How best combining GNSS to a multi-GNSS solution?

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Assumptions in GNSS data processing

Experimental setup to proof these assumptions

Selected results from the test solutions

Conclusions

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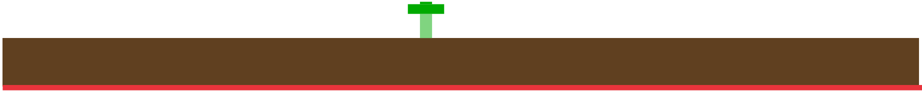

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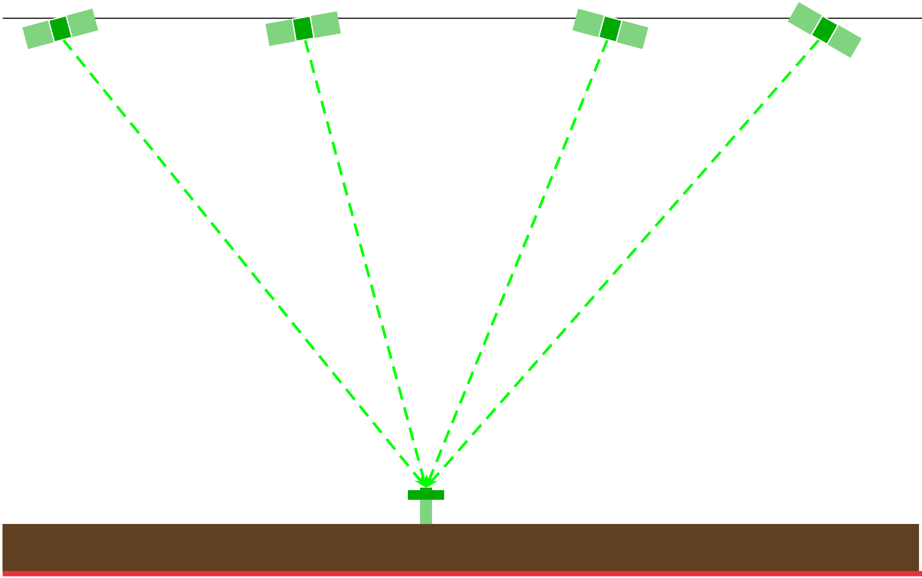

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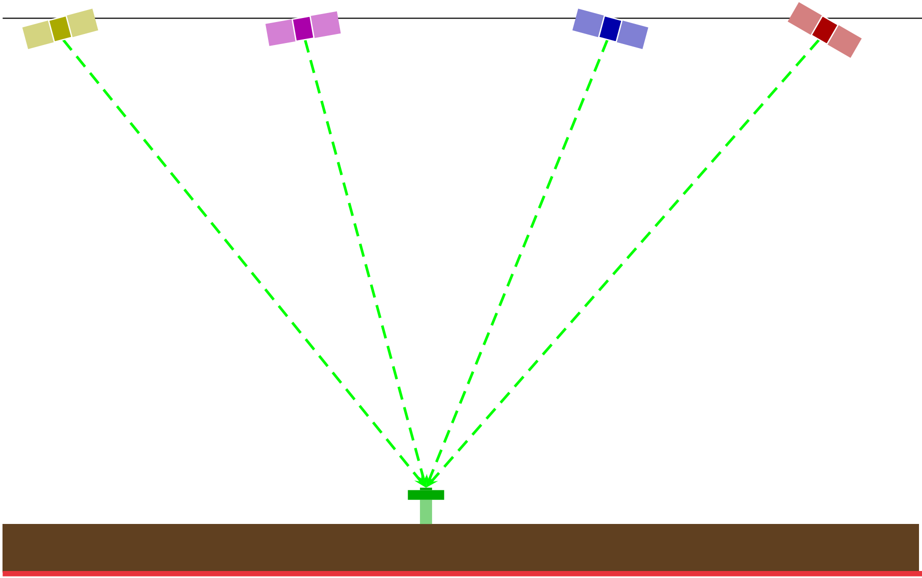

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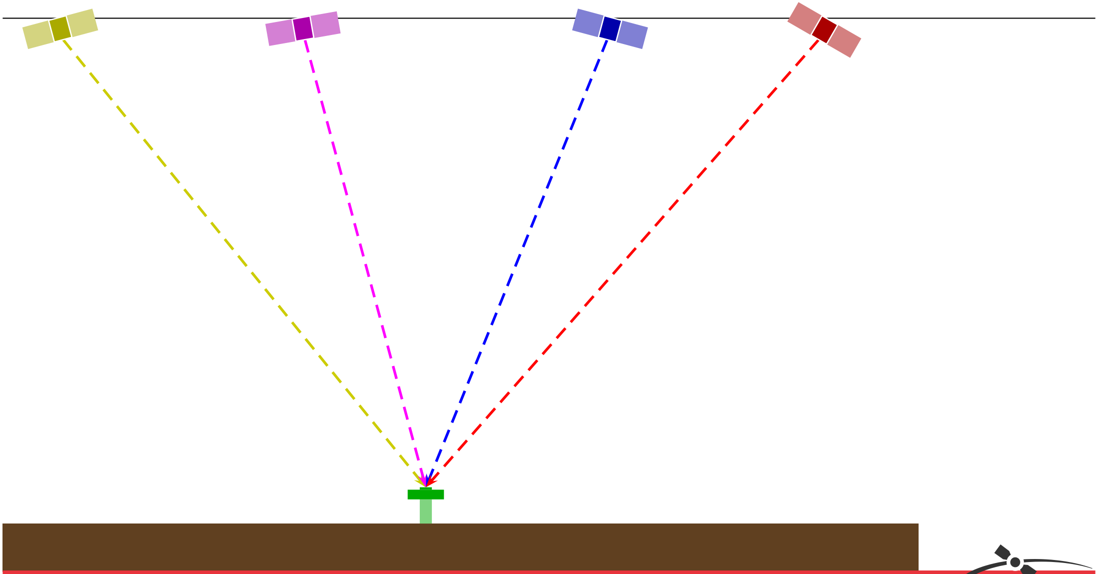

