



# Activities on GNSS System Time Interoperability at NTSC

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# Guideline

**1. Introduction**

**2. Relationship between BDT and UTC(NTSC)**

**3. GNSS Time Offset Monitoring and Forecasting**

**4. GPST-GLONASST Application for Combination Positioning**



# 1. Introduction

- In order to implement the traceability of BDT to UTC by using UTC(NTSC), time comparison links between BDS and NTSC including TW, GPSCV and BDSCV have been set up gradually since 2010.
- GPS, Galileo and BDS plan to broadcast the system time offset with other systems in their navigation information in order to support GNSS system time interoperability.
- BDS also promotes the system time interoperability vigorously.
  - In BSD ICD, the interfaces have been defined for system time offset forecast parameters with GPS, GLONASS, Galileo and so on.
- National Time Service Center has built a system time offset monitoring and forecast system for supporting the system time interoperability.



## 2. Relationship between BDT and UTC(NTSC)

- Timekeeping of UTC(NTSC)

### Clock Assembly

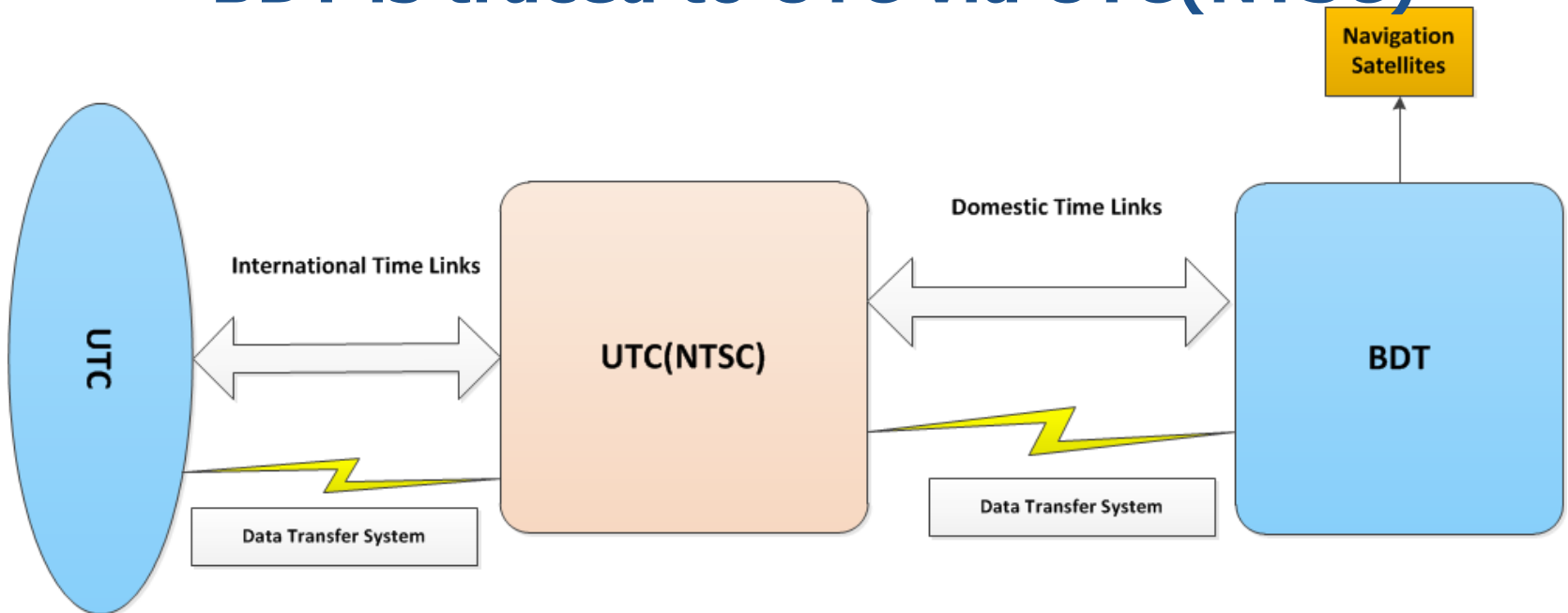


**34 Cesium + 4 maser**



## 2. Relationship between BDT and UTC(NTSC)

**BDT is traced to UTC via UTC(NTSC)**



- International Time Links : TW Ku-band, GPS PPP, GPS CV
- Domestic Time Links : TW C-band , BDS CV, GPS CV

