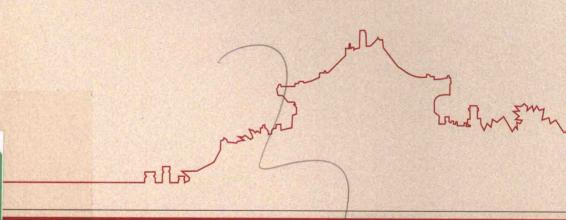
武汉大学优秀博士学位论文文库

GPS精密单点定位质量控制与分析的相关理论和方法研究

Theory and Methodology of Quality Control and Quality Analysis for GPS Precise Point Positioning

郭斐 著





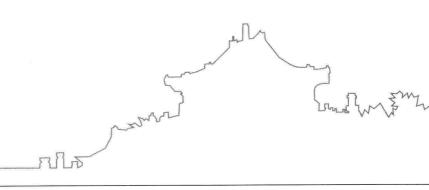
武汉大学优秀博士学位论文文库



GPS精密单点定位质量控制与分析的相关理论和方法研究

Theory and Methodology of Quality Control and Quality Analysis for GPS Precise Point Positioning

郭斐 著



图书在版编目(CIP)数据

GPS 精密单点定位质量控制与分析的相关理论和方法研究/郭斐著. 一武汉: 武 汉大学出版社,2016.5

武汉大学优秀博士学位论文文库

ISBN 978-7-307-17748-2

I.G… Ⅱ.郭… Ⅲ.①卫星导航—全球定位系统—质量控制 ②卫星导 航—全球定位系统—质量分析 Ⅳ. P228.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2016)第 073497 号

责任编辑:任 翔 责任校对:李孟潇 版式设计:马 佳

出版发行: 武汉大学出版社 (430072 武昌 珞珈山)

(电子邮件: cbs22@ whu. edu. cn 网址: www. wdp. com. cn)

印刷: 武汉市洪林印务有限公司

开本: 720×1000 1/16 印张:17.25 字数:247千字 插页:2

版次: 2016 年 5 月第 1 版 2016 年 5 月第 1 次印刷 ISBN 978-7-307-17748-2 定价:58.00 元

版权所有,不得翻印;凡购我社的图书,如有质量问题,请与当地图书销售部门联系调换。

武汉大学 优秀博士学位论文文库 编委会

主 任 李晓红

副主任 韩 进 舒红兵 李 斐

委 员 (按姓氏笔画为序)

马费成 邓大松 边 专 刘正猷 刘耀林 杜青钢 李义天 李建成 何光存 陈 化 陈传夫 陈柏超 冻国栋 易 帆 罗以澄 周 翔 周叶中 周创兵 顾海良 徐礼华 郭齐勇 郭德银 黄从新 龚健雅 谢丹阳

总 序

创新是一个民族进步的灵魂,也是中国未来发展的核心驱动力。研究生教育作为教育的最高层次,在培养创新人才中具有决定意义,是国家核心竞争力的重要支撑,是提升国家软实力的重要依托,也是国家综合国力和科学文化水平的重要标志。

武汉大学是一所崇尚学术、自由探索、追求卓越的大学。美丽的珞珈山水不仅可以诗意栖居,更可以陶冶性情、激发灵感。更为重要的是,这里名师荟萃、英才云集,一批又一批优秀学人在这里砥砺学术、传播真理、探索新知。一流的教育资源,先进的教育制度,为优秀博士学位论文的产生提供了肥沃的土壤和适宜的气候条件。

致力于建设高水平的研究型大学,武汉大学素来重视研究生培养,是我国首批成立有研究生院的大学之一,不仅为国家培育了一大批高层次拔尖创新人才,而且产出了一大批高水平科研成果。近年来,学校明确将"质量是生命线"和"创新是主旋律"作为指导研究生教育工作的基本方针,在稳定研究生教育规模的同时,不断推进和深化研究生教育教学改革,使学校的研究生教育质量和知名度不断提升。

博士研究生教育位于研究生教育的最顶端,博士研究生也是学校科学研究的重要力量。一大批优秀博士研究生,在他们学术创作最激情的时期,来到珞珈山下、东湖之滨。珞珈山的浑厚,奠定了他们学术研究的坚实基础;东湖水的灵动,激发了他们学术创新的无限灵感。在每一篇优秀博士学位论文的背后,都有博士研究生们刻苦钻研的身影,更有他们的导师的辛勤汗水。年轻的学者们,犹如在海边拾贝,面对知识与真理的浩瀚海洋,他们在导师的循循善

诱下,细心找寻着、收集着一片片靓丽的贝壳,最终把它们连成一 串串闪闪夺目的项链。阳光下的汗水,是他们砥砺创新的注脚;面 向太阳的远方,是他们奔跑的方向;导师们的悉心指点,则是他们 最值得依赖的臂膀!