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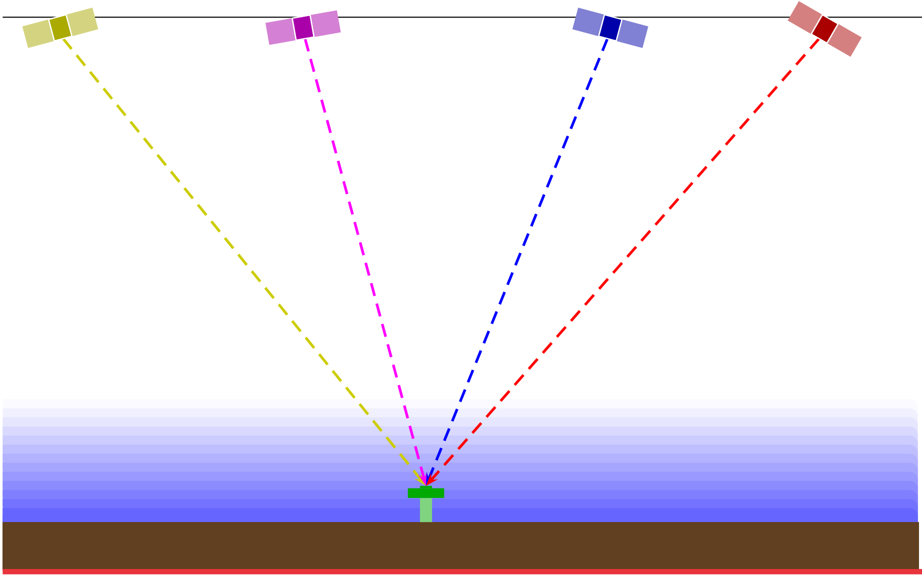

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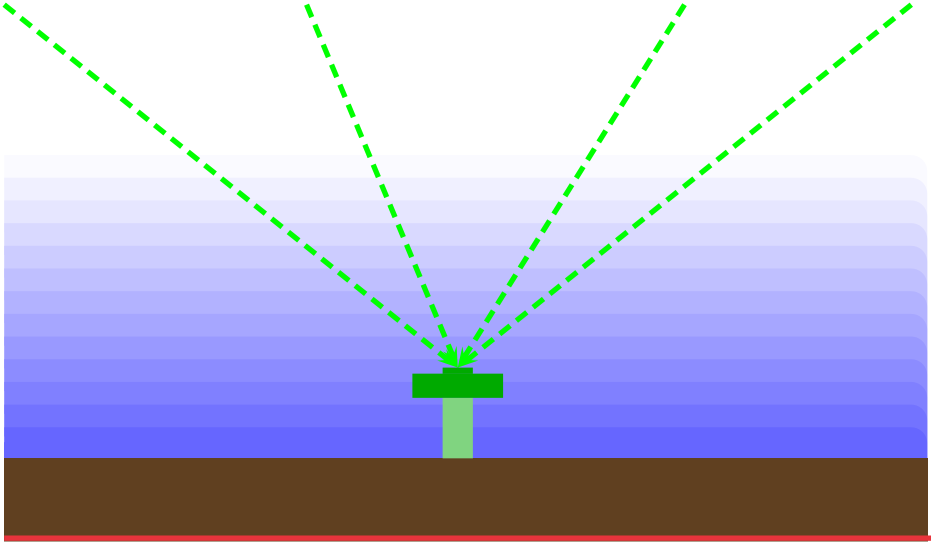

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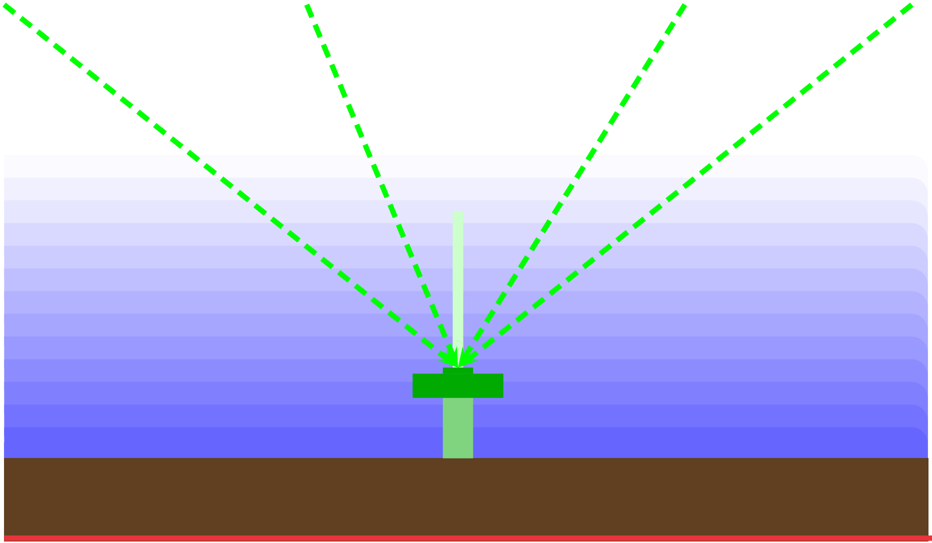

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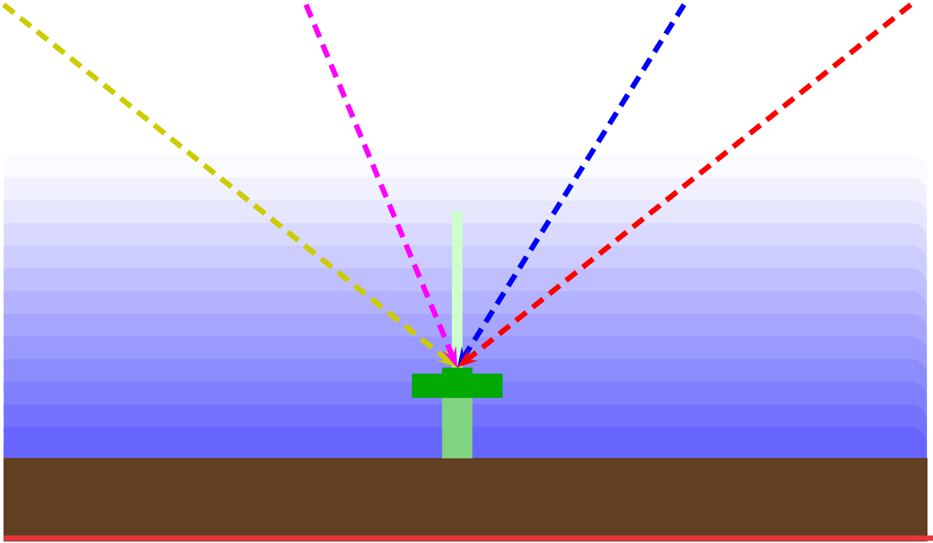

