

ODREĐIVANJE POLOŽAJA NA ZEMLJI GLOBALNI NAVIGACIJSKI SATELITSKI SUSTAVI

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Geografski odsjek PMF-a

Sveučilišta u Zagrebu



KOORDINATNI SUSTAVI

- Matematički instrument koji omogućuje određivanje položaja u prostoru temelji se na pojmu koordinatnog sustava
- Koordinate (lat. *co-* zajedno i *ordinatus* – uređeni, definirani) su brojevi čijim se zadavanjem definira položaj točke na pravcu, u ravnini, na plohi ili u prostoru



- Astronomske i geografske koordinate (širina i dužina) prve su ušle u sustavnu upotrebu
- Njima se određuje položaj točke na nebeskoj sferi i na plohi Zemljine kugle

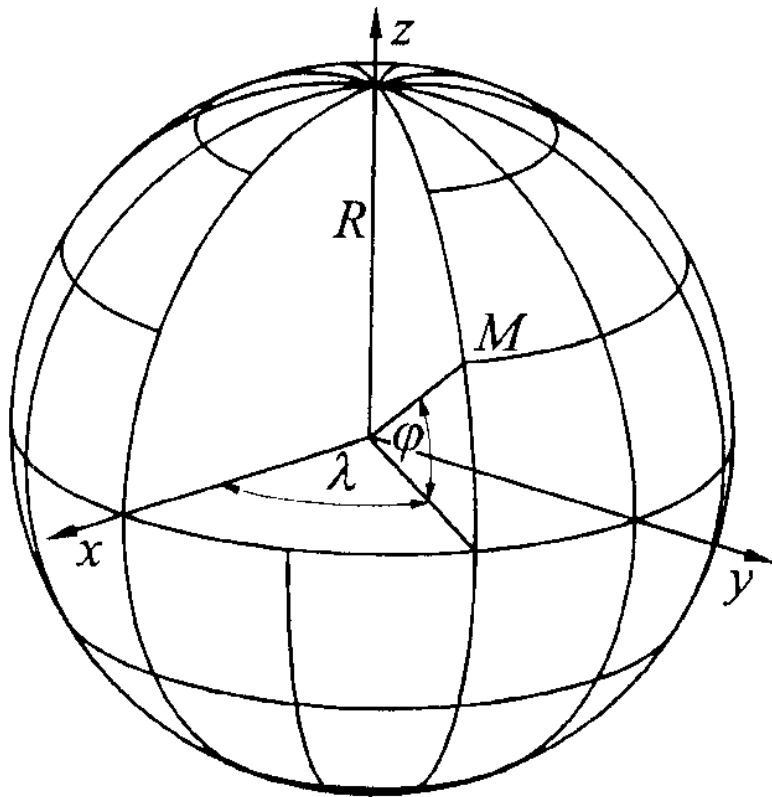


Geografski koordinatni sustav

- Geografski koordinatni sustav na sferi
- Geografski koordinatni sustav na rotacijskom elipsoidu



Geografske koordinate na sferi



Sl. 1. Geografske koordinate na Zemljinoj sferi

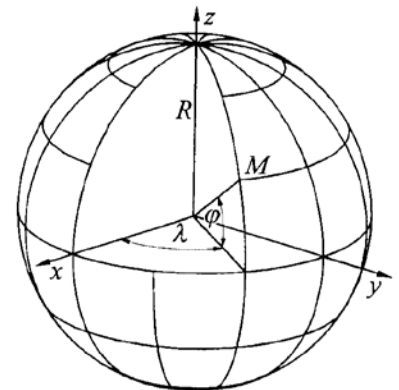
Izvor : Lapaine, M. 2000. Zbornik II. Hrv. Geografskog kongresa

- Kružnica na sferi koja je jednako udaljena od polova naziva se **ekvator ili polutnik** (dijeli sferu na dvije polutke)
- **Polovi** su točke s koordinatama: $(0,0,R)$ – Sjeverni pol ; $(0,0,-R)$ – Južni pol
Mogu se odrediti po zvijezdama “polarnicama” koje su im stalno u zenitu (sjev. nebeski pol se nalazi u blizini zvijezde Polaris ($1^{\circ} 02'$))
- **Os Zemljine sfere** – pravac koji prolazi polovima
- **Ekvatorska ravnina** – ravnina u kojoj se nalazi ekvator



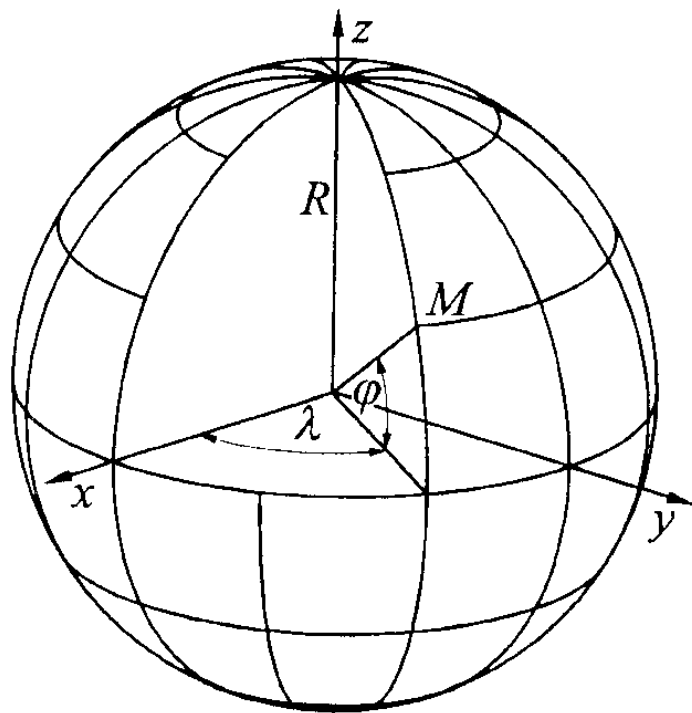
Geografska širina

- Kut koji zatvara normala (ujedno i radius vektor) točke M na Zemljinoj sferi s ekvatorskom ravninom
- Geografska širina se označava grčkim slovom ϕ
- **Paralela ili usporodnica** je kružnica na kojoj sve točke imaju istu geografsku širinu
- Paralela ima **beskonačno mnogo**
- Geografska se širina mjeri u intervalu $-90^{\circ} \leq \phi \leq 90^{\circ}$
- Tako je pohranjena u računalu, dok je mi navodimo npr.:
 $30^{\circ} 45' 23''$ N ili $45^{\circ} 36' 08''$ S
- U GIS računalnim programima geografska širina (a i dužina) često su izražene decimalnim brojevima
npr. $-30,4567^{\circ}$ ili $30,4567^{\circ}$ N (točnost 11,12 m)
 $-30,457^{\circ}$ ili $30,457^{\circ}$ N (točnost 111,2 m)



Sl. 1. Geografske koordinate na Zemljinoj sferi

Geografska dužina



Sl. 1. Geografske koordinate na Zemljinoj sferi

- Polukružnice koje na Zemljinoj sferi spajaju S i J pol nazivaju se **meridijanima ili podnevnica**
- Jedan od njih jest **početni ili nulti meridijan**
- Geografska dužina se označava slovom **λ**
- **Geog. dužina točke M na Zemljinoj sferi je kut između meridijana koji prolazi točkom M i početnog meridijana**
- Sve točke koje leže na istom meridijanu imaju istu GD
- GD se mjeri u intervalu **$-180^{\circ} \leq \lambda \leq 180^{\circ}$**





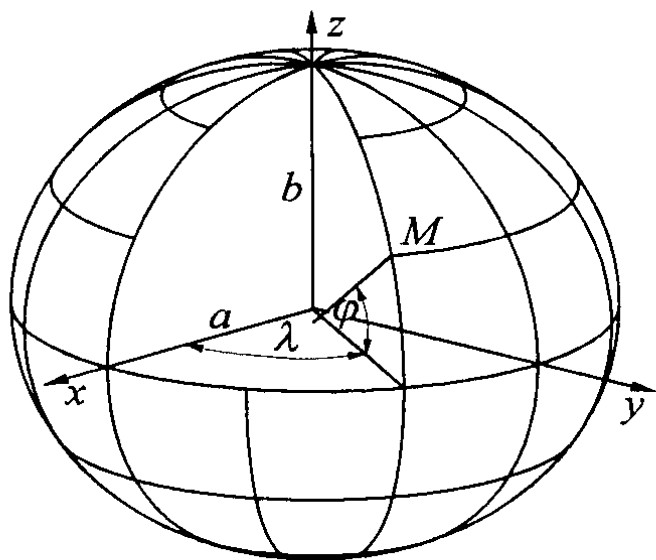
**PRIME MERIDIAN
OF THE WORLD**

EAST LONGITUDE	WEST LONGITUDE
-------------------	-------------------

Centre of Transit Circle
Latitude 51° 28' 38.2" north
Longitude 0° 00' 00"