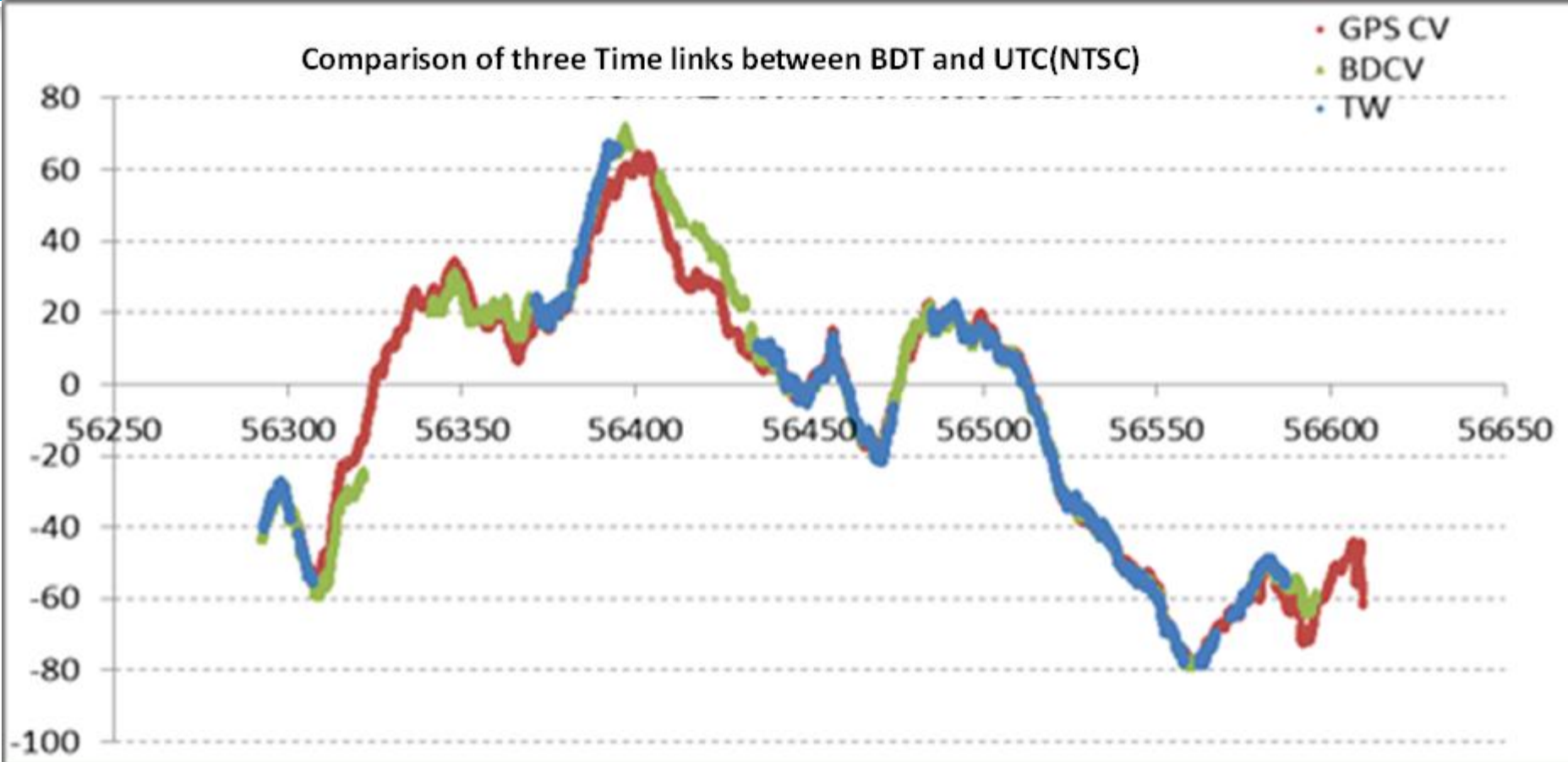


## 2. Relationship between BDT and UTC(NTSC)

- Performance of the Time Links ( Uncertainty )
  - International :
    - TWSTFT: 0.5ns (A)
    - GPS PPP: 0.3ns (A)
    - GPS CV: 5ns (A+B)
  - Domestic :
    - TWSTFT: 0.4ns (A)
    - BDS/GPS CV: 5ns (A+B)



## 2. Relationship between BDT and UTC(NTSC)

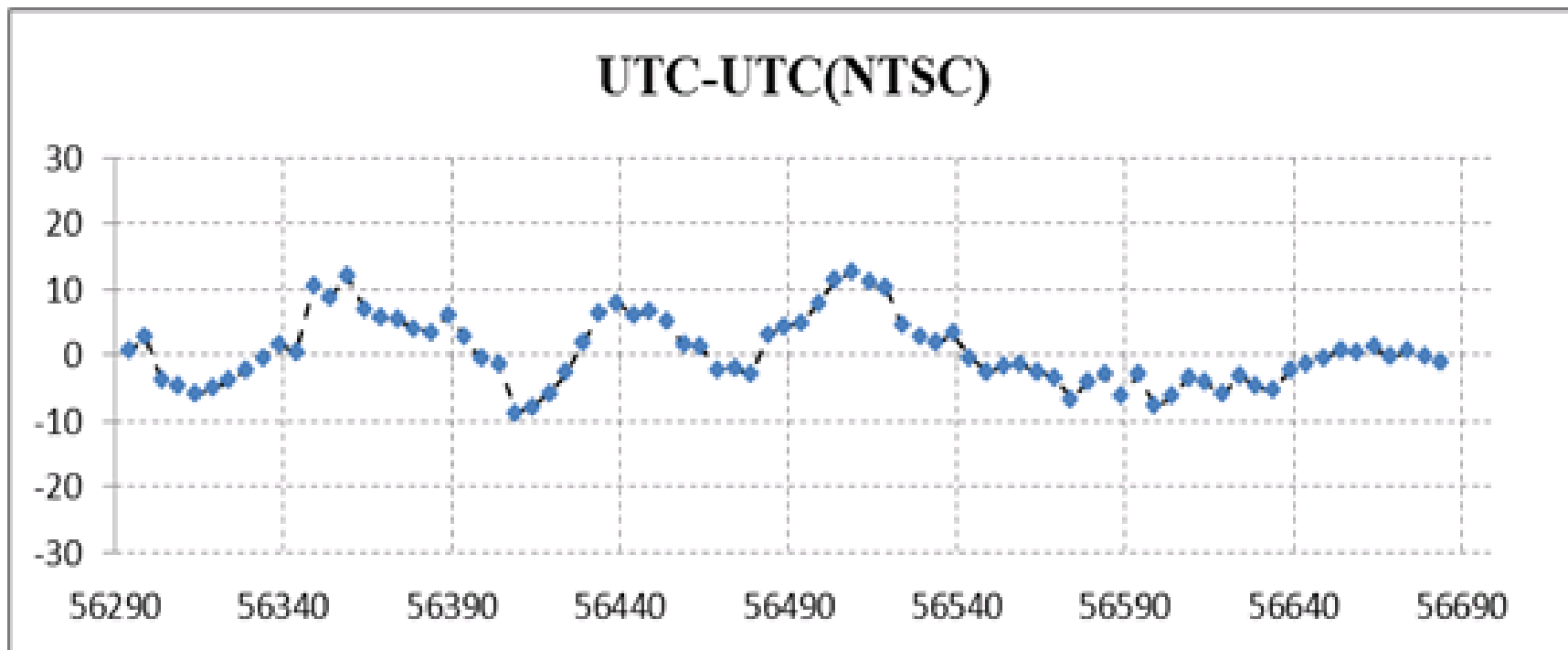


- Comparison of different time links between BDT and UTC(NTSC) from November 2012 to December 2013 by TWSTFT C-band, GPS CV and BDS CV shows good consistency.