博士学位论文是博士生学习活动和研究工作的主要成果,也是学校研究生教育质量的凝结,具有很强的学术性、创造性、规范性和专业性。博士学位论文是一个学者特别是年轻学者踏进学术之门的标志,很多博士学位论文开辟了学术领域的新思想、新观念、新视阈和新境界。

据统计,近几年我校博士研究生所发表的高质量论文占全校高水平论文的一半以上。至今,武汉大学已经培育出 18 篇"全国百篇优秀博士学位论文",还有数十篇论文获"全国百篇优秀博士学位论文"。优秀博士结出的累累硕果,无疑应该为我们好好珍藏,装入思想的宝库,供后学者慢慢汲取其养分,吸收其精华。编辑出版优秀博士学位论文文库,即是这一工作的具体表现。这项工作既是一种文化积累,又能助推这批青年学者更快地成长,更可以为后来者提供一种可资借鉴的范式抑或努力的方向,以鼓励他们勤于学习,善于思考,勇于创新,争取产生数量更多、创新性更强的博士学位论文。

武汉大学即将迎来双甲华诞,学校编辑出版该文库,不仅仅是为百廿武大增光添彩,更重要的是,当岁月无声地滑过 120 个春秋,当我们正大踏步地迈向前方时,我们有必要回首来时的路,我们有必要清晰地审视我们走过的每一个脚印。因为,铭记过去,才能开拓未来。武汉大学深厚的历史底蕴,不仅在于珞珈山的一草一木,也不仅仅在于屋檐上那一片片琉璃瓦,更在于珞珈山下的每一位学者和学生。而本文库收录的每一篇优秀博士学位论文,无疑又给珞珈山注入了新鲜的活力。不知不觉地,你看那珞珈山上的树木,仿佛又茂盛了许多!

李晓红

2013年10月于武昌珞珈山

论文创新点

- 1. 首次针对 GPS 精密单点定位(PPP)数据处理中的质量控制与分析的理论和方法进行了系统深入的研究,提出并建立了一套适用于 PPP 数据处理的质量控制体系,定义了 PPP 质量控制的基本内涵,给出了质量控制的具体方法以及质量检核的参考指标。
- 2. 首次提出并讨论了 PPP 中的精密卫星轨道与精密钟差产品的质量控制问题,设计了卫星轨道及卫星钟差异常诊断的有效方法;建立了接收机钟跳的分类标准,对比分析了各类钟跳对非差 PPP 数据预处理及参数估计的影响,在此基础上,提出了一种稳健的实时钟跳探测与修复新方法,克服了 PPP 定位过程中因钟跳引起的频繁初始化问题,显著提高了 PPP 的整体精度和可靠性。
- 3. 提出了一种适用于复杂电离层环境下的数据预处理新方法,设计了顾及电离层先验信息的周跳探测算子,克服了电离层闪烁引起的"伪"周跳问题,提高了 PPP 在电离层闪烁期间的定位精度和解的稳定性。
- 4. 针对当前 PPP 定位收敛时间较长的问题,借鉴双差快速静态定位"走走停停"的思想,提出并设计了动-静结合的 PPP 快速静态定位新思路,在静态测点上观测 1~2 min 可实现 cm 级定位。随机模型方面,提出了一种伪距噪声实时估计方法,设计了伪距-相位噪声比分段设置的新思路,改善了 PPP 的定位精度及收敛性。
- 5. 引入约束 Kalman 滤波,提出并设计了附有速度约束、航迹约束以及基线长度约束三种约束条件的动态 PPP Kalman 滤波模型,显著提高了动态 PPP 的定位精度,增强了动态 PPP 解的可靠性。
 - 6. 研究了 PPP 测量成果的质量检核与优化方法,提出了速

度/加速度检验、向前-向后滤波检校以及 GNSS 系统间检校三种 "伪外部校核"方法,实现了双向滤波信息融合和 GPS/GLONASS 双系统集成,显著增强了滤波系统的容错能力,提升了 PPP 的定位精度和可靠性。