Geografske koordinate na rotacijskom elipsoidu

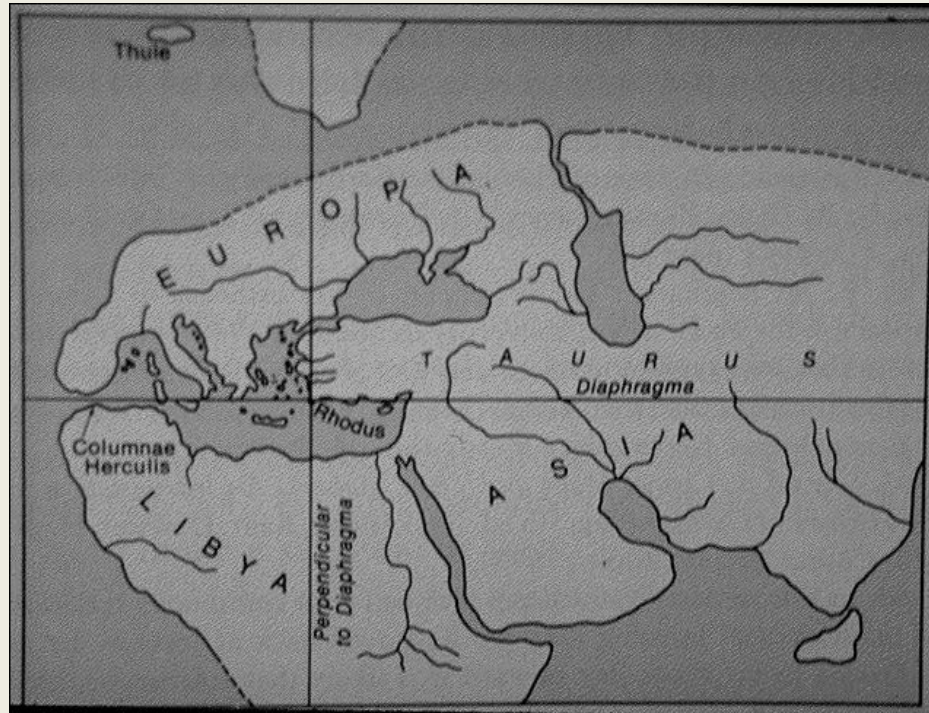


Izvor : Lapaine, M. 2000.Zbornik II. Hrv. Geografskog kongresa

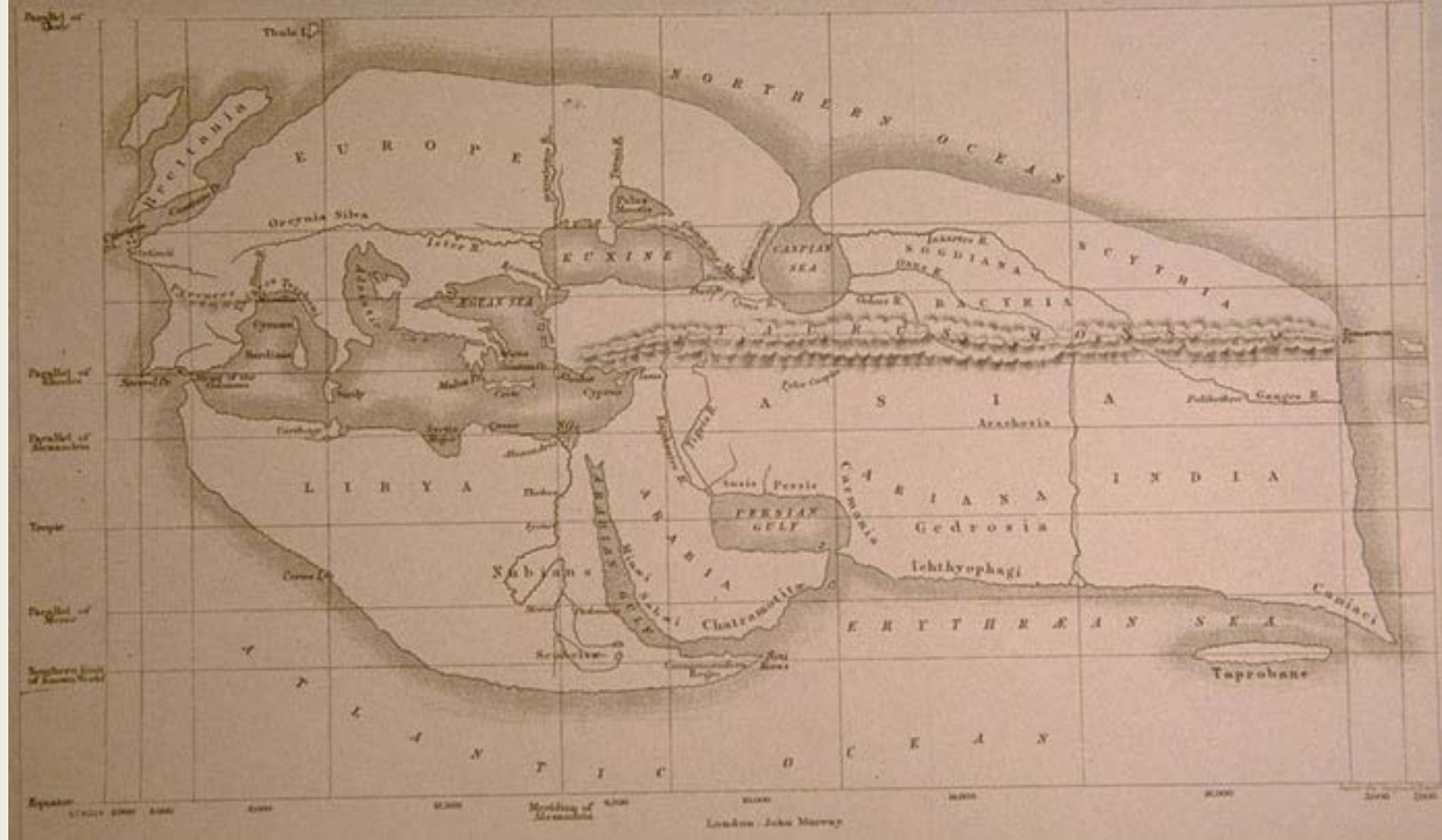
- Pravac koji prolazi polovima naziva se **os rotacijskog elipsoida**, a ravnina u kojoj se nalazi ekvator – **ekvatorskom ravninom**
- Kut koji zatvara normala (ali ne i radijus vektor) točke M na elipsoidu s ekvatorskom ravninom naziva se **geografskom širinom**
- Poluelipse na elipsoidu koje spajaju S i J pol nazivaju se **meridijanima**
- Geografske koordinate na rotacijskom elipsoidu nazivaju se još geodetskim koordinatama



Problem početnog meridijana



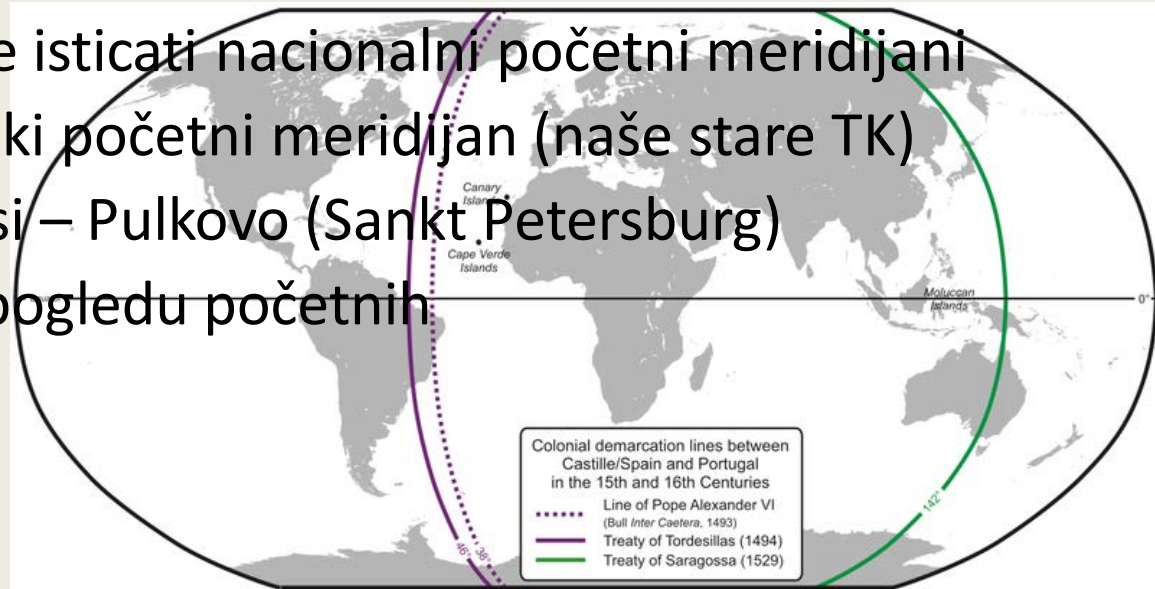
- Problem početnog meridijana – bio prisutan više od 2 tisućljeća
- Istovremeno više meridijana bilo u upotrebi
- Od 1884.g. uvodi se Greenwich kao početni meridijan
- Prvi meridijan uopće ucrtao je na svoju kartu Dikearh iz Messine (-4.st.) – kroz otok Rodos (paralela-dijafragma) začetak GKM



- Eratostenova karta Ekumene (-3.st.) – 7 meridijana (Rim, Kartaga, Aleksandrija...) i 7 paralela (Asuan, Babilon...)
- Središnje značenje imao je aleksandrijski meridijan
- Hiparh (-2.st.) – kritizira E. mrežu, u pravilnoj koordinatnoj mreži prednost daje aleksandrijskom meridijanu
- Marin iz Tira (-1.st.) – kao početni uzima meridijan koji prolazi preko Kanarskih otoka