## 2. Relationship between BDT and UTC(NTSC)

- Data sources : December 29th,2013~February 2th,2014  
( MJD=56290~56690 )



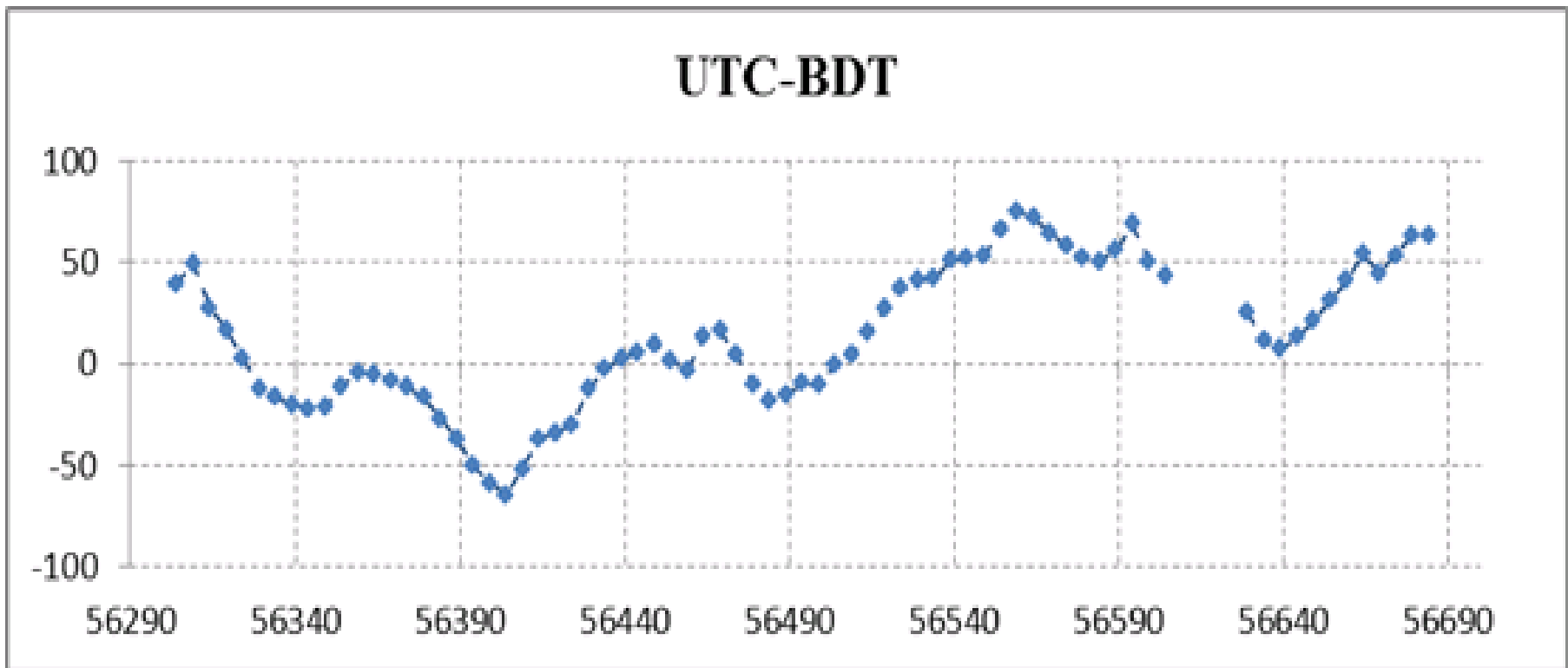
- UTC-UTC(NTSC) is kept within  $\pm 10$ ns





## 2. Relationship between BDT and UTC(NTSC)

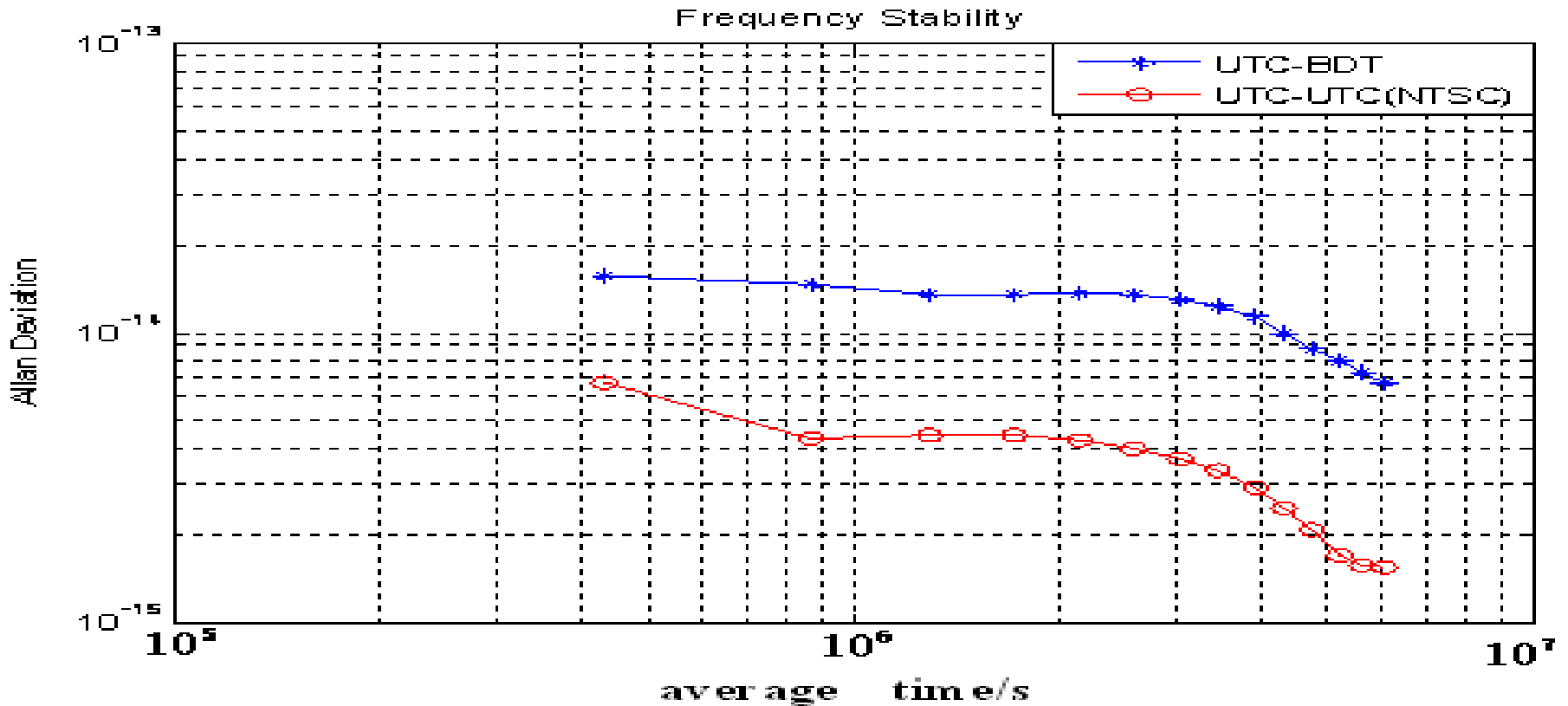
$$\text{UTC-BDT} = [\text{UTC-UTC(NTSC)}] + [\text{UTC(NTSC)-BDT}]$$



- From above figure, we can see UTC-BDT is kept within 100ns.



