Fast ray-tracing for real-time positioning applications using numerical weather models

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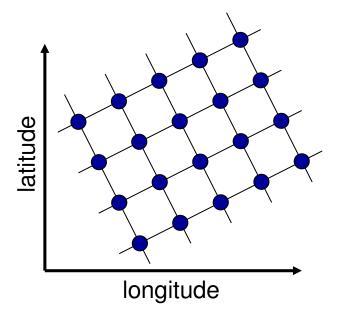
1. Numerical weather models (NWM) from JMA

- 2. Fast ray-tracing through numerical weather models (NMW)
- 3. Examples
- 4. KARATS
- 5. Outlook

NWM from JMA

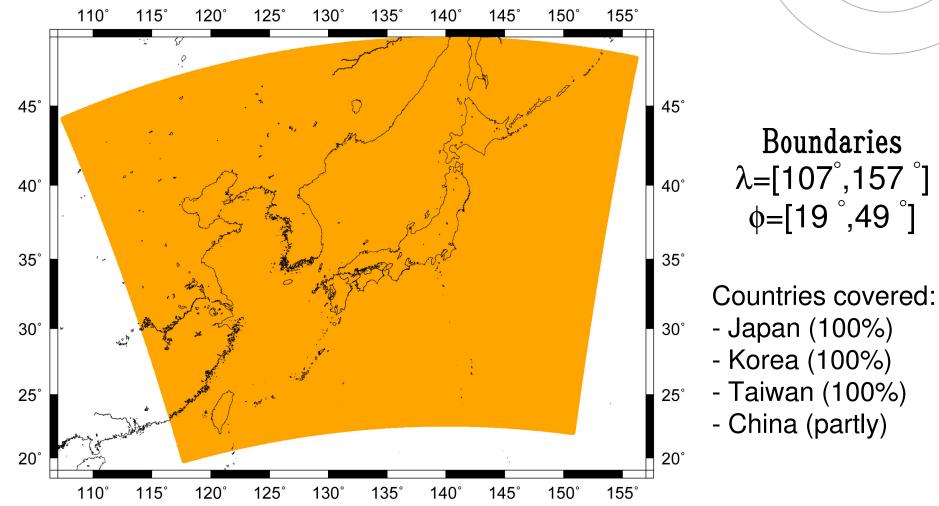
JMA provides information about

- Pressure (P), temperature (T), rel. humidity (which allows to calculate partial pressure of water vapour P_v)
- Refractivity N can be used to compute troposphere delay
- Raster width 10km (≈ 0.1 deg)
- 21 pressure levels up to 10mb
- Time resolution: 3 hrs
- BUT:
- grid-spacing is not constant in geographical system
- * Data given at isobaric levels



\rightarrow Re–gridding to permit efficient ray–tracing computations

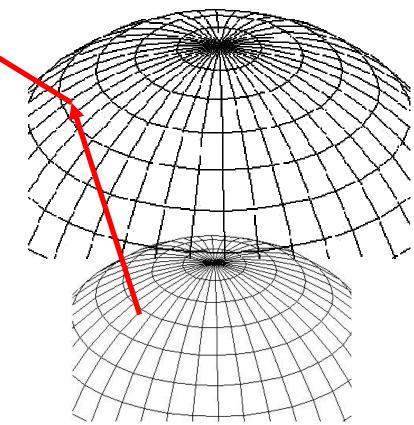
Covered region

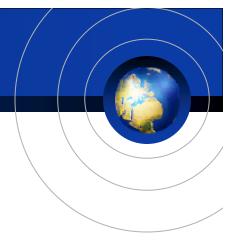


Boundaries λ=[107°,157°] **φ=[19[°],49[°]]**

Ray-tracing

- Once the data slices have been prepared ray-tracing can be carried out very efficiently using analytical expressions for the calculation of
 - 3D intersection points with the slices
 - Delay inside the segments
 - Bending angle due to refractivity gradients
- Output of total delay, bending angle and ground refractivity