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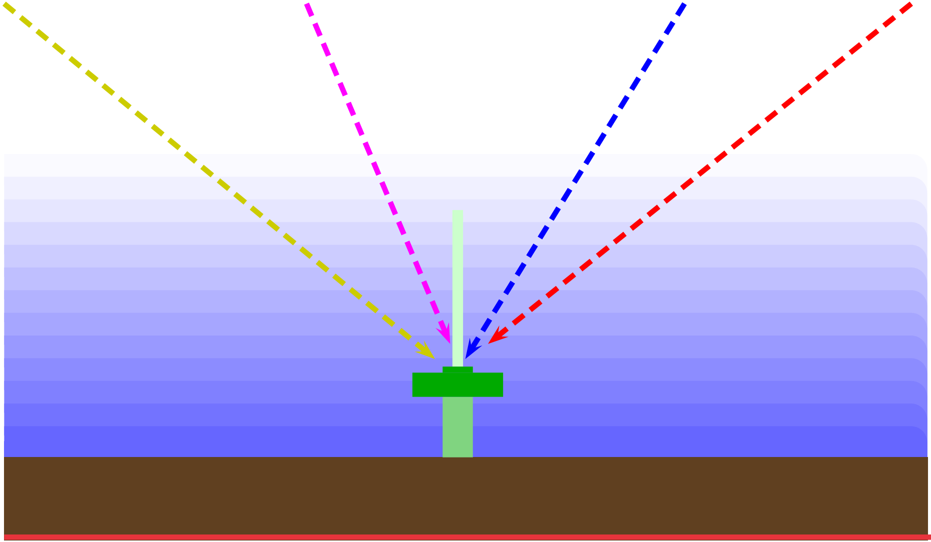

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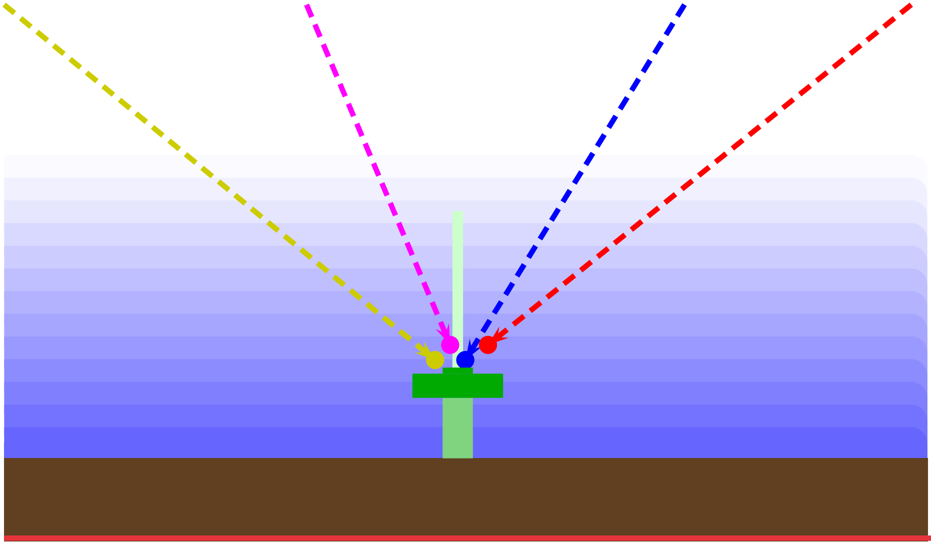

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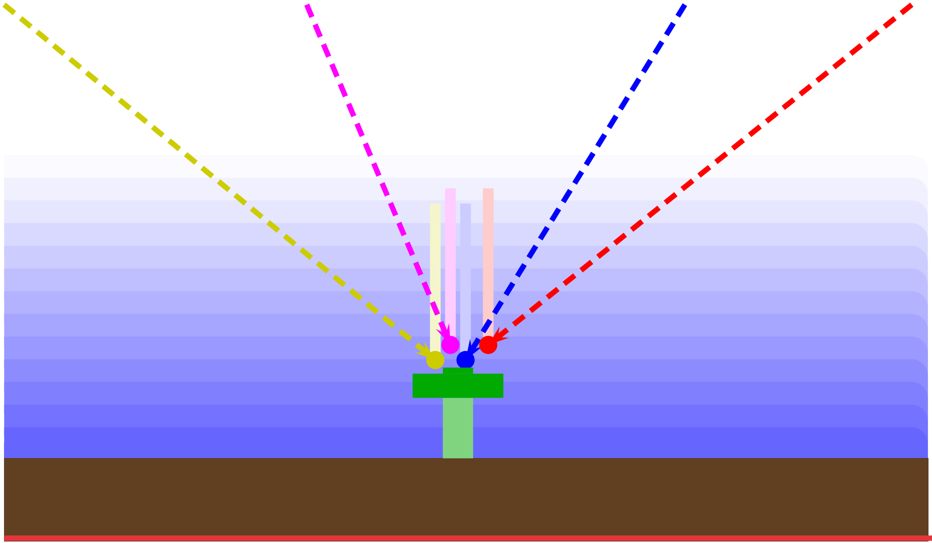

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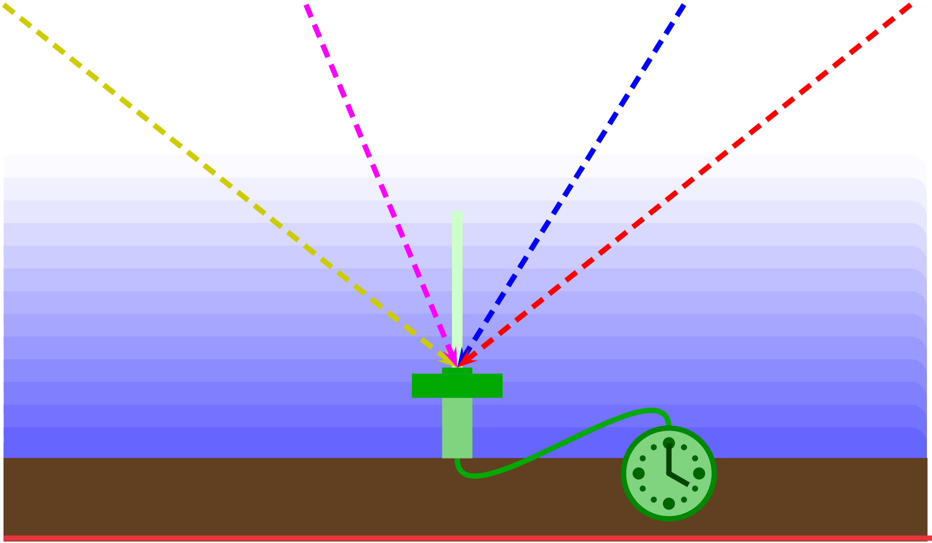