- Klaudije Ptolemej (2.st.) meridijan najzapadnijeg otočića Hierro (Ferro)
- Srednji vijek – Jeruzalem, Rim – rijetko drugi poč. meridijani
- Španjolski kartografi uzimaju meridijan koji je arbitražom pape postao demarkacijska linija između španjolskih i portugalskih interesnih sfera (15.st.)
- Mercator u 16.st. – kao početni uzima meridijan koji prolazi otokom Fuerteventura u Kanarskom otočju, te meridijan koji prolazi otočićem Korve (Azori)
- Francuski kralj Luj XIII oživljava tradiciju Ptolomeja – Hierro (Ferro)
- Tijekom 18. st. počinju se isticati nacionalni početni meridijani
- Francuzi prelaze na pariški početni meridijan (naše stare TK)
- Englezi – Greenwich, Rusi – Pulkovo (Sankt Petersburg)
- 19.st. – heterogenost u pogledu početnih meridijana



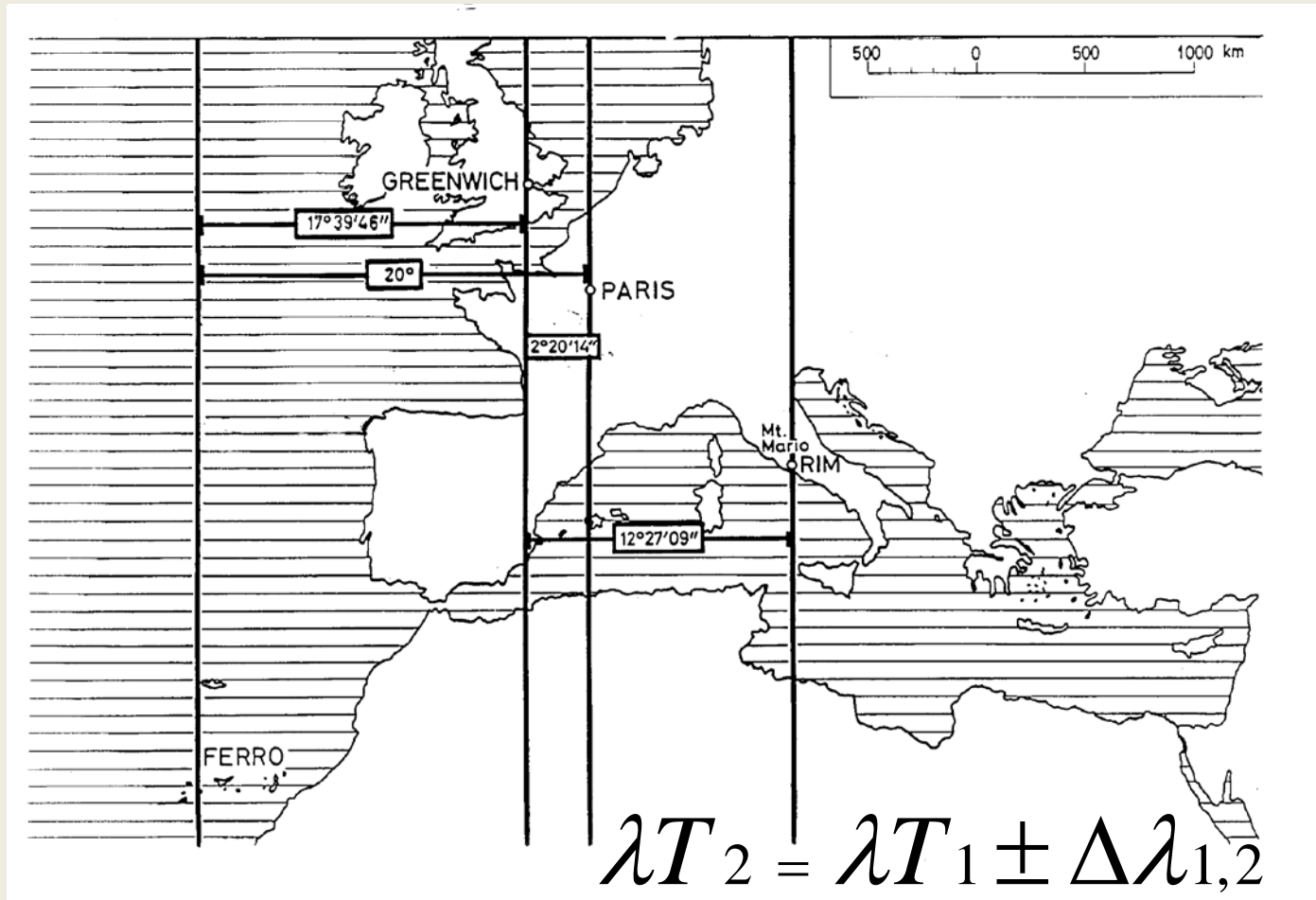
Početni meridijan	Geografska dužina
Greenwich	15 ⁰ E
København	2 ⁰ 25' 20'' E
Quito	85 ⁰ 30' 10'' E
Tirana	4 ⁰ 46' W
Atena	8 ⁰ 42' 59'' W
Madrid	11 ⁰ 18' 45'' E

Ruski astronom Struve predlaže:

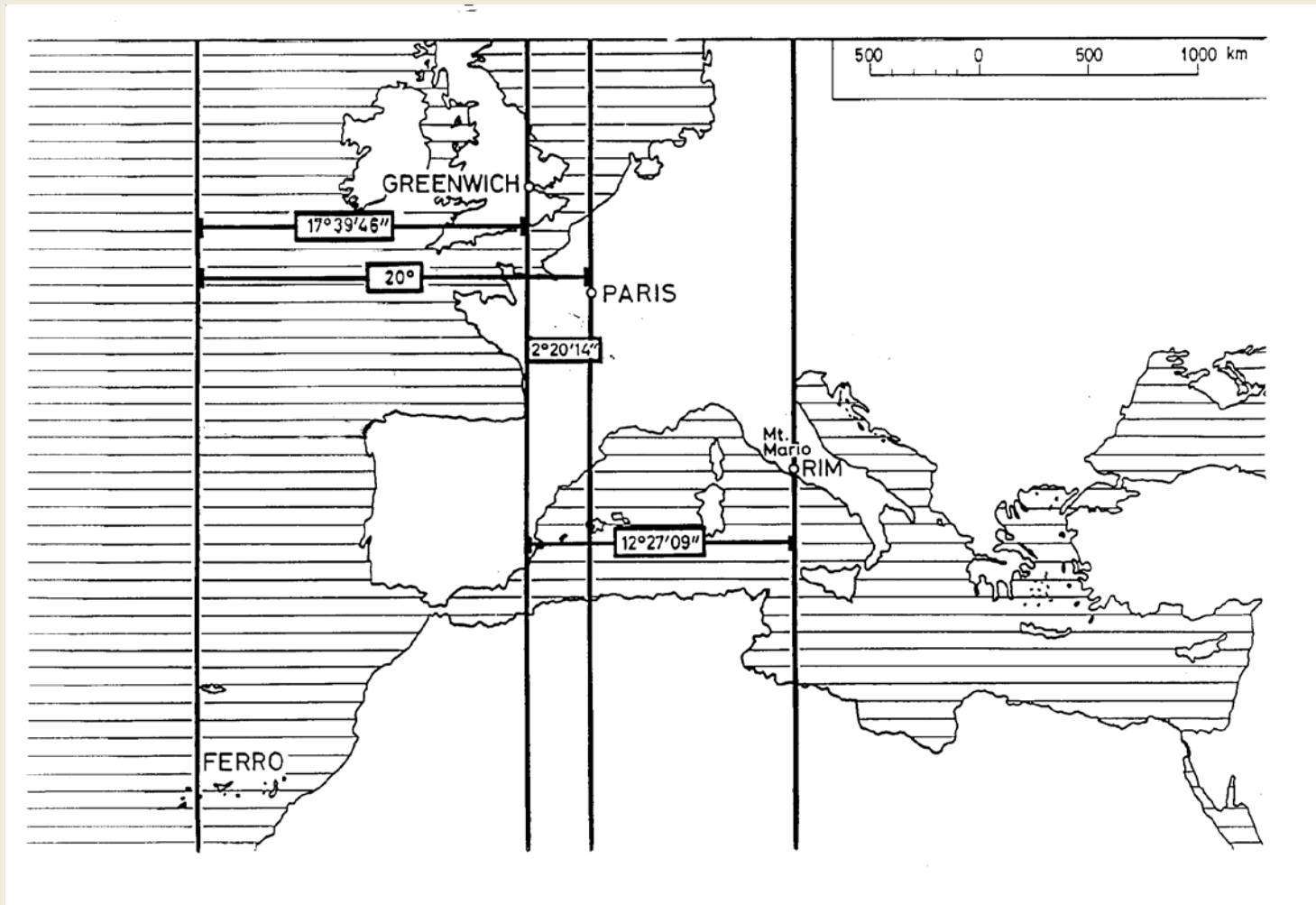
- Neutralni meridijan (30⁰ zapadno od Greenwicha)
- Greenwich
- Antipod Greenwichu (180⁰)



Sustavi početnih meridijana na našim kartama



- Pretvaranje vrijednosti početnih meridijana



- $7^{\circ} 32' W$ po Greenwichu
- Pariz - $7^{\circ} 32' + 2^{\circ} 20' 14'' = 9^{\circ} 52' 14'' W$
- Hierro (Ferro) - $17^{\circ} 39' 46'' - 7^{\circ} 32' = 10^{\circ} 07' 46'' E$
- Monte Mario - $12^{\circ} 27' 09'' + 7^{\circ} 32' = 19^{\circ} 59' 09'' W$

Harrisonov kronometar

- 1707. – velika pomorska tragedija (potonula 4 od 5 brodova kraljevske mornarice – 2000 poginulih – otočje Scilly)
- 1714. raspisana nagrada od 20 000 funti za dovoljno točan način određivanja λ (točnost od 1° povećati na točnost od 30')
- 1764. testiranje na brodu na relaciji Portsmouth-Jamaica
- Kronometar br. 4 je za 150 dana plovidbe napravio grešku od samo 54 sekunde