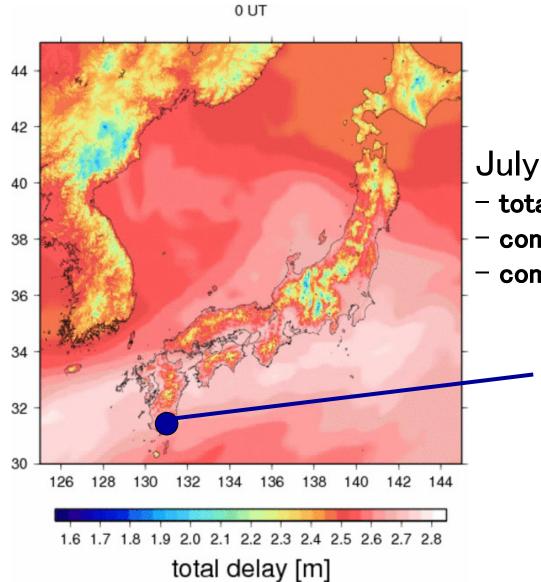


Performance and Results

Speed and data through-put

- Preparing the data-set (computation of the slices)
 - computation takes about 30 sec./data-set, has do be done only once, thereafter the slices are stored in binary format for ray-tracing
 - 1 day (i.e. 8 epochs) ≈ 800 MB
 - values are represented by integer integer numbers
 (2 bytes)
- Ray-tracing through-put (on Pentium D, 3GHz)
 - About 3 sec. for reading slices
 - 1200 observations / sec. !!!

Results



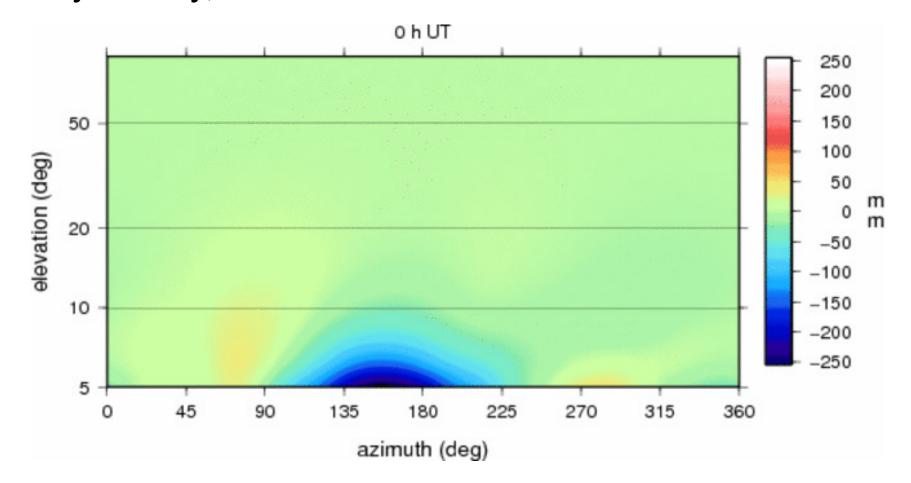
July 21, 2006: - total troposphere zenith delay - computed from ray-tracing - complex weather situation

> _ Example: AIRA (鹿児島)

Results (contd.)

July 21, 2006: Aira

Resid. delay (i.e. the delay excess due to the neglection of asymmetry)



Improvement of (GPS) positions

- Computed PPP solution using BERNESE 5.0 for station AIRA on July 21st, 2006
- First analysis run:
 - RINEX obs, IGS final clocks + orbits
 - Estimated: station coordinates, clock, troposphere (Niell MF)
- Second analysis run:
 - Troposphere reduced RINEX file (RINEX handling by GPSTk)
 - IGS final clocks + orbits
 - Estimated: station coordinates, clock, troposphere (1/sin(e))

Improvement of (GPS) positions ctd.