## 2. Relationship between BDT and UTC(NTSC)



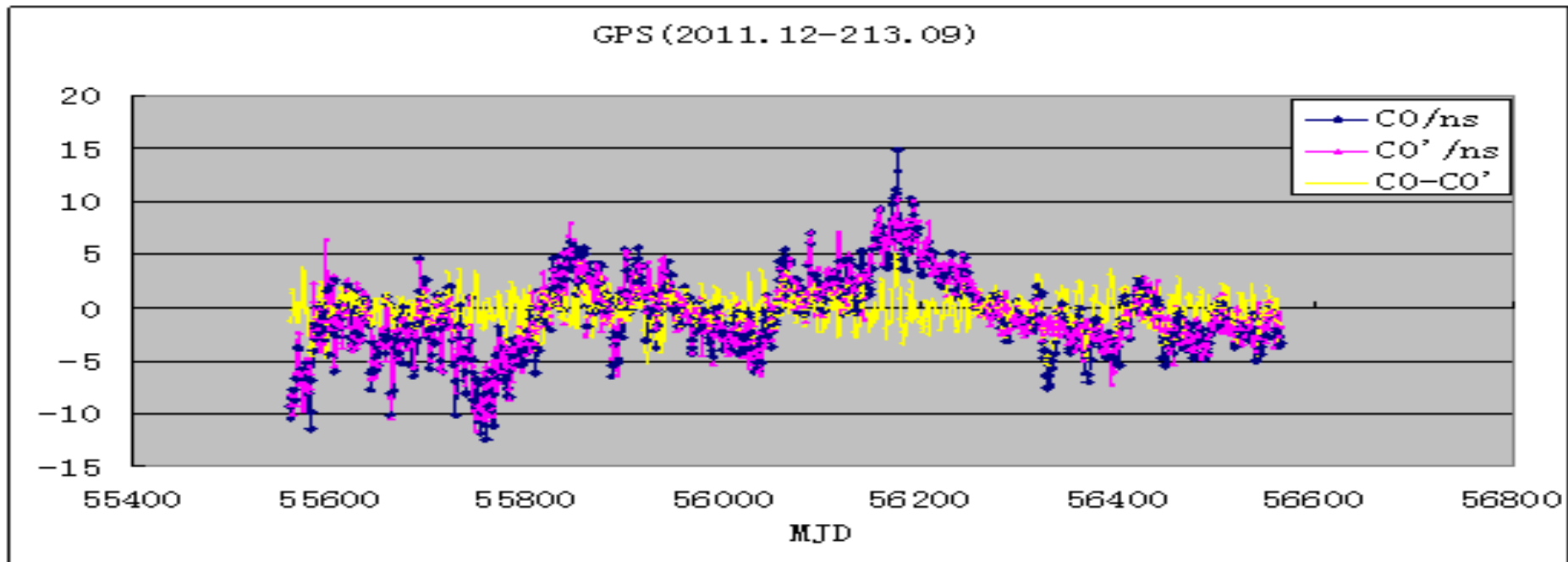
- Frequency stability of BDT:  $5.8 \times 10^{-14}$  ( $\tau = 5$  days)
- Frequency stability of UTC(NTSC):  $6.7 \times 10^{-15}$  ( $\tau = 5$  days)



## 2. Relationship between BDT and UTC(NTSC)

- Compare with GPST traceability

$$[\text{UTC-GPS time}] = -16 \text{ s} + C0, [\text{UTC-UTC(USNO)_GPS}] = C0'$$

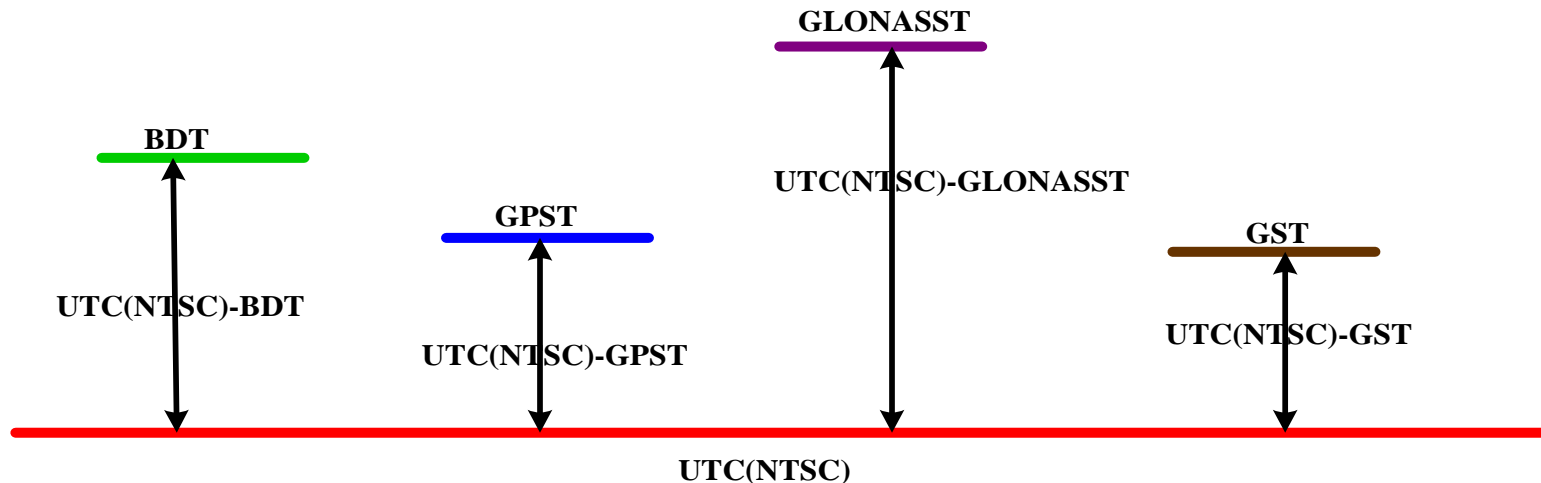


$C0$  is in accordance with  $C0'$ . The  $C0 - C0'$  offset is within  $\pm 5\text{ns}$ . It can verify the traceability of GPST to its time base.