GLOBALNI NAVIGACIJSKI SATELITSKI SUSTAVI

(Sustavi za globalno pozicioniranje)

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Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS)

Globalni navigacijski satelitski sustavi

- **GPS**

Global Positioning System

20 180 km

5 m

– Vojno-civilni

Operabilan globalno

- **GLONASS**

19 130 km

2.8–7.38 m

– Vojno-civilni

Operabilan globalno



GPS CONSTELLATION STATUS, 13.11.18

Total satellites in constellation	32 SC
Operational	31 SC
In commissioning phase	-
In maintenance	1 SC
In decommissioning phase	-

GLONASS CONSTELLATION STATUS, 13.11.2018

Total satellites in constellation	26 SC
Operational	24 SC
In commissioning phase	1 SC
In maintenance	-
Under check by the Satellite Prime Contractor	-
Spares	-
In flight tests phase	1 SC

Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS)

Globalni navigacijski satelitski sustavi

- **BeiDou/Compass**

10 m

10 cm (posebno)

– Vojno-komercijalni

Operabilan regionalno

BEIDOU CONSTELLATION STATUS 13.11.18

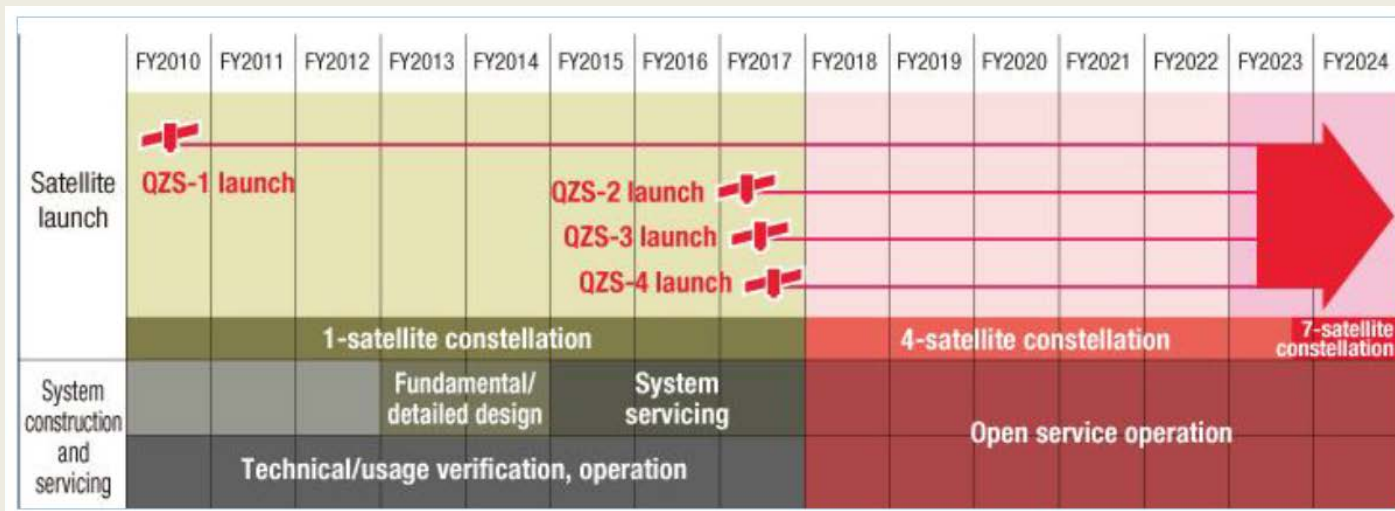
Total satellites in constellation	36
SV is included in operational orbital constellation	17
SV is not included in operational orbital constellation	19



Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS)

Globalni navigacijski satelitski sustavi

- Regionalni razmještaj
 - **QZSS** (Quasi-Zenith Satellite System), Japan, 4 satelita (1. 11. 2019.)

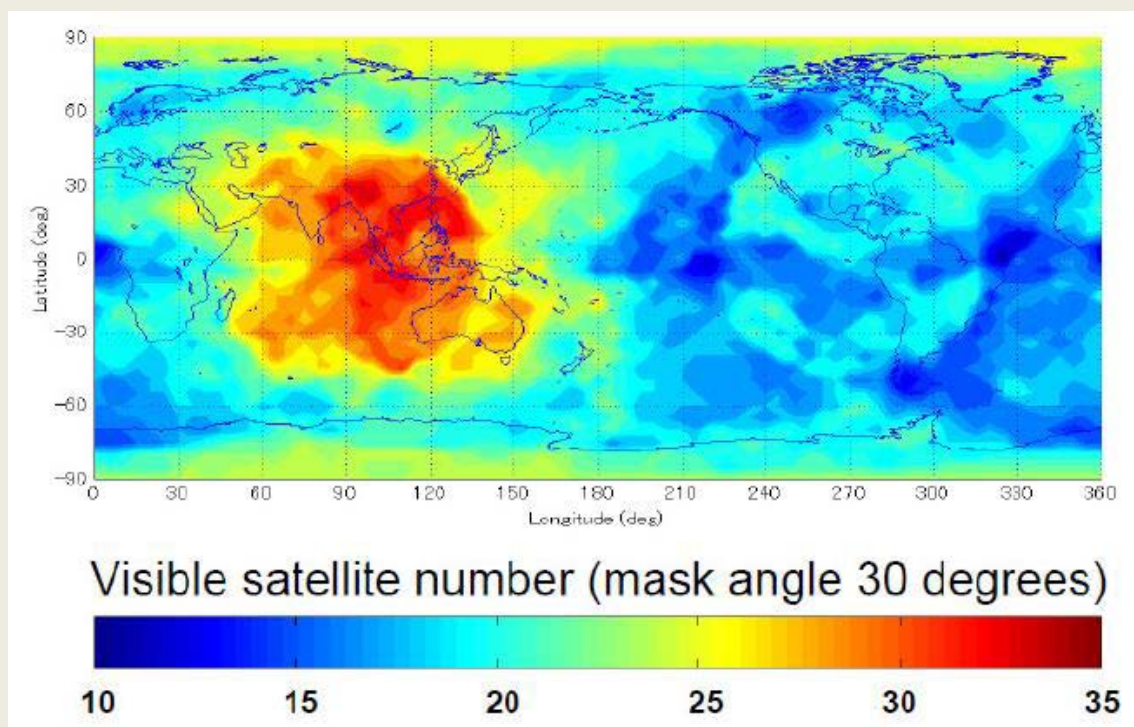


- **NAVIC** (Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System), Indija
 - **NAV**igation **I**ndian **C**onstellation; nāvik 'mornar' ili 'navigator' na Sanskrtu, Hindi.
 - 7 satelita, 2020. civilna uporaba



Više GNSS signala – u korist korisnika

GPS+GLONASS+Galileo+COMPASS+IRNSS+QZSS



- J, II Azija, Australija s oceanijom – maksimalni broj satelita



Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS)

Globalni navigacijski satelitski sustavi

- **Galileo (trenutno 18 satelita u funkciji - FOC)**
 - 23 222 km, 1m, 1 cm (posebno)
 - EU, civilni sustav, **u punoj funkciji 2020.??**
 - 3 orbitalne ravnine (8 satelita – inklinacija u odnosu na ekvator 56 stupnjeva)
 - Trenutno - 22 satelita (listopad 2018.) 4 – In Orbit Validation (IOV), 18 – Full Operatinal Capability (FOC)



Total satellites: 30

Satellites in orbit: 18 operational, 2 testing only, 2 unavailable, 2 retired, and 4 commissioning (10/2018)