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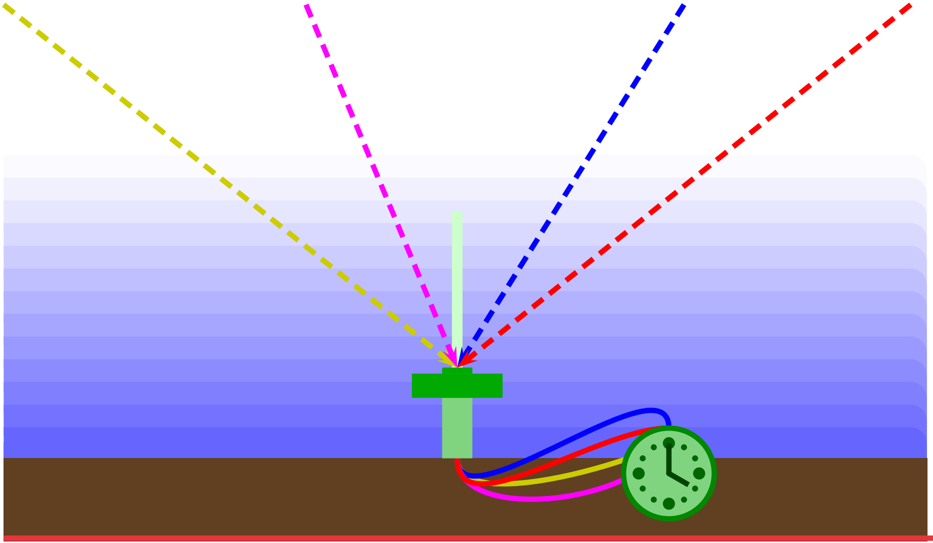

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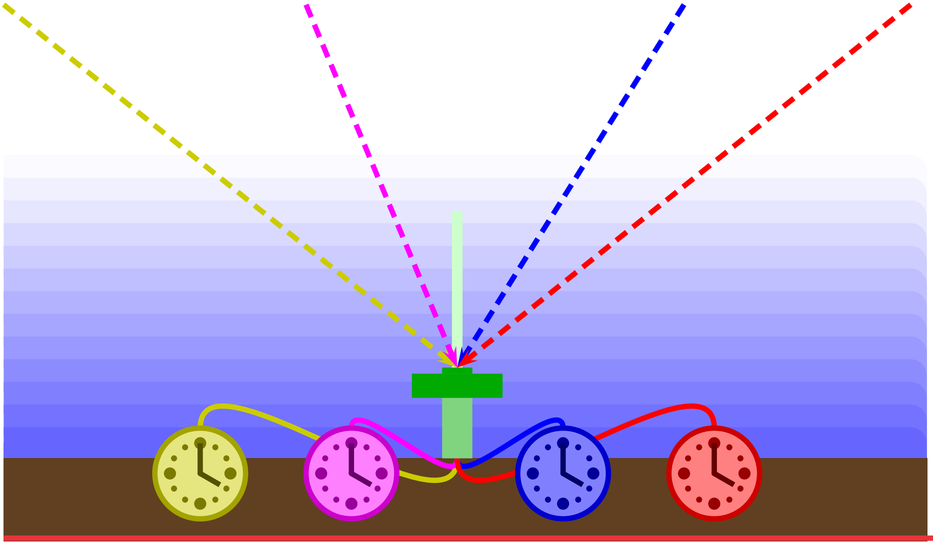

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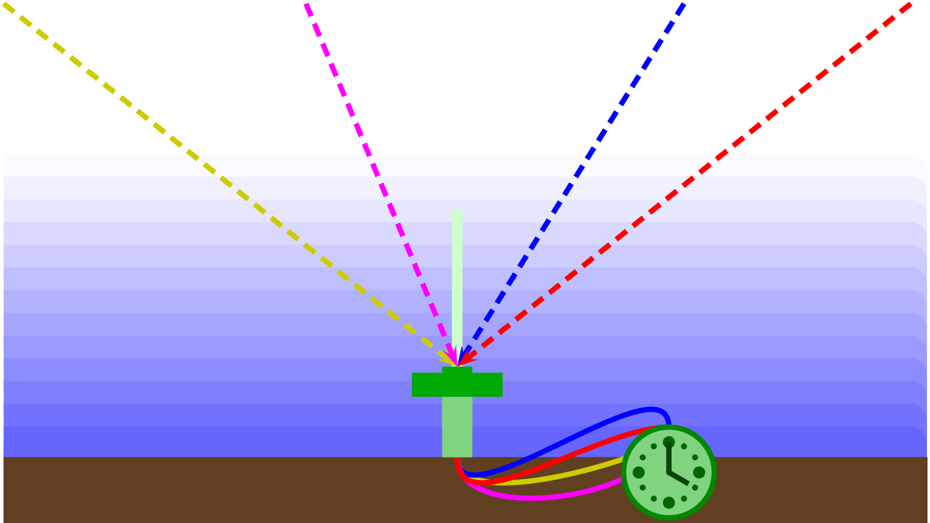

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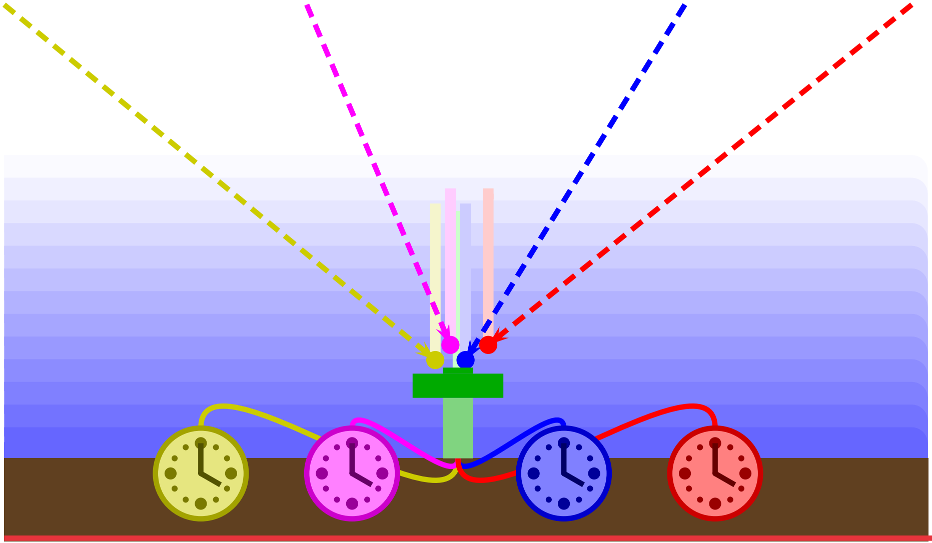

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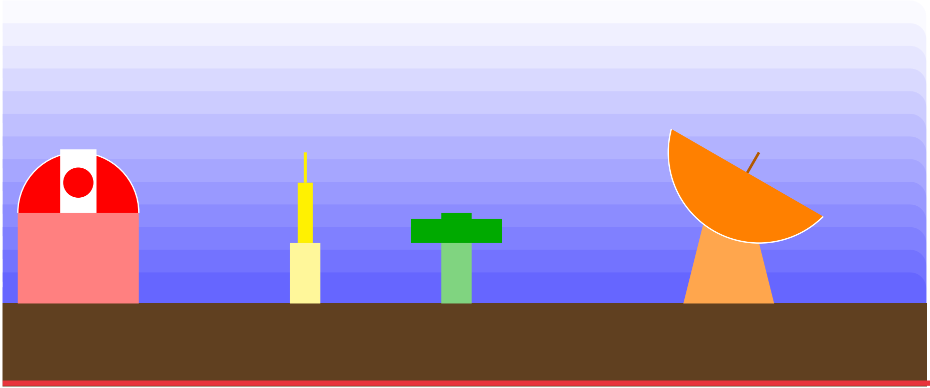