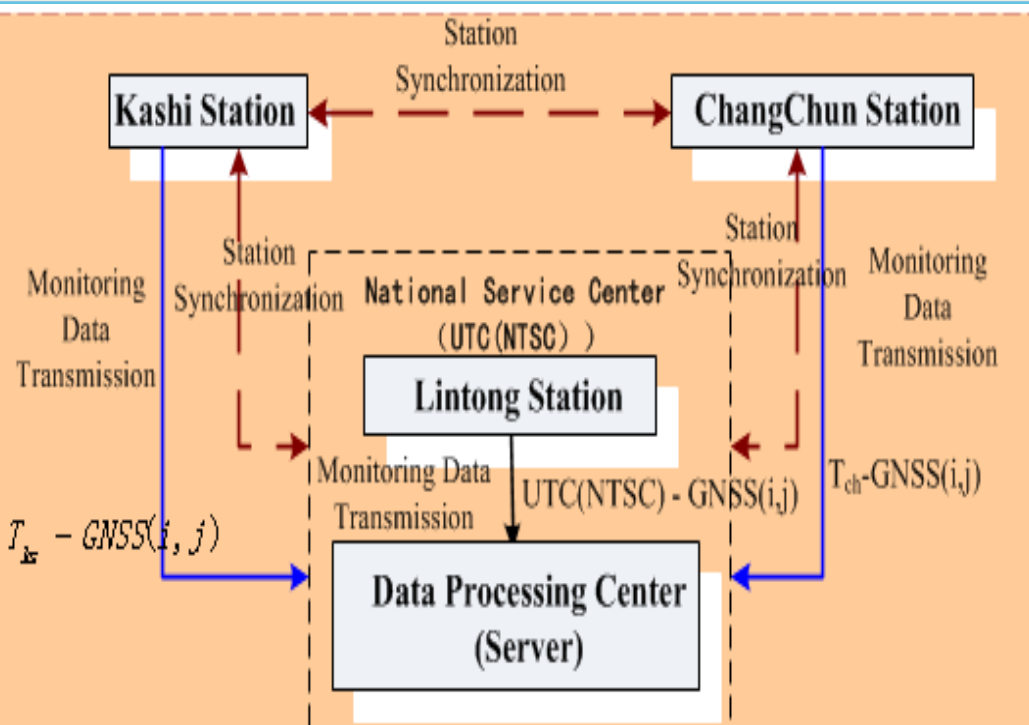
# 3. GNSS System Time Offset Monitoring and Forecasting

## Fundamental of GNSS system time offset monitoring



- UTC ( NTSC ) is taken as medium time scale. Then system time offsets between GNSS time and UTC(NTSC) are monitored by GNSS SIS: UTC(NTSC)-BDT/GPST/GLONASST/GST
- In terms of each two monitored values, system time offset between two GNSSs can be derived, such as BDT-GPST
- Then system time offset prediction can be calculated.

# 3. GNSS System Time Offset Monitoring and Forecasting



## Three stations

- Equipment
    - ✓ Cesium clock
    - ✓ Multi-GNSS Receiver
    - ✓ Time Interval Counter
    - ✓ Pulse and Frequency distribution unit
  - Station monitoring software
- ## One Data Processing Center
- ✓ Server
  - ✓ Data integrated processing software

- Three stations, Lintong, Changchun and Kashi, have been set up and a multi-GNSS receiver is installed at each station
- Station time synchronization and remote data transmission are done in real time
- Receiver and antenna calibration are rigorously conducted



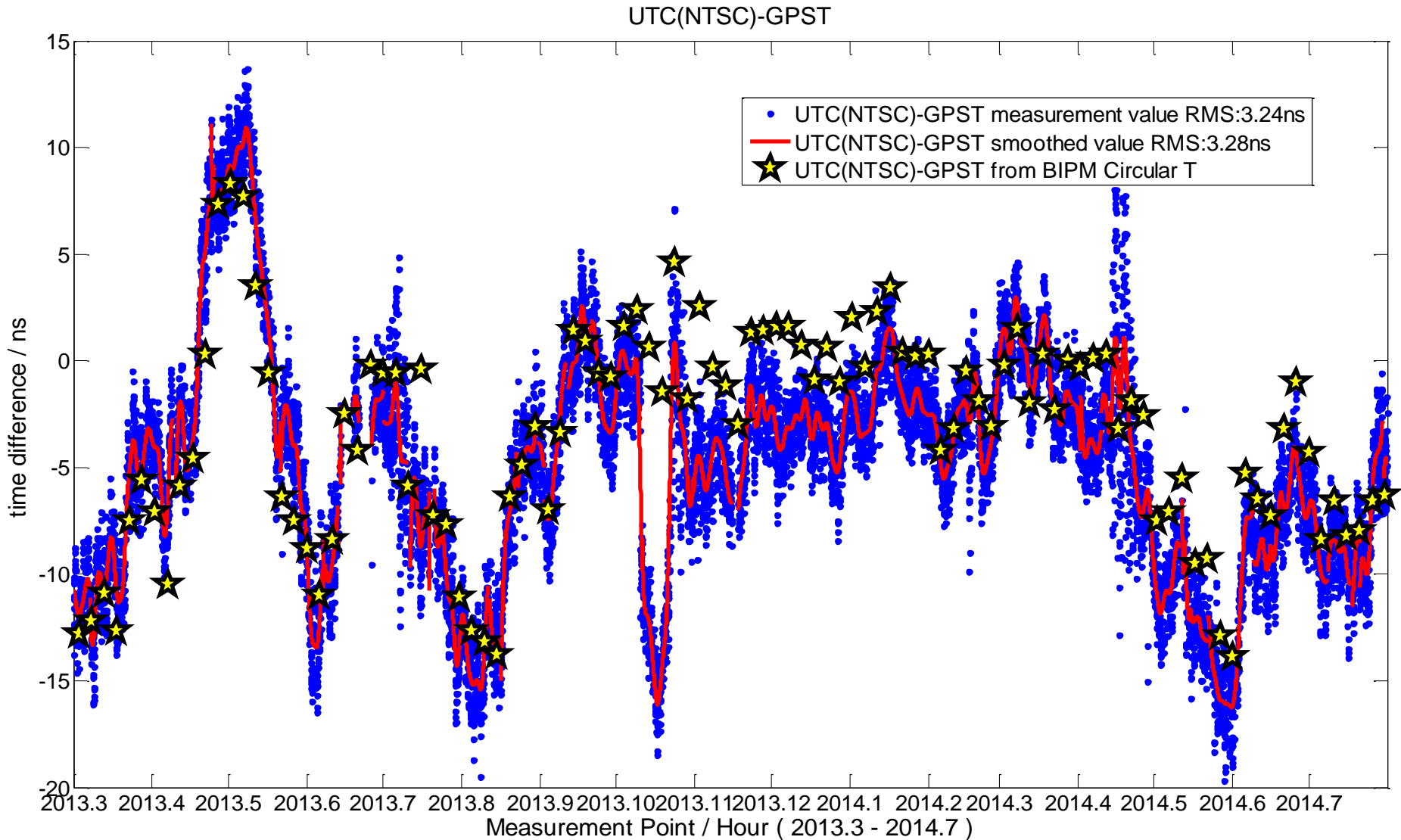
## 3. GNSS System Time Offset Monitoring and Forecasting