Status: Operational

Cost: €10bn

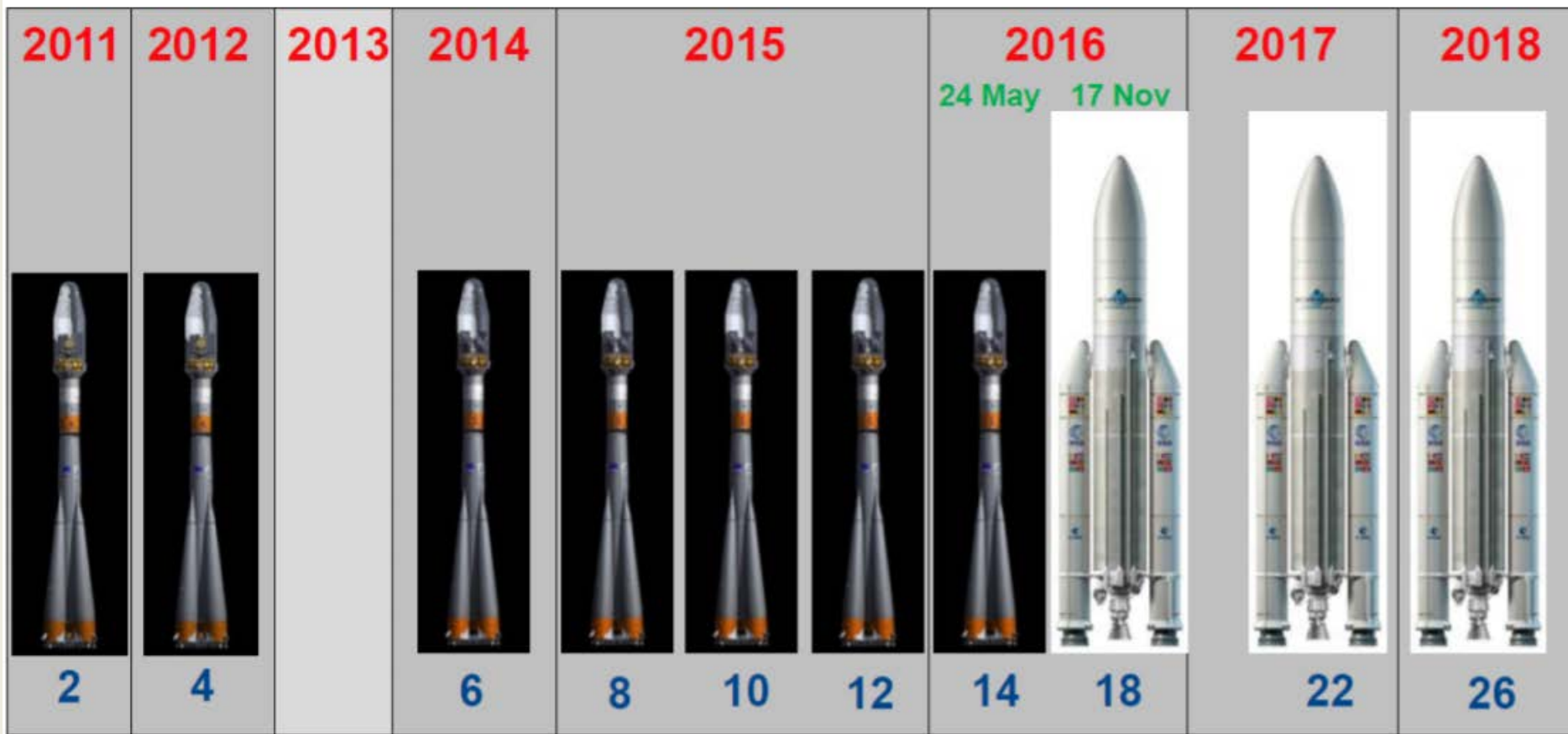
Operator(s): GSA, ESA

Coverage: Global

Orbital height: 23,222 km (14,429 mi)

IOV

FOC



- In Orbit Validation (IOV), Full Operational Capability (FOC)



Galileo

Galileo is implemented in a step-wise approach

By 2020 Galileo will be:

- ★ fully deployed and recognised
- ★ adopted by the widest user communities
- ★ a civilian infrastructure delivering robust positioning and timing services with high degree of performances

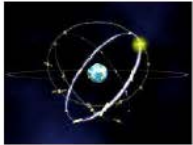
Galileo System Testbed v1
Validation of critical algorithms
2003



GIOVE A/B
2 test satellites
2005/2008



In-Orbit Validation
4 operational satellites and ground segment
2013



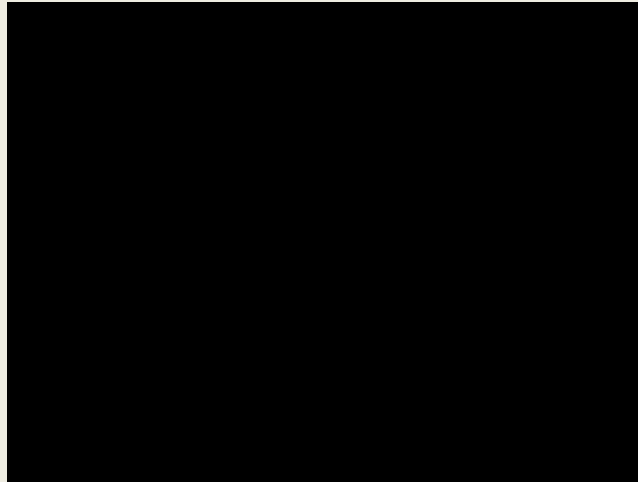
Initial Services Provision
Initial services for OS, SAR, PRS, and demonstrator for CS
2016



Full Operational Capability
Full services, 30 satellites
2020



Galileo

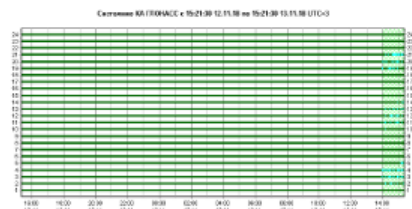


<https://youtu.be/1bjbwokRvws>





SC OPERABILITY



GLONASS NEWS

06.11.2018 According to GLONASS System Control Centre stopped all works with SC Glonass-M #734 (orbital slot № 5). The SC was removed from GLONASS constellation

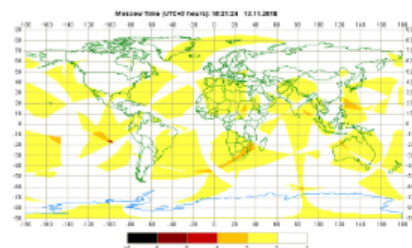
21.09.2018 According to GLONASS System Control Centre, maintenance with SC Glonass-M #754 (orbital slot 18) successfully completed at 09:49(MT) 21.09.18, the SC is used for the intended purpose

19.09.2018 According to GLONASS System Control Centre, the SC Glonass-M #754 (orbital slot 18) set unusable from 08:28 (MT) 19.0918, planned commissioning 00:00 (MT) 21.09.18

GLONASS CONSTELLATION STATUS, 13.11.2018

Total satellites in constellation	26 SC
Operational	24 SC
In commissioning phase	1 SC
In maintenance	-
Under check by the Satellite Prime Contractor	-
Spares	-
In flight tests phase	1 SC

INSTANT AVAILABILITY



SC GLONASS CURRENT POSITION, 15:21 (UTC+3) 13.11.2018

- orbital plane #1
- orbital plane #2
- orbital plane #3



EVALUATION OF GNSS CHARACTERISTICS



OFFICIAL INFORMATION OF THE GLONASS SCC

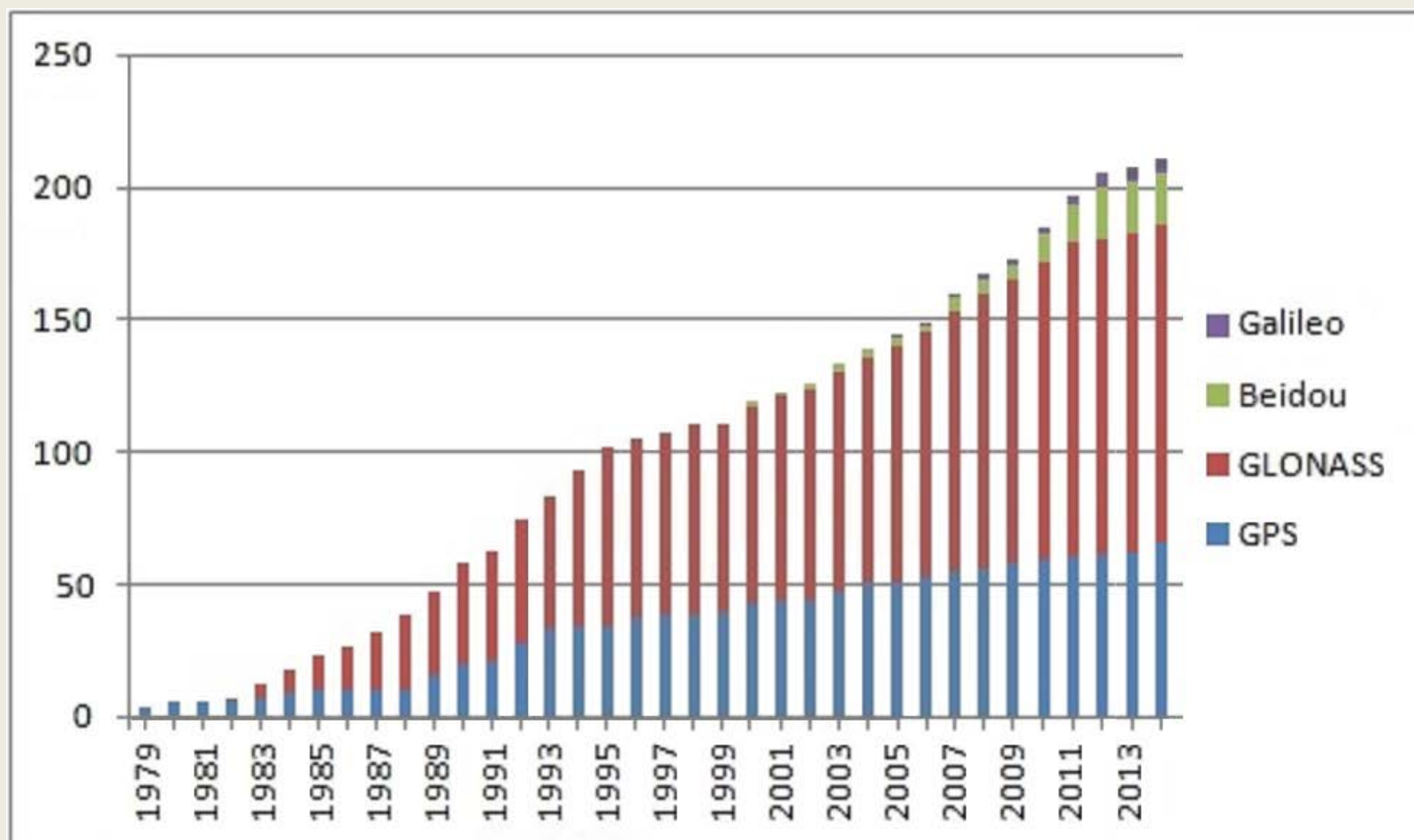
PRECISE EPHEMERIS GLONASS AND GPS

GLONASS AND GPS ALMANACS

GLONASS AND GPS BULLETINS

GNSS USER INFORMATION CENTERS

Broj lansiranih GNSS satelita 1978. – 2014.