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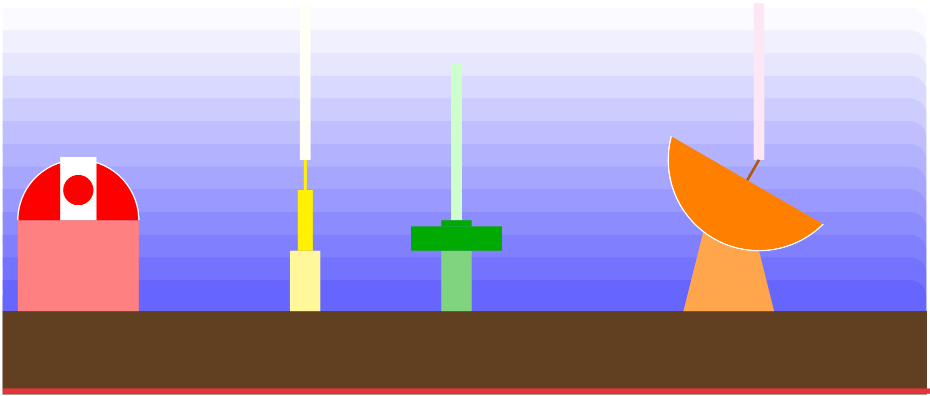

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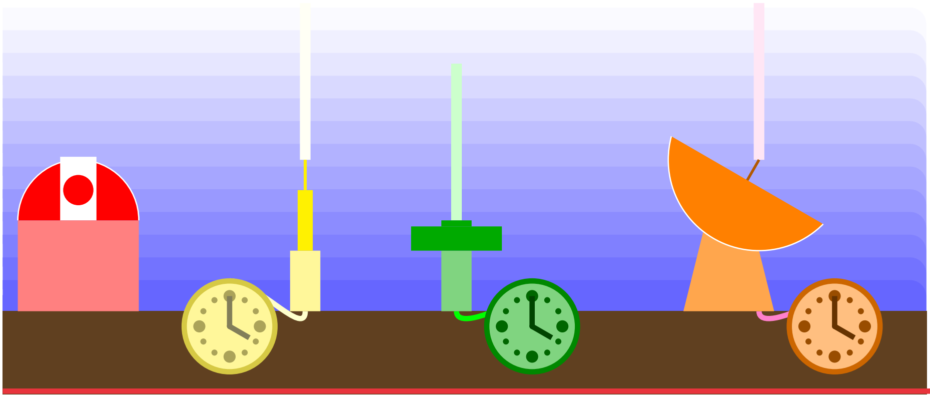

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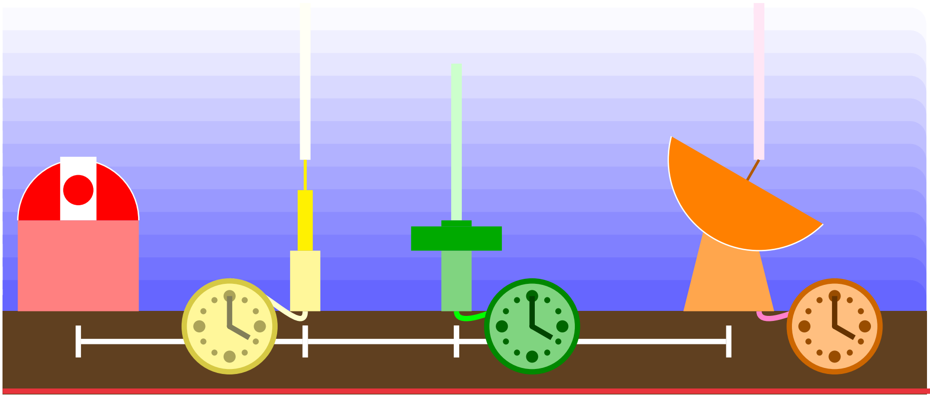

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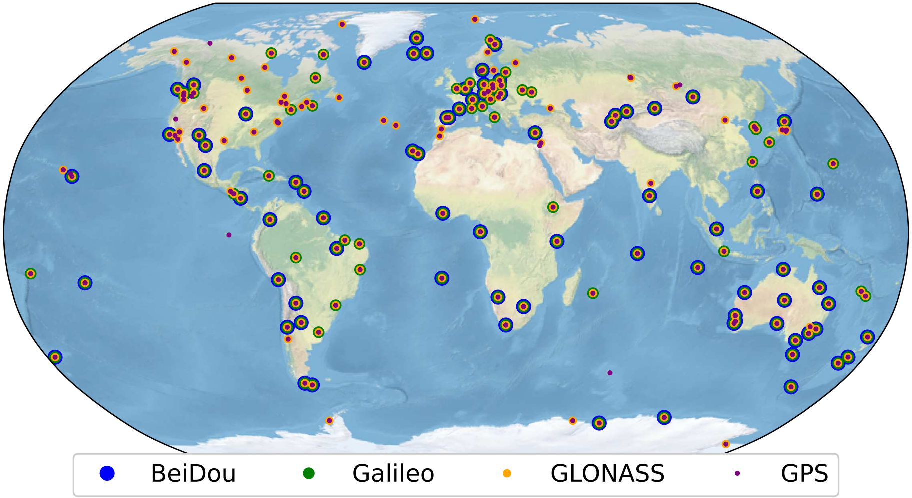
Network from CODE final solution



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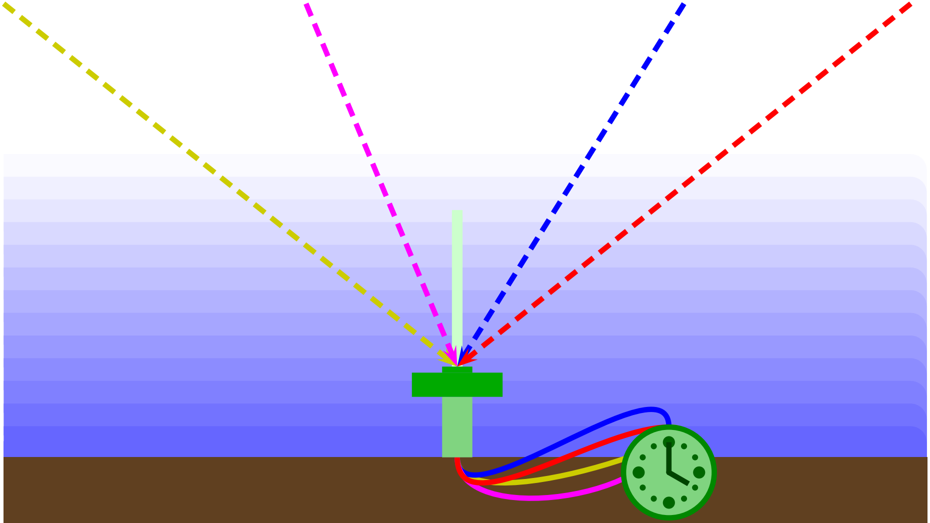
Selected results from the test solutions