Results:

- Ambiguities can be resolved more reliable
- (more than) 99% of total troposphere are removed due to ray-tracing (estimated troposphere from approach two shows values <1 cm)
- Troposphere free solution agrees well (difference < 2mm) with daily GEONET solution, whereas the first solution has larger differences (>4 mm)
- Clock estimates of both strategies are identical
- Asymmetric contributions are completely removed (verified by estimation of gradients, too)

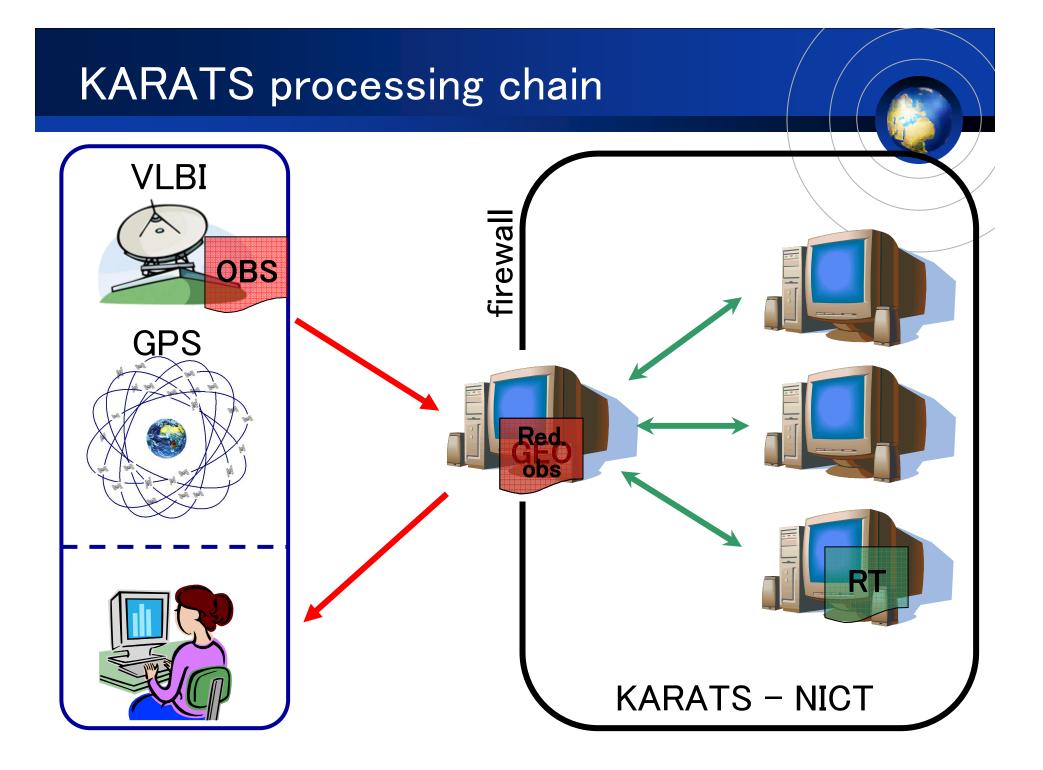
Improvement of (GPS) positions ctd.

Advantage for the user:

- A simple mapping function (1/sin(e)) can be used to catch the remaining troposphere delay and results are improved, too.
- But:
 - Needs some changes of common analysis strategy

Currently:

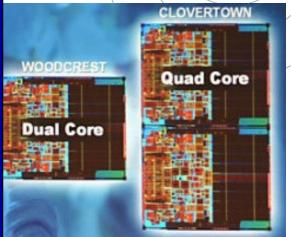
 rigorous tests covering longer time-spans and including more stations to obtain significant values of improvements



Planned improvements

- Optimizing code dual/multi-core architectures (p done), will be im OPENMP[™]
- Making usage of processing strat
- End of year goa process all 1300 using 1 Hz samp machines





Y s allows to P rs in real-time E py 4 quad-core

KAshima Ray-tracing Service (KARATS)

Post-processing mode

- Planned to be operational within the 2nd half of 2007
- Free of charge
- User uploads observation files (GPS, VLBI ...)
- Planned formats to be supported
 - GPS: RINEX
 - VLBI: MK3, FITS (?)
 - Plain text: user provides only geometry
- Expected turn-around time < 1 min / file</p>
- Time coverage of data: TBD

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Thank you for your attention !



NICT Kashima