PDOP (Position Dilution Of Precision)

PDOP is the combination of both the Horizontal and Vertical components of position error caused by satellite geometry.

PDOP Values

2-4 = Excellent

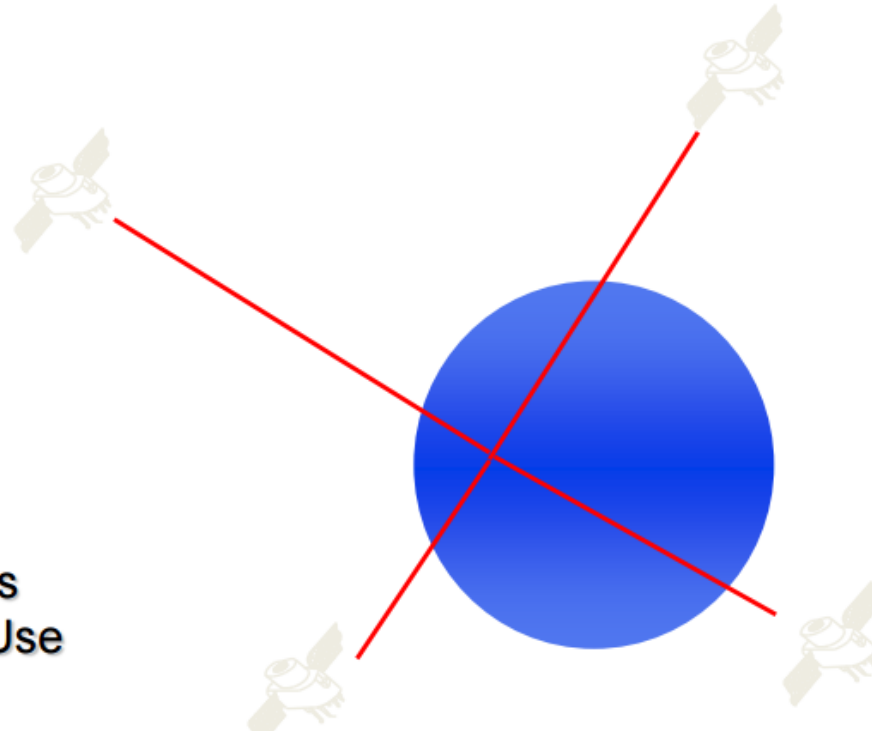
4-6 = Good

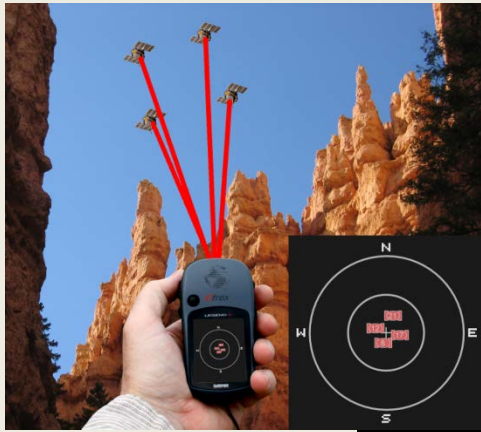
6-8 = Fair

8-10 = Poor

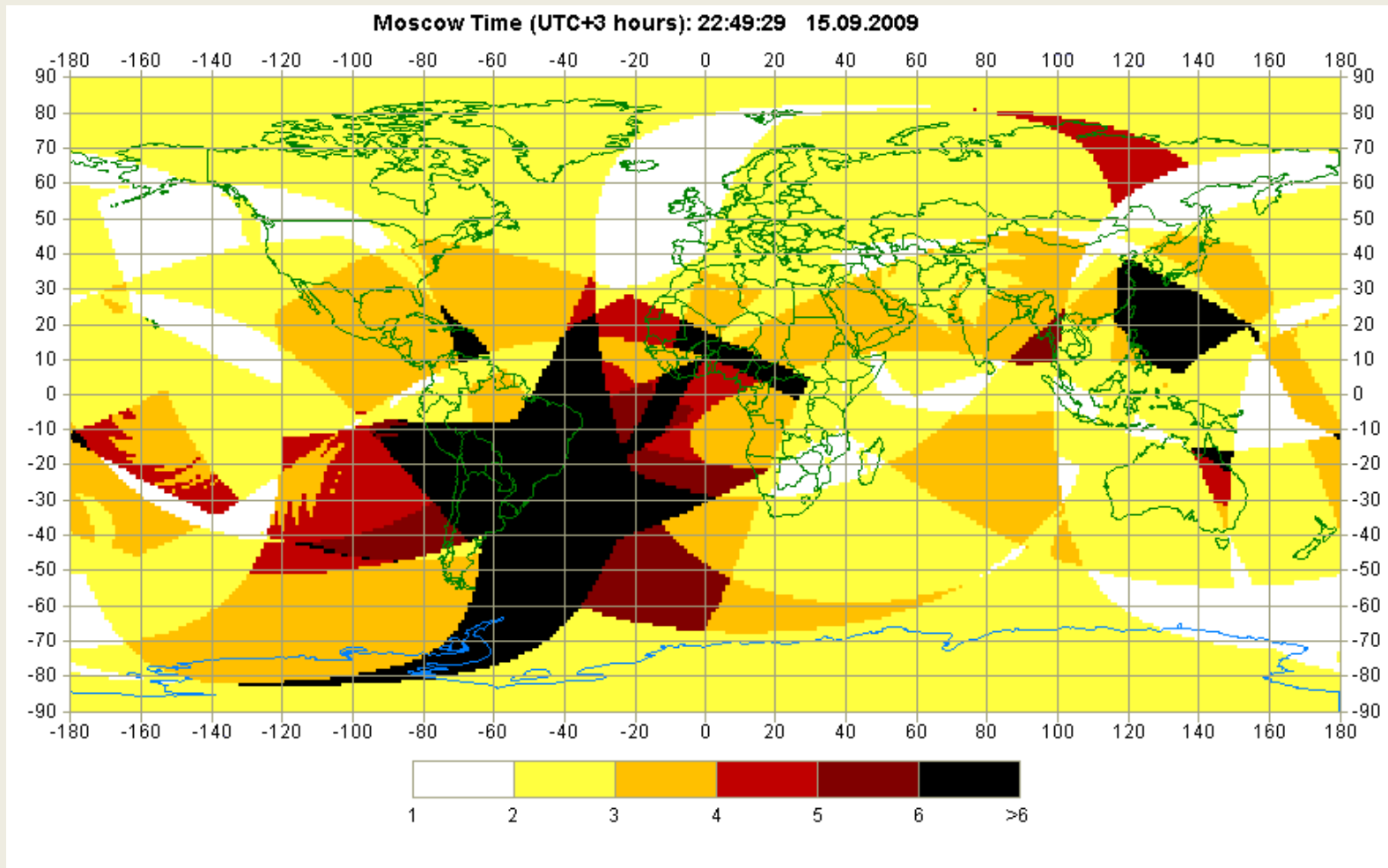
10-12 = Marginal

above 12 PDOP is
too High Do Not Use

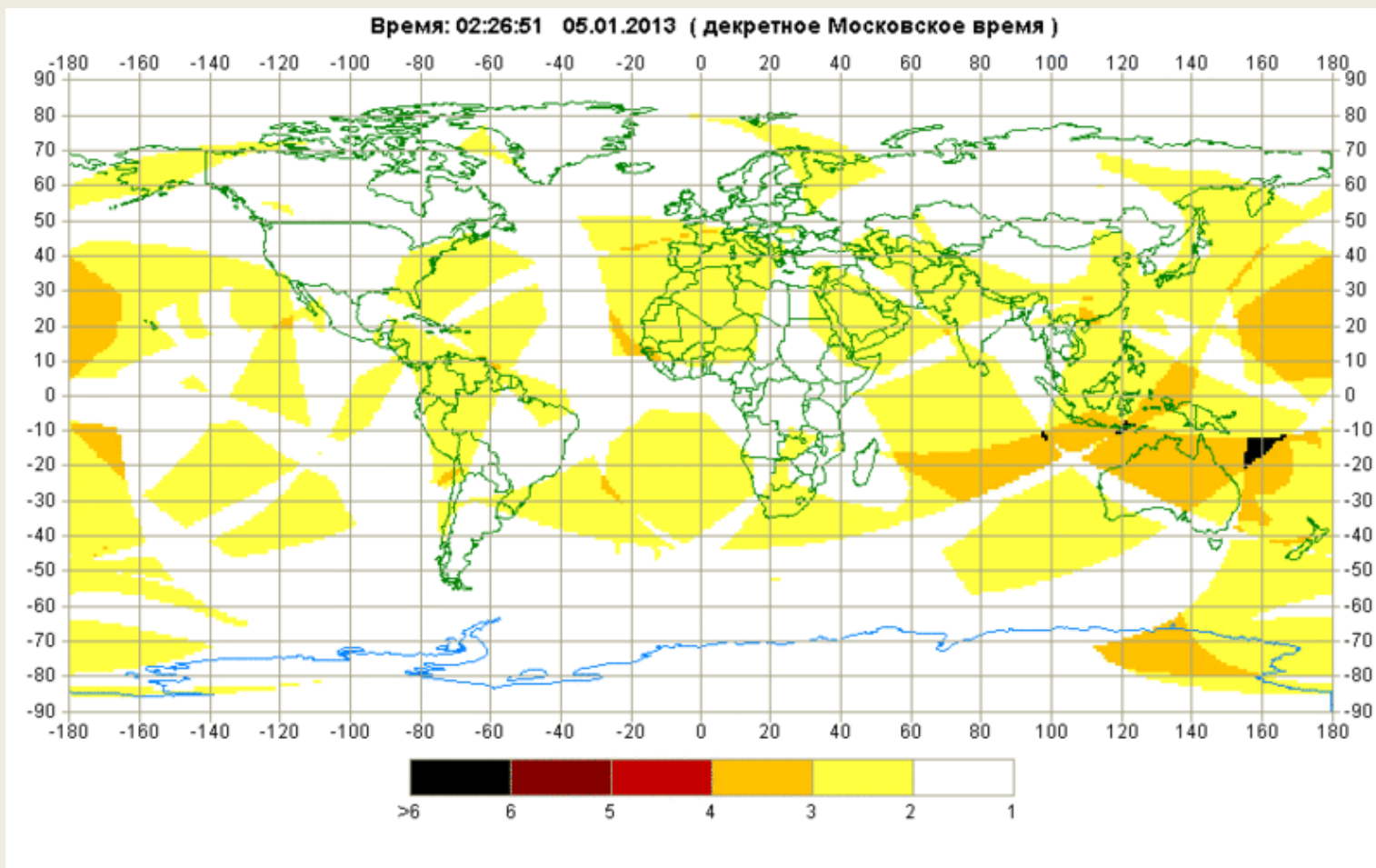




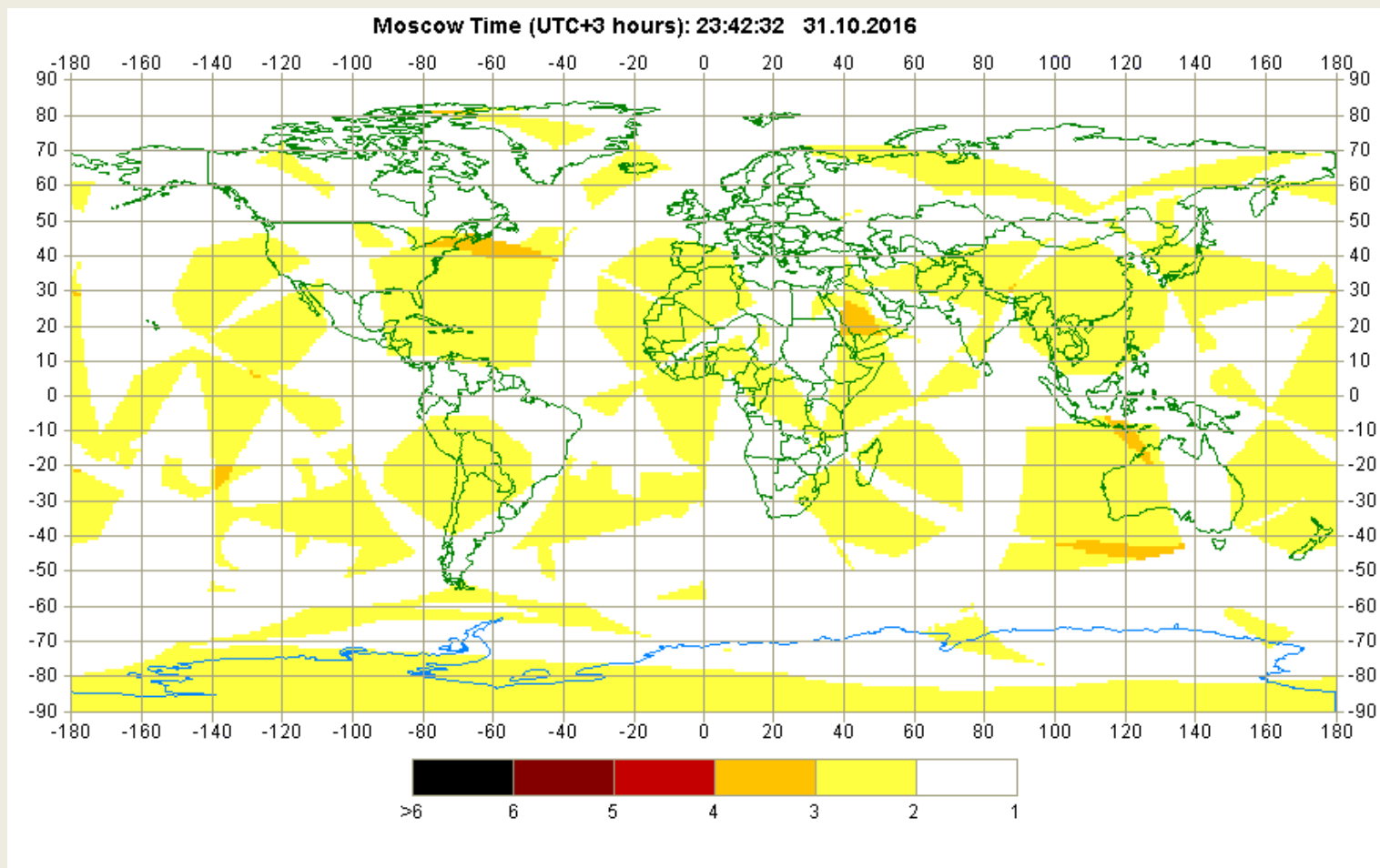
2009.



2013.



Trenutne vrijednosti faktora pozicijske geometrije (PDOP – Position Dillution Of Precision) (kut $\geq 5^\circ$)



EGNOS

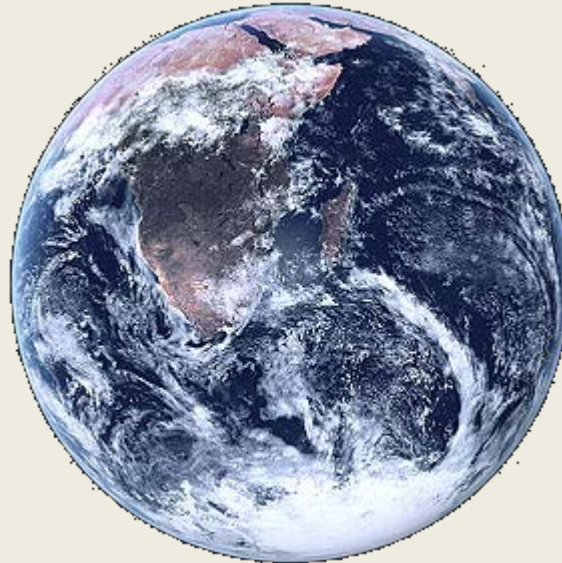
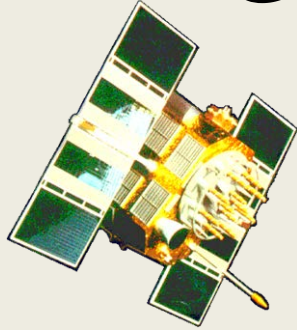
- https://youtu.be/WpQ6er_VjQY



GPS (potpuno u funkciji)

Global Positioning System

Globalni pozicijski sustav



GPS - osnove

- Što je GPS?
- Kako funkcionira?