- The results of GNSS system time offset monitoring and forecasting are issued every day through Internet in the form of FTP file

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ftp://210.72.145.14:21
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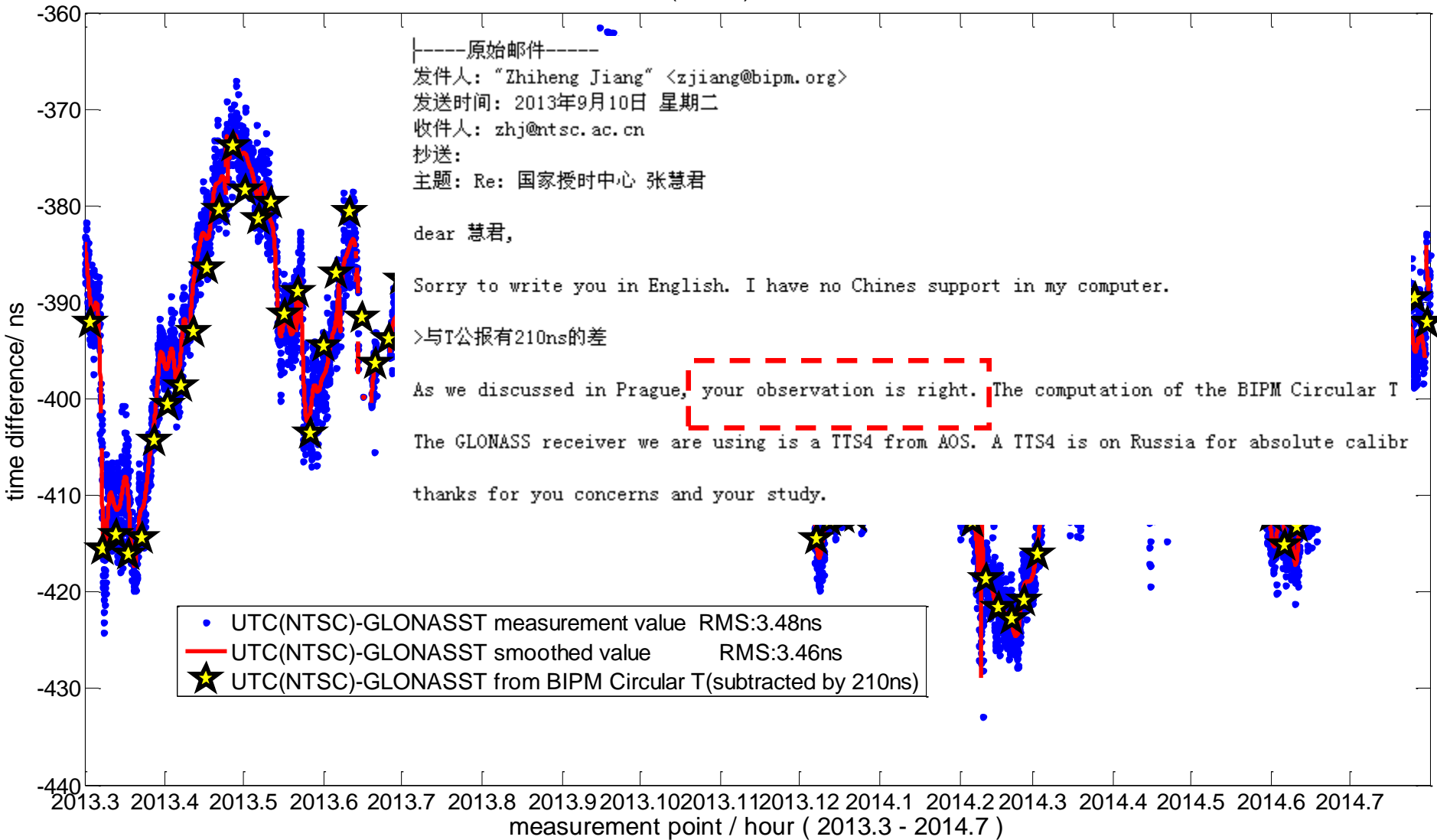
# 3. GNSS System Time Offset Monitoring and Forecasting