摘 要

GPS 精密单点定位(Precise Point Positioning, PPP)是 20 世纪 90 年代末发展起来的一种空间定位技术,它集成了 GPS 标准单点定位和 GPS 相对定位的技术优点,是 GPS 定位技术中继 RTK/网络 RTK 技术后出现的又一次技术革命。历经十余年的快速发展,GPS 精密单点定位的基本理论与实践问题已经得到较好的解决,目前正在朝工程化应用阶段迈进。但是,现阶段能工程化应用的 PPP 技术仍然以 PPP 浮点解为主,PPP 固定解尚处于研究发展阶段。由于 PPP 浮点解的模糊度未固定成整数,定位结果很大程度上依赖于观测数据的质量,普通 PPP 用户难以真实了解定位结果的可靠性和精度。如何评价并提高 PPP 定位结果的精度和可靠性是 PPP 技术推广应用过程中必须解决的关键问题。随着 PPP 技术的不断发展与进步,PPP 数据处理的质量控制及质量分析方法已成为当前 PPP 应用的关注焦点,而学界目前鲜有学者对此开展过系统深入的研究。

笔者旨在系统深入地研究 PPP 质量控制与分析的理论和方法,综合运用现代质量控制的理论与方法,分别从 PPP 的数据处理前、中、后三个阶段提出有效的质量控制方法,丰富精密单点定位数据 (预)处理的理论和方法,精化 PPP 的函数模型及随机模型,研究 PPP 质量检验与优化方法,建立一套完整的精密单点定位质量控制体系,为今后制定 PPP 测量技术规范奠定理论与实践基础。主要研究工作和贡献如下:

(1) 系统总结了当前 GPS 精密单点定位数学模型和现代质量 控制的基本理论与方法。首先对比分析了传统的无电离层组合模型、UofC 模型以及基于原始观测值的非组合模型这三种常用的 PPP 函数模型;给出了基于卫星高度角和基于信噪比的 PPP 随机模型;针对 PPP 的质量控制,重点讨论了以数据探测法和迭代 DIA 质量控制过程为代表的均值漂移模型和以抗差估计为代表的方差膨胀模型,初步构建了一套适用于非差 PPP 的质量控制体系;提出了一种改进的数据探测与抗差估计相结合的质量控制方法。

- (2)从IGS卫星轨道和钟差产品的可用性和一致性的角度出发,首次提出并讨论了PPP中的精密卫星轨道与精密钟差产品的质量控制问题,提出了卫星轨道及卫星钟差异常诊断的有效方法,结果表明:采用IGU-IGS轨道互差法能够有效地检测出精密星历中的dm级轨道异常;采用Allan方差分析法检验卫星钟的稳定度,能够准确地探测出卫星钟差产品中的异常现象。
- (3) 针对传统的 PPP 数据预处理易受电离层闪烁的影响,提出了一种能克服电离层闪烁影响的数据预处理新方法。该方法首先采用码观测值差分法,利用较为宽松的阈值剔除伪距观测值中的大粗差,然后通过设计顾及电离层先验信息的周跳探测算子进行周跳探测。实验结果表明:新的周跳探测算子能克服电离层闪烁引起的"伪周跳"现象,极大地改善了电离层闪烁期间 PPP 的定位精度和可靠性。
- (4) 深入分析了接收机钟跳对 PPP 数据预处理及定位的不利影响,给出了四类接收机钟跳的分类标准,提出了一种稳健的实时钟跳探测与修复方法,并用大量算例验证了所提方法的可行性和有效性。结果表明:第二、第三类钟跳严重影响 PPP 数据预处理的可靠性,尤其是周跳探测的准确性,这类钟跳易导致所有卫星同时被错误地标记为周跳,造成模糊度频繁初始化,进而影响到 PPP定位的连续性和精度;采用本文所提出的方法能够有效地将接收机钟跳与周跳进行区分,并对钟跳进行修复,避免了许多由钟跳引起的重新初始化,显著提高了 PPP 的定位精度、效率和可靠性。
- (5) 详细推导了基于标准 Kalman 滤波、抗差 Kalman 滤波以及 抗差自适应 Kalman 滤波三种方案的静态/动态 PPP 模型,对比分 析了上述三种滤波方案应用于静态/动态 PPP 的效果。大量算例表 明.采用抗差自适应 Kalman 滤波不仅能够抵制观测值粗差的影响,

而且对载体状态异常扰动的影响也具有较强的控制能力,特别适用于高动态、机动性较复杂载体的动态精密单点定位。在现有等价权方案的基础上,发展了一种改进的抗差估计方法,与传统的抗差估计方法相比,它不同时对所有观测值进行等价权/等价协方差替换,而是每次仅对其中标准化残差最大的观测值进行检验和方差膨胀。结果表明,采用改进的抗差估计方案能够避免因粗差转移而引起的滤波发散。提出了附有速度约束、航迹约束以及基线长度约束三种约束条件的动态 PPP 滤波模型。实验结果表明,采用约束 Kalman滤波对于改善 PPP 的精度和可靠性具有显著的效果,尤其是在观测环境较为恶劣情形下的动态 PPP,其效果更为明显。