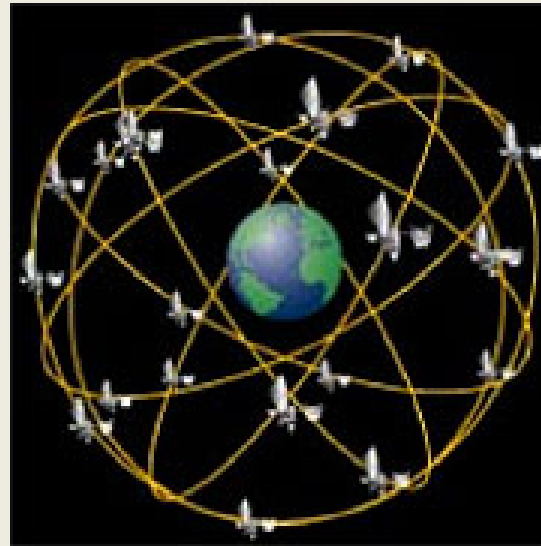
Što je GPS?

- **NAVSTAR GPS (NAVigation Satellite Timing And Ranging system)**
- 24 satelita u orbiti oko Zemlje (Danas – 28 aktivnih satelita – 4 rezervna aktivna satelita)
- Pozicioniranje, navigacija i vrijeme
- Radi neprekidno 24 h/dnevno, u svim vremenskim uvjetima
- Može se primijeniti svugdje gdje je potrebna informacija o lokaciji
- GPS signal putuje do Zemlje – 0,067 sekundi
- Signali male snage (20 do 50 W)



Segmenti GPS-a

Svemirski



Korisnički



Kontrolni



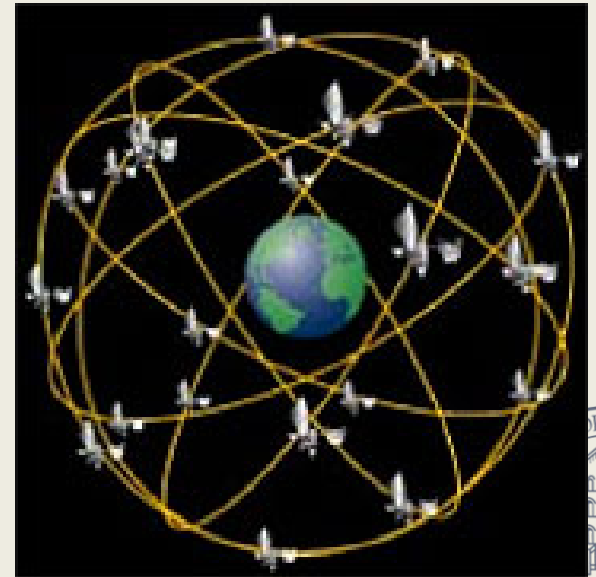
Svemirski segment: GPS Sateliti

- Napajanje
 - Solarna energija
 - Nicad baterije
- Vrijeme
 - 4 atomska sata



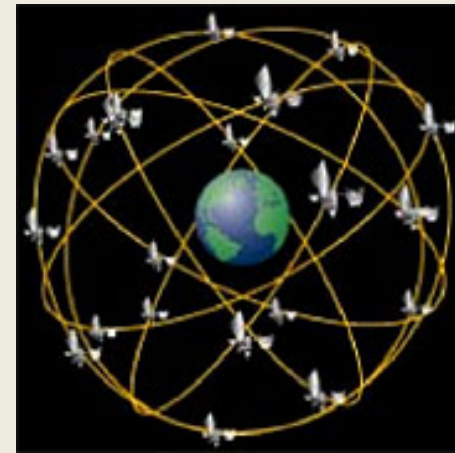
Sateliti

- 24 satelita u 6 orbitalnih ravnina s inklinacijom u odnosu na ekvator od 55° (4 satelita u svakoj ravnini).
- Sateliti kruže na visini oko 20,200 km. Satelit obiđe Zemlju u 12 sati.