# 3. GNSS System Time Offset Monitoring and Forecasting

UTC(NTSC)-GLONASST

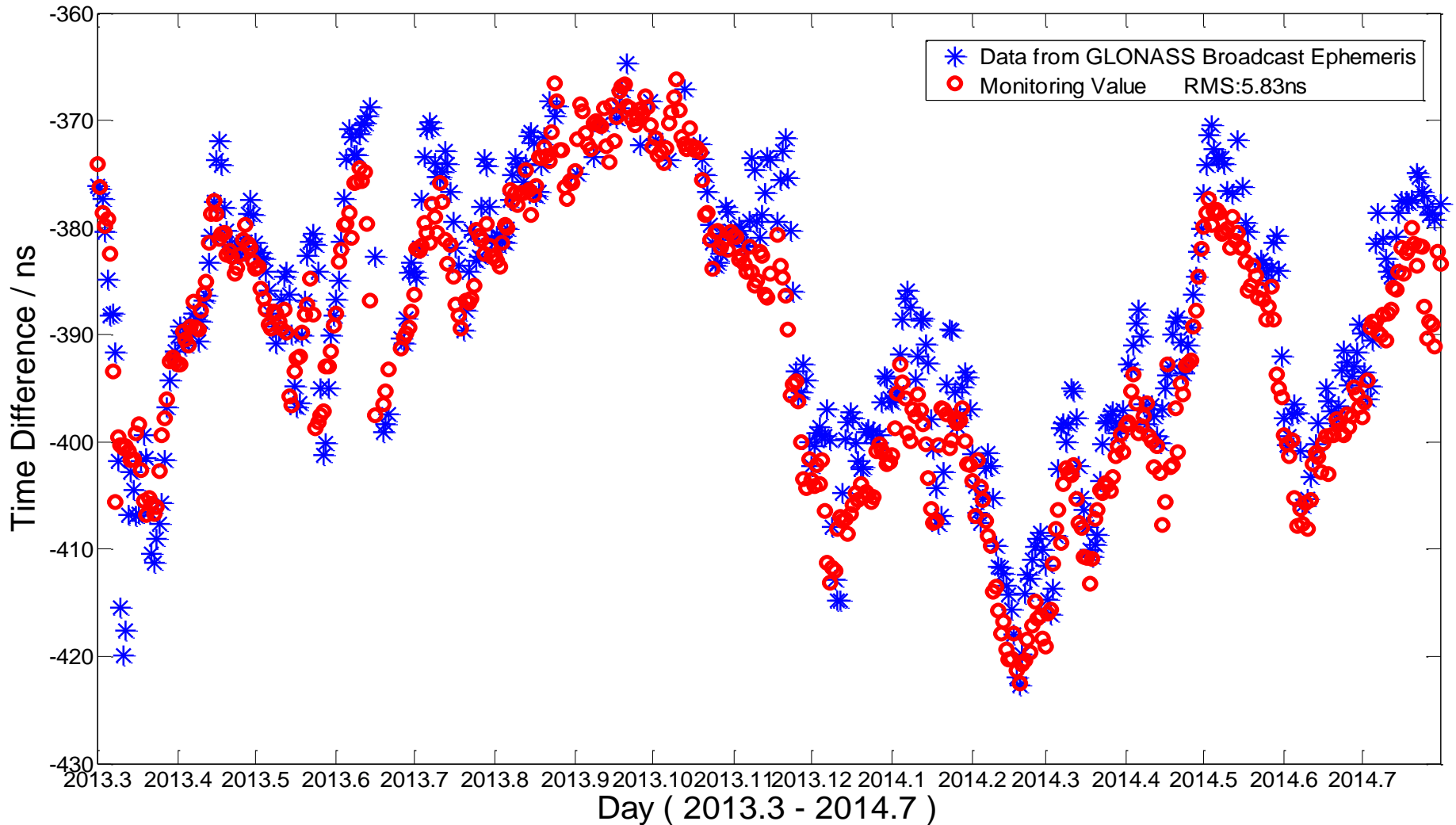






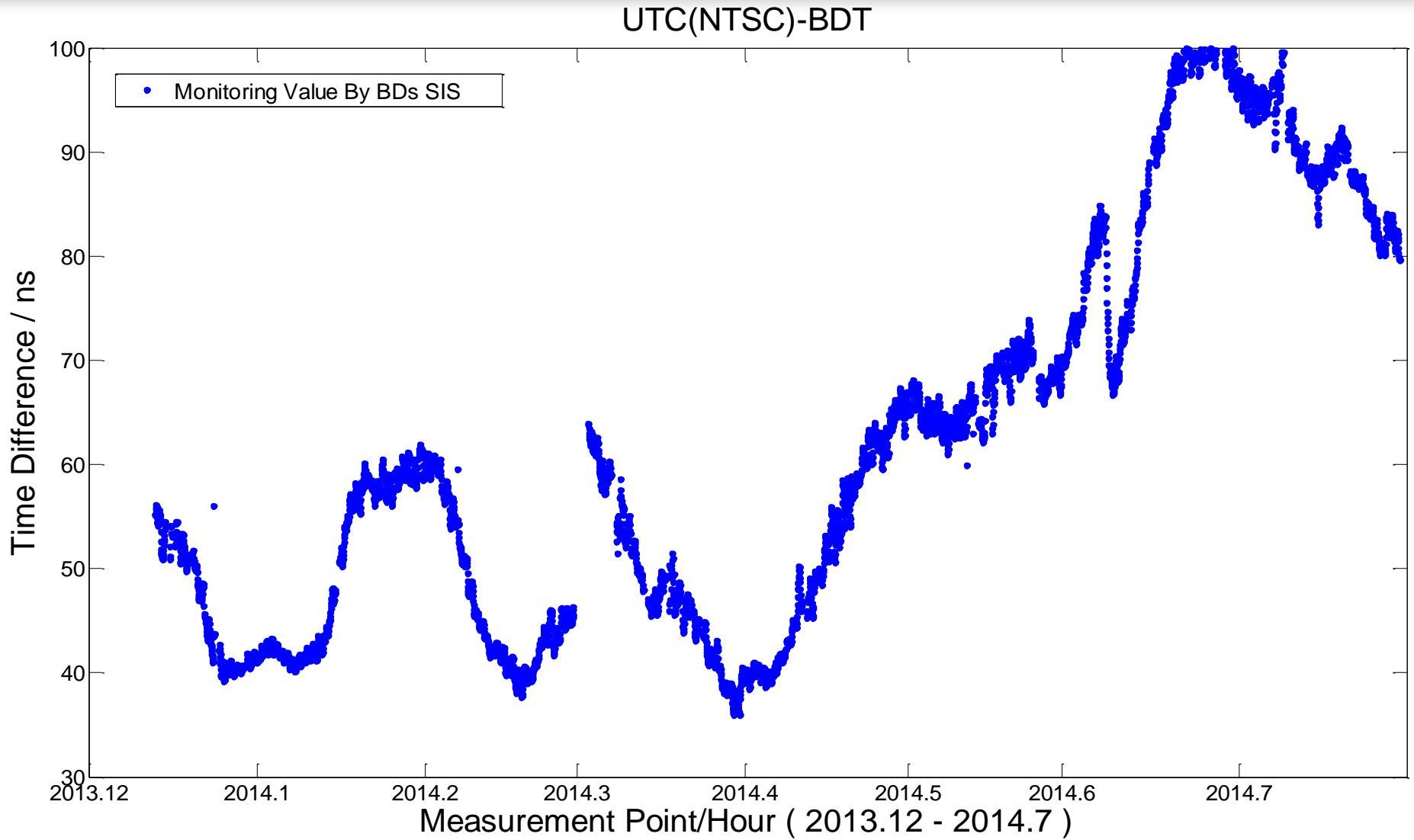
# 3. GNSS System Time Offset Monitoring and Forecasting

GPST-GLONASST





# 3. GNSS System Time Offset Monitoring and Forecasting





## 4. GPST-GLONASST - Applications for Combination Positioning

- 4.1 the effect of GPST-GLONASST on combination positioning
- 4.2 Forecasting outcomes of GPST-GLONASST are applied to assist multi-GNSS positioning



## 4.1 the Effect of GPST-GLONASST on Combination Positioning

	GPS	GLONASS	GPS/GLONASS (user lever solution)	GPS/GLONASS (GPST-GLONASST is utilized)
<b>10<sup>0</sup> cutoff</b>				
<b>GDOP</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>PDOP</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>20<sup>0</sup> cutoff</b>				
<b>GDOP</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>PDOP</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>30<sup>0</sup> cutoff</b>				
<b>GDOP</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>4.4</b>
<b>PDOP</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>