- (6) 在函数模型精化方面,借鉴双差快速静态定位"走走停停"的思想,提出并设计了静态与动态交替自适应的 PPP 快速静态定位新思路,利用 1~2 min 的静态观测数据便可实现 cm 级精度的 PPP 定位。给出了顾及电离层延迟高阶项改正的 PPP 模型,分析了电离层延迟高阶项对 GPS 观测值及静态 PPP 的影响。重点研究了 PPP 随机模型的精化方法,提出了一种实时估计伪距噪声的动态跟踪模型,讨论了时变伪距-相位噪声比模型、综合误差随机模型(顾及卫星轨道与钟差产品精度信息)对 PPP 定位的影响,并用算例对比了模型精化前后的定位效果。结果表明,精化后的随机模型更加准确地描述了观测值噪声的随机特性,为 PPP 模型赋予了更加合理的先验方差阵,改善了 PPP 的定位精度及收敛性。
- (7) 研究了 PPP 测量成果的质量检验与优化方法,提出了速度/加速度检验、向前-向后滤波检校以及 GNSS 系统间检校三种伪外部检核方法,并用算例验证了各自的适用性和有效性。实现了双向滤波信息融合和 GPS/GLONASS 双系统集成,结果表明:采用加权平均法得到的双向滤波解的精度明显好于单向滤波解,且对定位结果起到了很好的平滑效果,确保了整个观测时段内都能得到高精度的定位结果;双系统集成 PPP 较单系统 PPP 具备更多的冗余信息,系统抗粗差能力更强,且在短时间内的定位精度和可靠性明显更优。

关键词:精密单点定位 质量控制 质量分析 粗差探测 周跳探测 钟跳探测与修复 走走停停 PPP 抗差自适应 Kalman 滤波可靠性

Abstract

As a new global positioning technology developed in the late 1990s. Precise Point Positioning (PPP) integrates the technical advantages of GPS standard point positioning and GPS differential positioning. It gradually becomes one of the research frontier and hotspots in the field of satellite navigation and positioning. In the past decade, the basic theoretical and practical issues of PPP have been widely researched and successfully resolved. Currently, PPP is moving toward the engineering application stage. However, most of the mature and applicable PPP systems are based on float solution. Since the un-differenced ambiguities are not fixed into integers, the quality of float PPP solution is uncertain. It is difficult for ordinary PPP users to know exactly the accuracy and reliability of the positioning results. How to evaluate and improve the accuracy and reliability of PPP solution is a key issue, and it must be properly addressed during the popularization and promotion stage of PPP technology. Therefore, increasing attention is being paid on the theory and methodology of quality control (QC) and quality assessment (QA) for PPP. But few scholars have ever carried in-depth research on this topic.

This thesis aims to study on the theory and methodology of quality control and quality assessment for GPS PPP, and finally establish a comprehensive quality control system for PPP. It is expected to lay a solid theoretical and practical foundation for the future development of PPP technical specifications. The main work and contributions of this thesis are as follows:

- (1) The basic theory of GPS PPP and modern quality control methods are summarized systematically. First three fundamental PPP function models such as, traditional Ionosphere-Free combination model, UofC model and raw-data-based un-combined model, and two stochastic models based on satellite elevation and signal to noise ratio (SNR) respectively are reviewed. Then three QC methods, data snooping, DIA (Detection, Identification and Adaption) procedures and robust estimation are discussed in detail. A preliminary structure of PPP QC/QA system is promoted and established. It covers the basic connotation, specific method and standard of quality check.
- (2) Quality control issues relating to IGS products in PPP application are first proposed and discussed in this thesis. The quality of precise satellite ephemeris and precise satellite clocks are analyzed in terms of availability and consistency. The actual cause or physical explanation of abnormal errors in IGS products are investigated in detail. Then, some diagnostic methods for abnormal error detection of satellite orbits and clocks are introduced. Results show that the decimeter level orbital error can be effectively tracked by differencing IGU and IGS ephemeris. Anomalies in satellite clock products can be easily checked out by testing the satellite clock stability with Allan variance.
- (3) Ionospheric disturbances can be detrimental to the accuracy and reliability of PPP. To overcome its adverse effect, an improved approach is adopted to enhance the PPP performance. First, the differential code biases are used for GPS data quality checking. Any satellite whose C₁-P₁ and P₁-P₂ biases exceed 10 m and 30 m respectively will be rejected. Then, the Melbourne-Wubbena (MW) and geometry-free (GF) combination are used for cycle slip detection. But the thresholds are set more flexibly when ionospheric conditions become unusual. The results show that the improved approach effectively avoids a large number of ambiguity resets which would otherwise be necessary. It reduces the number of re-parameterized phase ambiguities by approximately half,

without scarifying the accuracy and reliability of the PPP solution.