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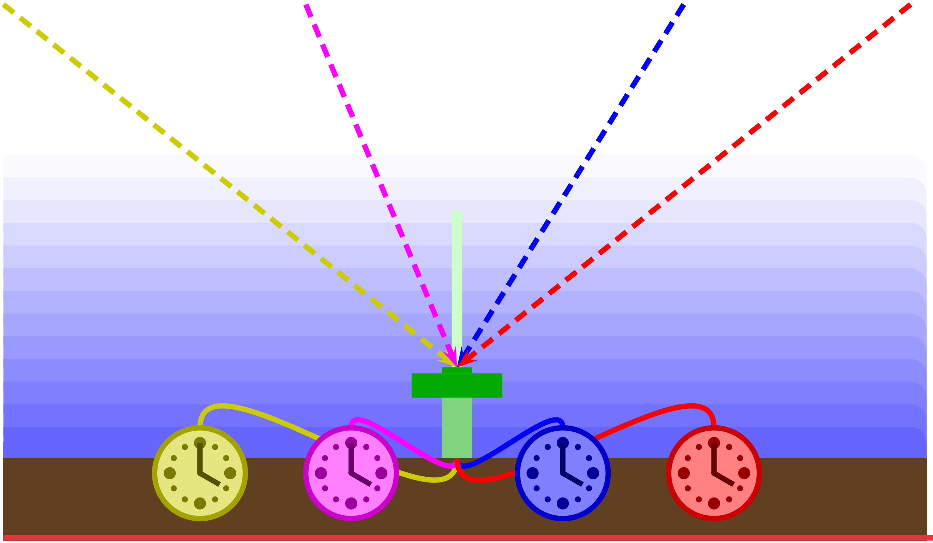
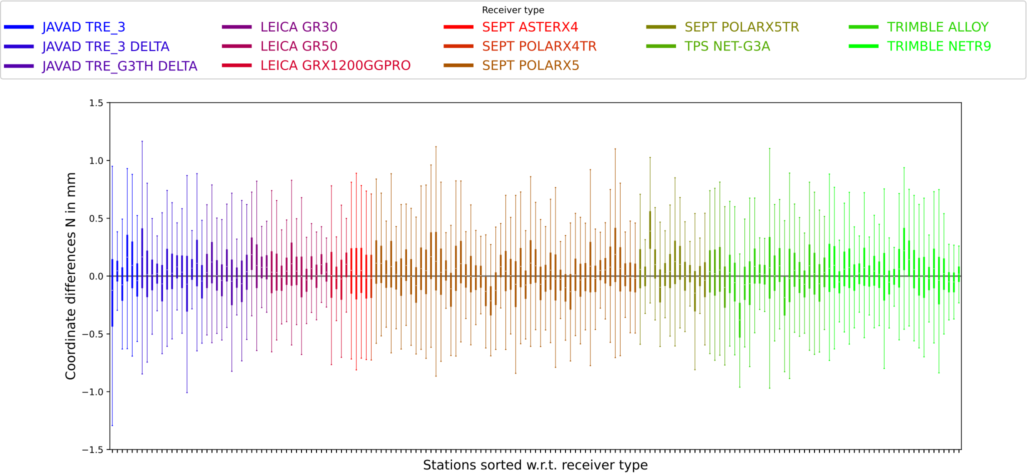


Station coordinate differences (one or four clocks)



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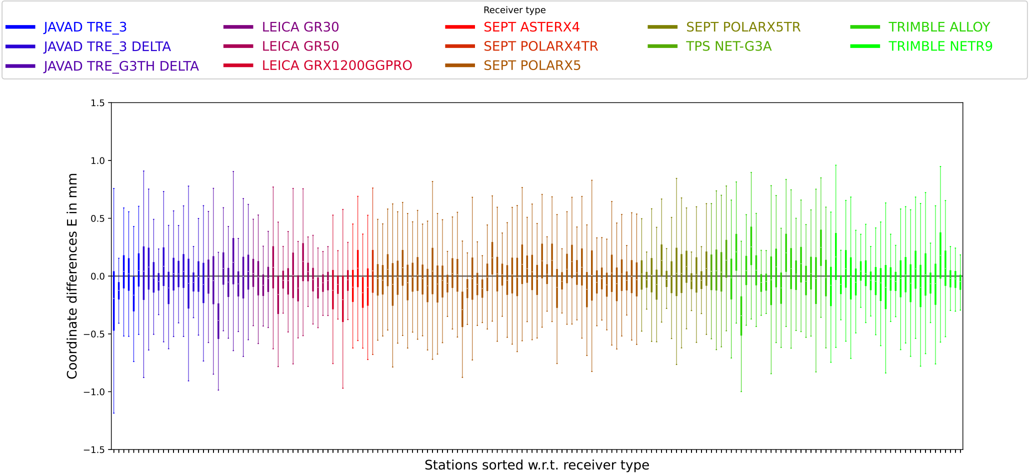

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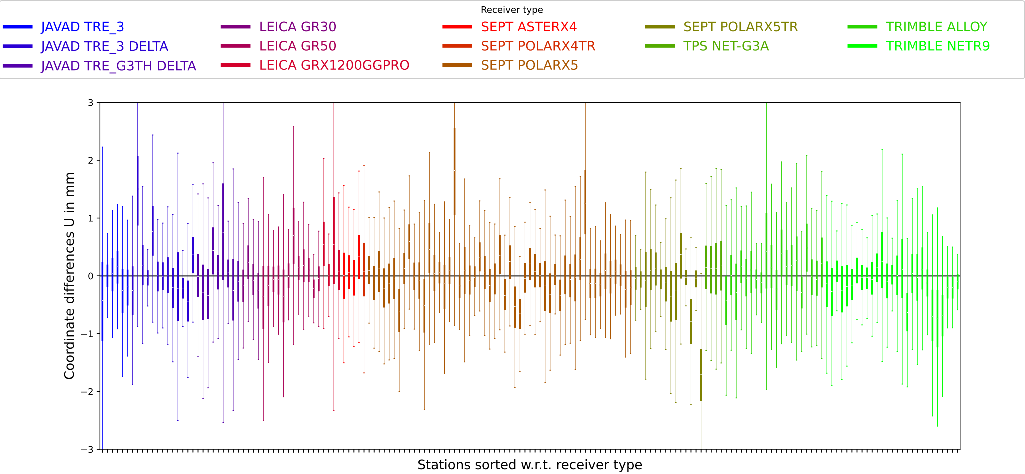

