – 2nd Order



# Conclusions

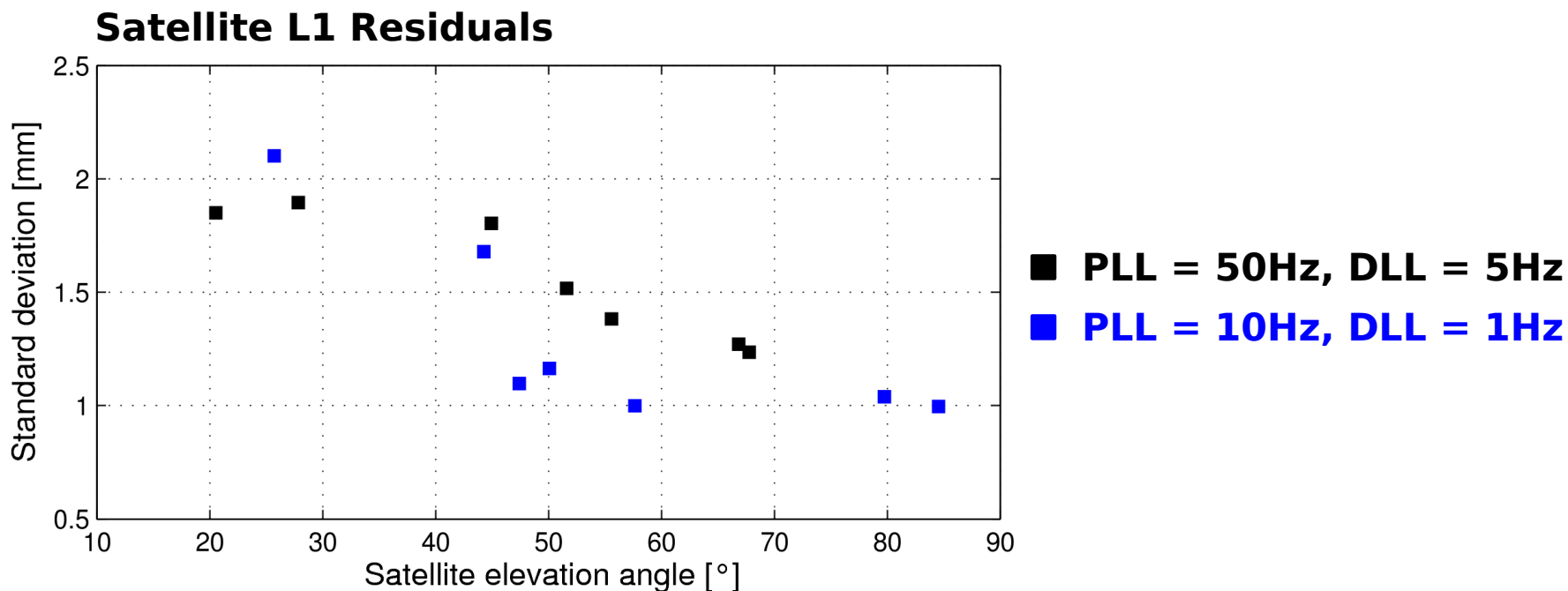
- Tracking loop parameters directly influence the noise level and position correlations
- Accuracy of dynamic GPS measurements depends on acceleration and tracking loop parameters
- Similar behaviour of the L1 and L2 signals
- Minimization of the errors by inverse filtering

## Next Steps

- Longer baseline ( $\sim 100\text{km}$ )
- Problem of loss of lock
- 3D Robot for larger amplitudes

**THANK YOU FOR  
YOUR ATTENTION**

# High-Frequency Noise: 5m Baseline



RMS for kinematic coordinates:

**PLL = 10Hz, DLL=1Hz**

East = 1.8 [mm]

North = 1.9 [mm]

Up = 3.8 [mm]