- (4) Failure to properly detect and account for receiver clock jumps may cause unexpected behavior of the GPS software and large errors in the resulting PPP solution. This is particularly troublesome when there are irregular (type 2 or type 3) millisecond clock jumps represented in RINEX observation files. We first provide an intuitive description of the receiver clock jump phenomenon, and a comprehensive classification of clock jumps is presented according to its influence on three fundamental quantities (time tag, pseudorange and carrier phase). Then a simple but robust Real-Time Clock Jump Compensation (RTCJC) method is proposed for reconstructing a consistent set of observables. Numerous validation tests with various GPS data show that without RTCJC, clock jumps are prone to cause failure of gross error and cycle slip detection algorithms, and so result in repeated re-initialization or even nonconvergent solutions, which lead to gross errors in the PPP solution. When RTCJC is applied, all clock jumps present in the GPS data can be effectively identified and repaired accurately, and the problem of reinitialization in PPP will no longer be triggered by receiver clock jumps, which results in significant improvement of PPP accuracy and reliability.
- (5) Both static and kinematic PPP models based on Standard Kalman Filter, Robust Kalman Filter and Adaptively Robust Kalman Filter are derived in detail. The PPP performance of the above three filtering schemes are compared and analyzed. A large number of examples show that the Adaptively Robust Kalman Filter can not only resist gross errors of GPS observation data, but also control unexpected state turbulences. It is demonstrated to be a powerful estimator, especially suitable for kinematic PPP with high dynamic and complicated mobility. An improved Robust Kalman Filter is put forward to avoid filtering divergence. Compared with the conventional method, not all satellites are simultaneously applied robust estimation, but only the satellite with largest residual will be de-weighted by equivalent

covariance. Furthermore, three Constraint Kalman Filters restrained by velocity, trajectory and baseline length are designed for kinematic PPP. Experimental results show that, Constraint Kalman Filters with restricted information have obvious contribution to improving the accuracy and reliability of PPP, particularly under the worst case scenarios.

- (6) As to PPP model refinement, first a novel method of Stop & Go positioning method based on PPP is proposed. It couples the kinematic PPP and static PPP and can be flexibly switched between each. Since the continuous kinematic observations between two sequential short static observations provide connection of the ambiguities. Therefore, the whole consecutive session including short static observation segments will contribute to the ambiguities convergence of each point with few epochs' static observation. Experimental results showed that, for the measured points which are observed 60 s with 5 s sampling rate in static mode, the positioning accuracy can reach 2-3 cm in the horizontal and 5 cm in vertical. To mitigate the higher order ionospheric effects, a PPP model considering the second- and third-order ionospheric delay is given, and its influence on GPS observations and static PPP are analyzed. As to stochastic model refinement, the time-varying characteristic pseudorange noise is investigated, and a real-time pseudorang noise estimator is developed. Furthermore, an improved pseudorang-phase noise auto scheme and a comprehensive observation stochastic model considering satellite orbit and clock interpolation error are discussed. Experimental results show that, the accuracy, efficiency and reliability of FPP solution positioning are greatly improved with these refined stochastic models.
- (7) The quality assurance and optimization methods are explored for PPP solutions. Three checking means including Velocity/Acceleration Test, Forward-Backward Filter Calibration, and Multi-GNSS Validation are put forward for PPP quality control and quality assurance. Both smoothed filter and GPS-GLONASS integrated system

are used to enhance PPP performance. Experiment results show that, solutions from smoothed filter are much better than that of one-way filtering. It plays an important role in positioning smoothing, and ensures high accuracy and reliable PPP solutions during the whole observation period. Compared with GPS alone system, GPS-GLONASS integrated system has more redundant information, and greatly enhances the fault-tolerance of PPP, and finally improves its precision and reliability significantly.

Key words: Precise Point Positioning; Quality Control; Quality Assessment; Outlier Detection; Cycle Slip Detection; Clock Jump Detection and Compensation; Stop and Go PPP; Adaptively Robust Kalman Filter; Reliability