# 4.1 the Effect of GPST-GLONASST on Combination Positioning

	GPS	GLONASS	GPS/GLONASS (user lever solution)	GPS/GLONASS GPST-GLONASST is utilized)
<b>10<sup>0</sup> cutoff RMS(m)</b>				
x	2.73	3.43	2.32	2.25
y	2.75	3.68	2.41	2.34
z	2.68	3.15	2.24	2.16
<b>20<sup>0</sup> cutoff RMS(m)</b>				
x	4.54	5.42	3.04	2.56
y	5.62	7.01	5.11	3.42
z	6.33	8.26	5.25	4.47
<b>30<sup>0</sup> cutoff RMS(m)</b>				
x	7.53	9.94	4.09	3.17
y	11.77	15.76	7.29	5.21
z	12.21	12.22	12.55	6.24



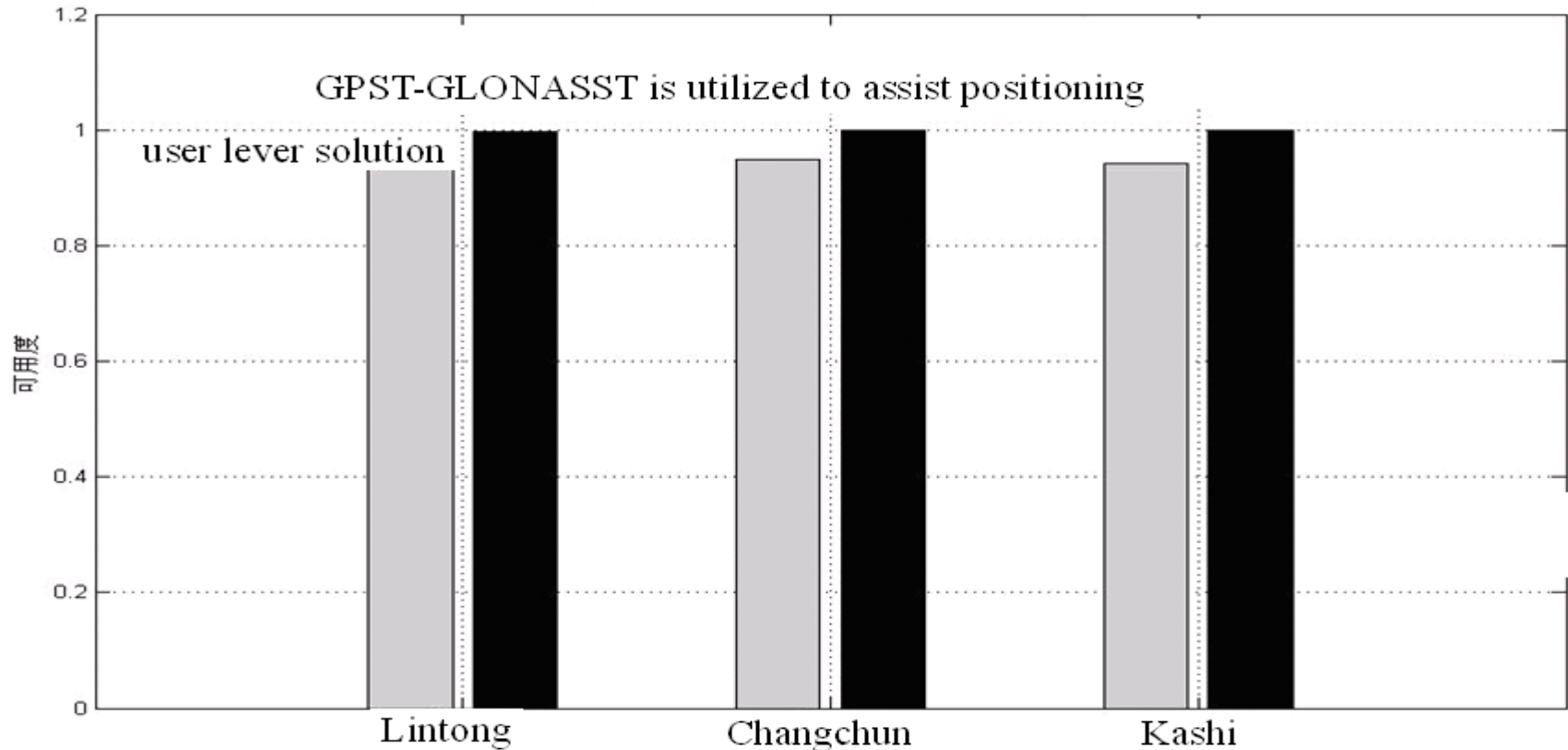
## 4.2 Forecasting Outcomes of GPST-GLONASST Are Applied to Assist Multi-GNSS Positioning

	PDOP distribution in one day (percentage)				
	<b>PDOP<math>\leq</math>6</b>	<b>6&lt;PDOP&lt;39</b>	<b>PDOP<math>\geq</math>39</b>	<b>PDOP minimum</b>	<b>PDOP maximum</b>
<b>Lintong</b>	<b>93.5%</b>	<b>6.3%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>2.07</b>	<b>45.7</b>
<b>Changchun</b>	<b>94.8%</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2.05</b>	<b>17.32</b>
<b>Kashi</b>	<b>94.2%</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2.02</b>	<b>11.74</b>

**GPST-GLONASST forecast is adopted to assist combined positioning when PDOP is greater than 6 and less than 39, in order to meet positioning requirement.**



## 4.2 Forecasting of GPST-GLONASS Is Applied to Assist Multi-GNSS Positioning



When using assist positioning, availability can be improved to nearly 100%



## 4.2 Forecasting of GPST-GLONASST Is Applied to Assist Multi-GNSS Positioning

	GPST-GLONASST User lever solution	GPST-GLONASST (Broadcasted by GLONASS)	GPST-GLONASST (forecasted outcomes)
<b>Lintong station</b>			
<b>x</b>	<b>3.47</b>	<b>2.76</b>	<b>2.25</b>
<b>y</b>	<b>9.36</b>	<b>5.46</b>	<b>4.83</b>
<b>z</b>	<b>17.24</b>	<b>9.53</b>	<b>9.39</b>
<b>Changchu station</b>			
<b>x</b>	<b>5.81</b>	<b>4.23</b>	<b>3.86</b>
<b>y</b>	<b>15.32</b>	<b>5.42</b>	<b>4.77</b>
<b>z</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>7.39</b>	<b>6.83</b>
<b>Kashi station</b>			
<b>x</b>	<b>2.95</b>	<b>2.58</b>	<b>2.49</b>
<b>y</b>	<b>12.66</b>	<b>7.99</b>	<b>7.63</b>
<b>z</b>	<b>9.43</b>	<b>5.84</b>	<b>5.57</b>





**Thank You!**