**PLL = 50Hz, DLL= 5Hz**

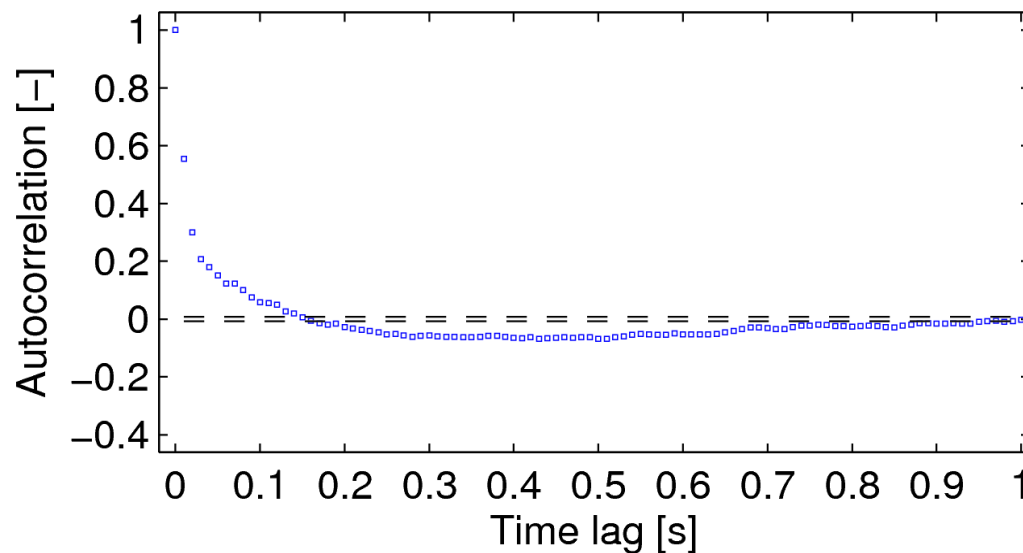
East = 1.9 [mm]

North = 3.6 [mm]

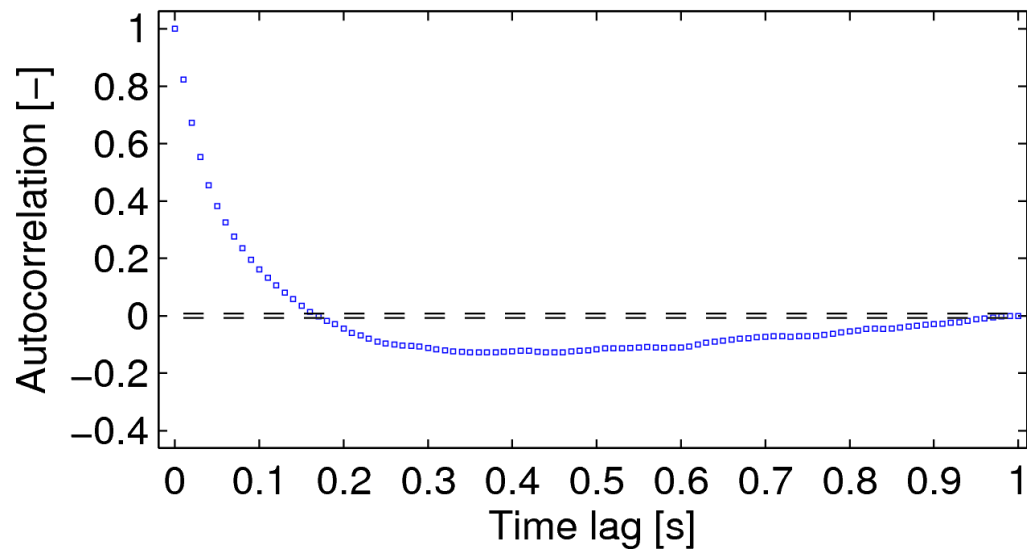
Up = 5.0 [mm]



# Position Correlations: 5m Baseline



**PLL = 50 Hz (0.02 s)**  
**DLL = 5 Hz (0.2 s)**



**PLL = 10 Hz (0.1 s)**  
**DLL = 1 Hz (1 s)**