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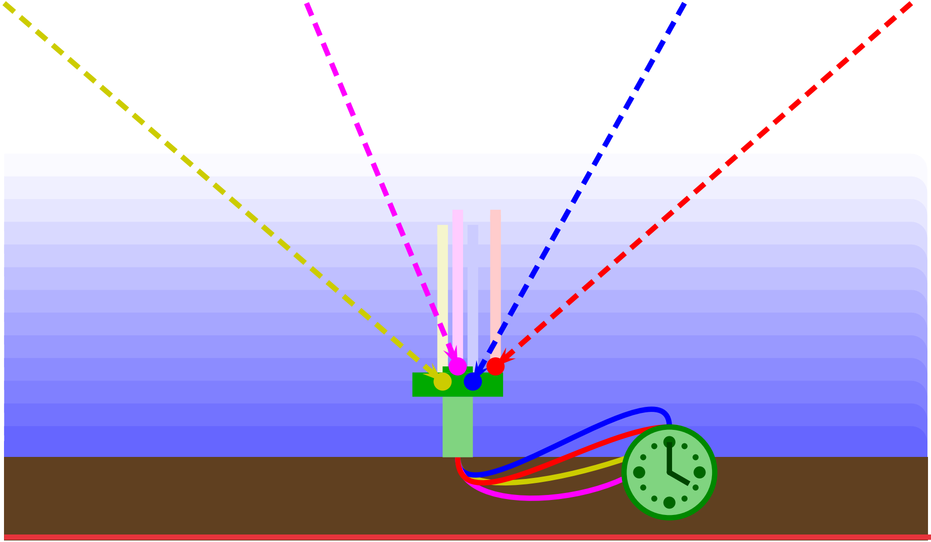

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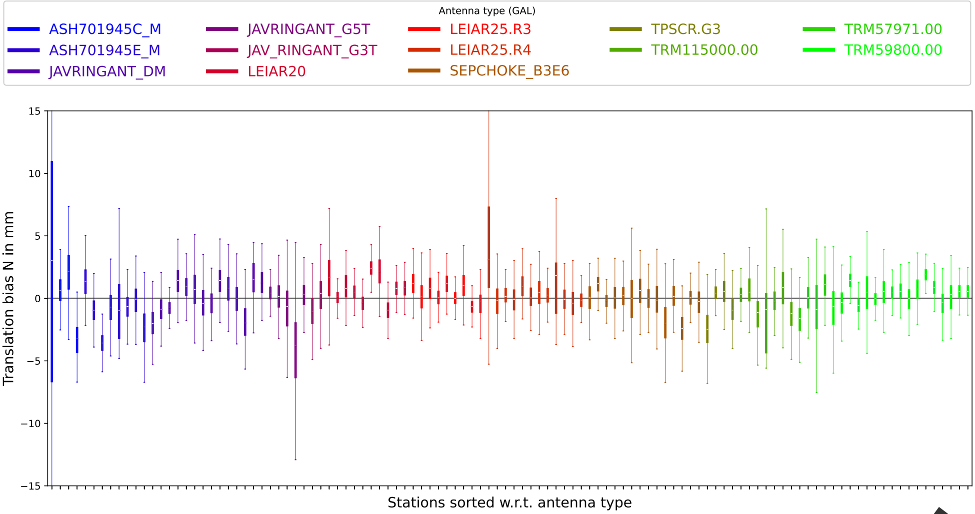

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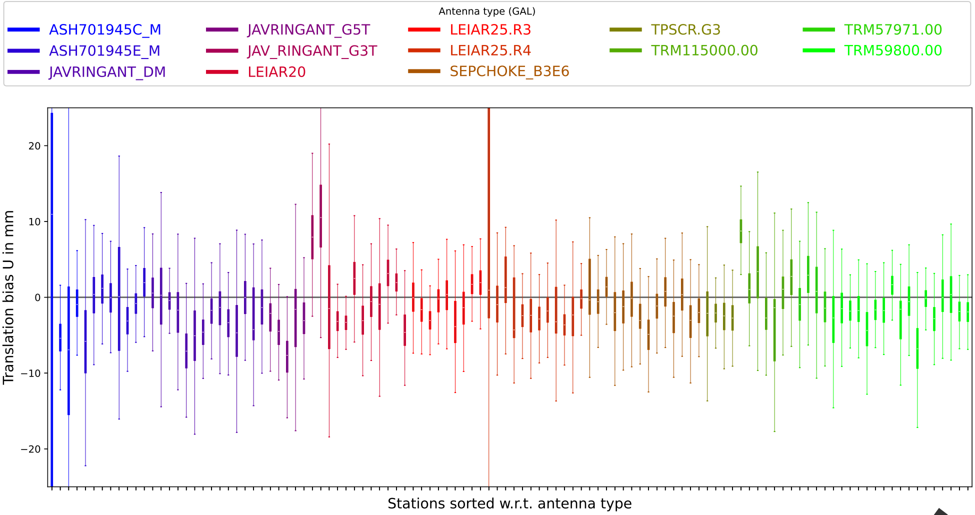

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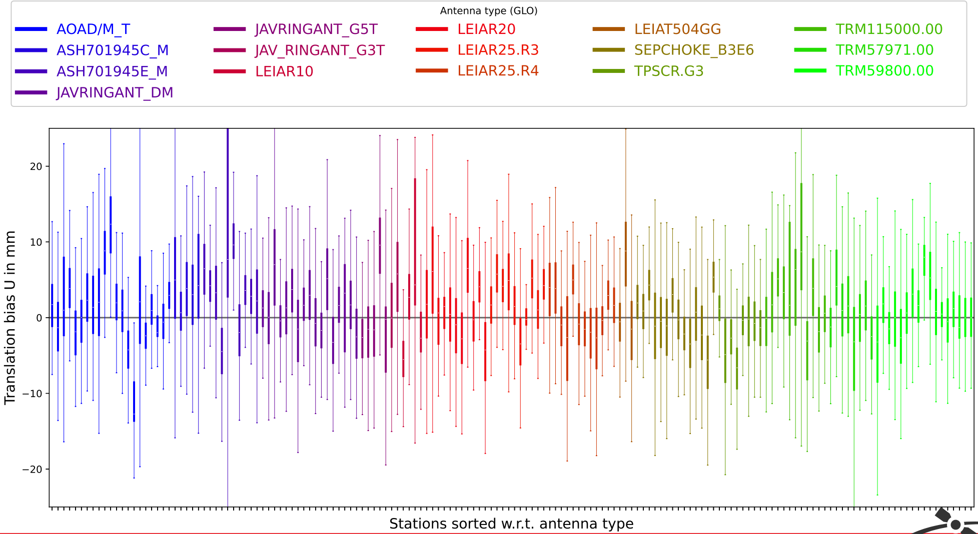

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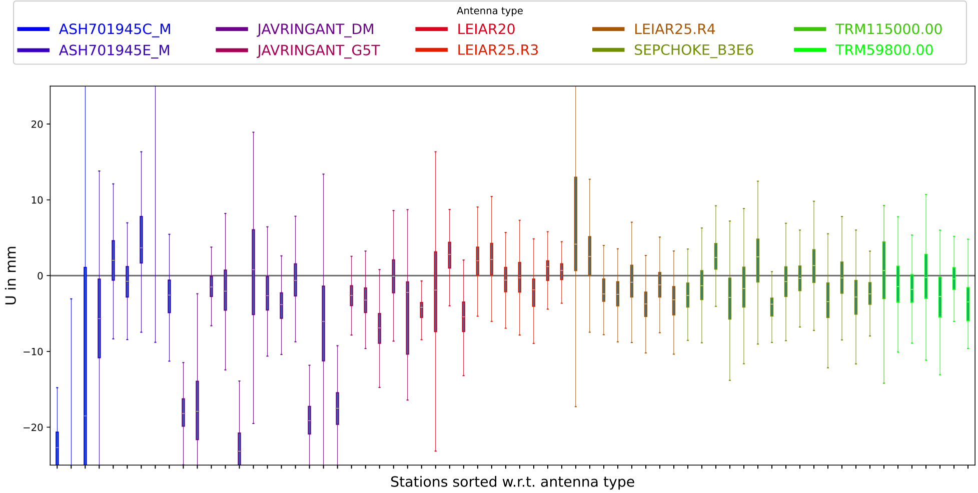
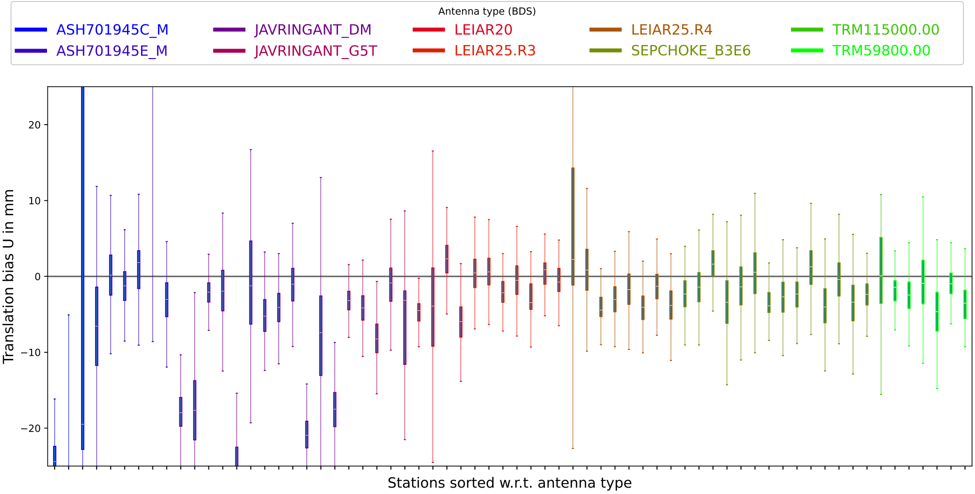


Station coordinates: translation biases (BDS w/o albedo)



Studying impact of a GNSS on specific parameters

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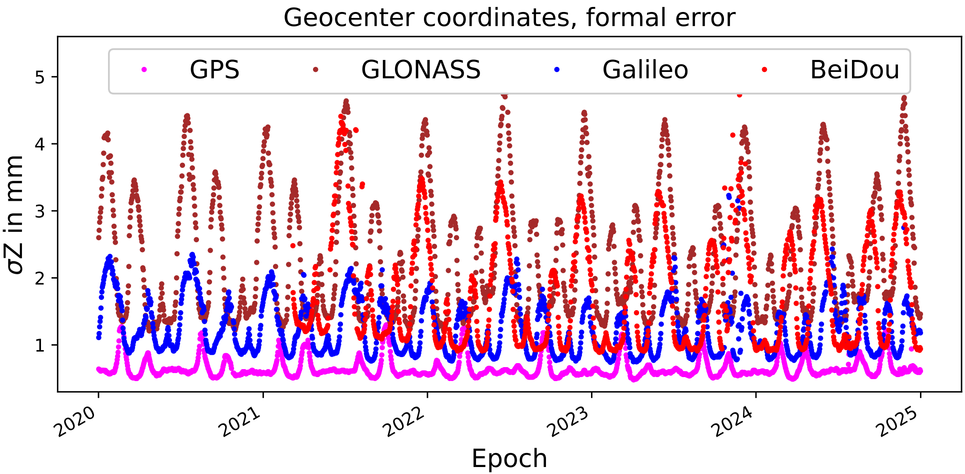
- However, the impact of the various GNSS on global geodynamic parameters (like, ERP or GCC) can be assessed by setting them up per system.

Studying impact of a GNSS on specific parameters



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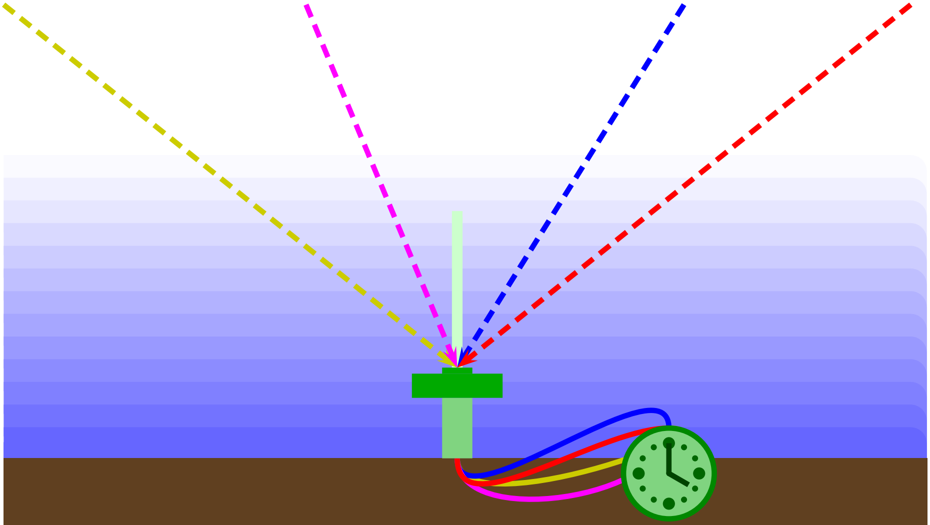

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- **This is the approach we are following at CODE AC**
  - no indication has been found that this approach does not cover all needs.
  - the approach contains a number of elements to verify multi-GNSS antenna calibrations.

THANK YOU

for your attention

Publications of the satellite geodesy research group:

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