Sateliti

- Puna konstelacija satelita omogućava globalnu prekrivenost s 4 do 8 satelita, koji se mogu simultano opažati pri elevaciji iznad horizonta većoj od 15°
- Ukoliko se elevacijska maska reducira na 10° ili čak 5° moguće je povremeno opažati i do 10 odnosno 12 satelita.

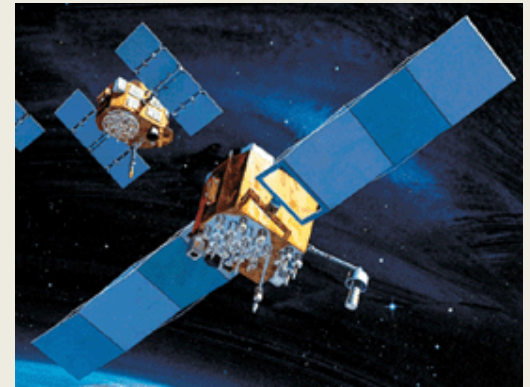


Satelitski signali

- GPS sateliti emitiraju poruke putem radio signala na dvije frekvencije
 - L1: 1575.42 Mhz (C/A i P/Y kod)
 - L2: 1227.60 Mhz (P/Y kod)
- Na noseće valove modulirani su različiti kodovi, tzv. PRN kodovi (C/A, P) sa svrhom mjerenja udaljenosti iz mjerenja vremena puta signala
- Dvije razine usluge
 - Standard Positioning Service (SPS)
 - Precise Positioning Service (PPS)

C/A – Coarse/Acquisition code (grubo stjecanje) SPS

P/Y – Precision code (Precizni kod) PPS
- Selective availability (selektivna dostupnost – do 1. lipnja 2000.)



Satelitski signali

- Satelitski signali zahtijevaju direktnu vezu s GPS prijemnicima
- Signali ne mogu prodirati kroz vodu, tlo, zidove ili druge prepreke



Pogreške

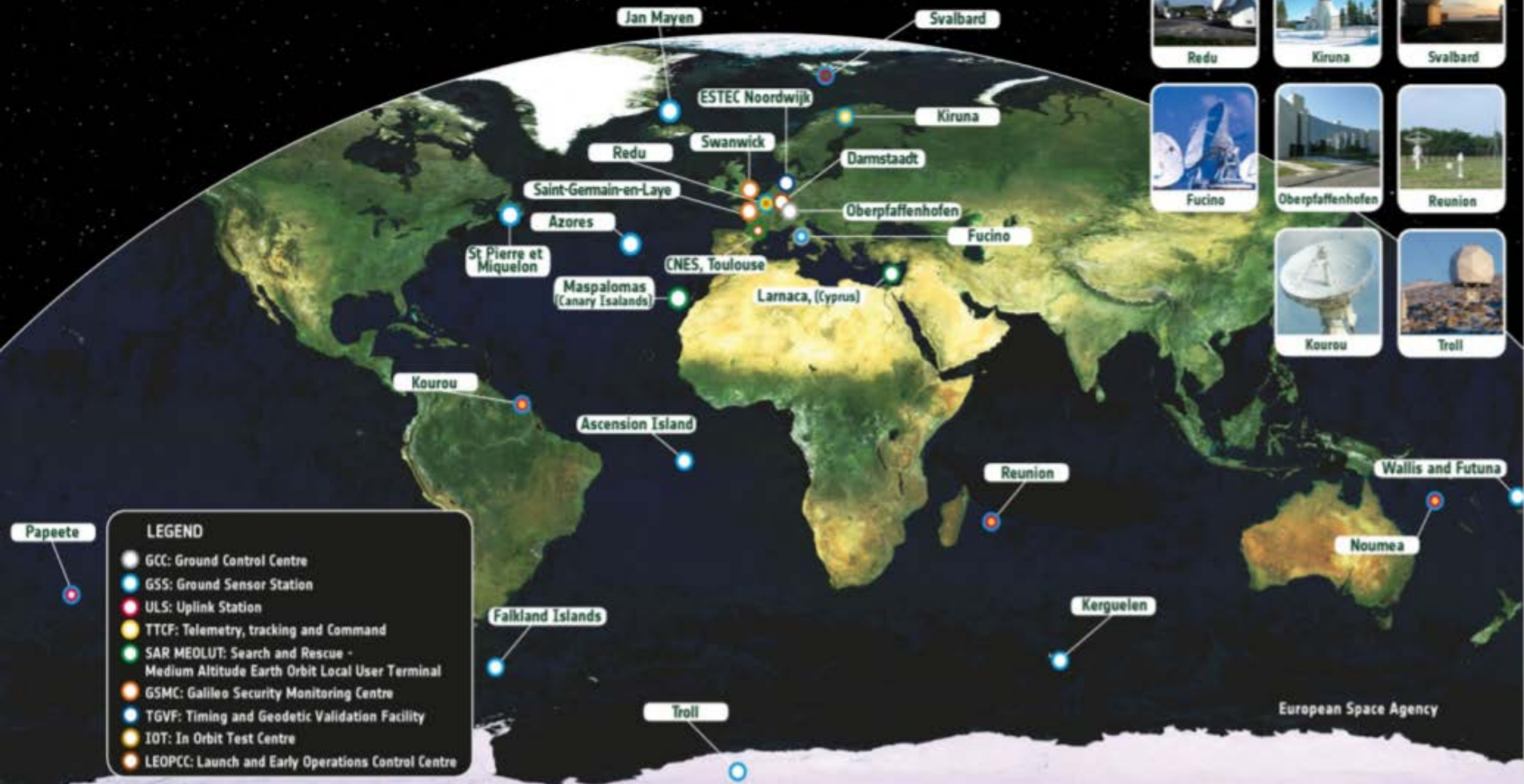
- Pogreška sata na satelitima (vrlo mala)
- Pogreška sata u GPS prijamniku (4 satelita)
- Pogreška satelitskih orbita
- Efekt ionosfere (ako se ne uzme u obzir – pogreške veće od 10 m) – dvije frekvencije
- Utjecaj troposfere (vodena para)
- Višestruka putanja
- Selektivna dostupnost
- Diferencijalni mod – dva uređaja na bližoj udaljenosti, za jedan znamo točnu lokaciju



Kontrolni segment: kontrolne stanice – glavna u Colorado Springsu



→ GALILEO GROUND SEGMENT OVERVIEW



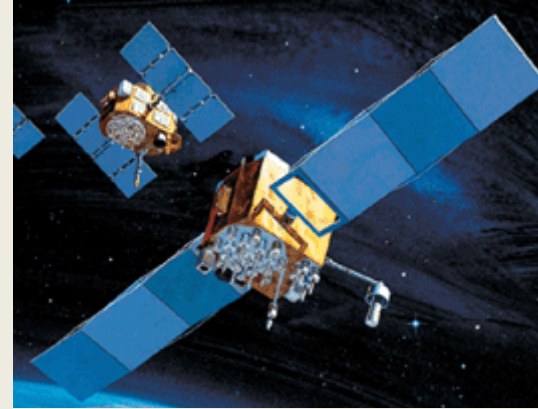
LEGEND

- GCC: Ground Control Centre
- GSS: Ground Sensor Station
- ULS: Uplink Station
- TTCF: Telemetry, tracking and Command
- SAR MEOLUT: Search and Rescue - Medium Altitude Earth Orbit Local User Terminal
- GSMC: Galileo Security Monitoring Centre
- TGVF: Timing and Geodetic Validation Facility
- IOT: In Orbit Test Centre
- LEOPCC: Launch and Early Operations Control Centre

European Space Agency



Korisnički segment



From April 2018

Galileo compatibility required in every new car/van model sold in Europe

1

Emergency Call

A 112 emergency call (eCall) is made automatically by the car as soon as on-board sensors (e.g. the airbag sensors) register a serious accident. By pushing a dedicated button in the car, any car occupant can also make an eCall manually.

2

Positioning

Via satellite positioning and mobile telephony caller location, the accurate position of the accident scene is fixed and then transmitted by the eCall to the nearest emergency call centre. More information is given in the eCall, e.g. the direction of travel and the vehicle type.

3

Emergency call centre (PSAP)

The eCall's urgency is recognized, the accident's location can be seen on a screen. A trained operator tries to talk with the vehicle's occupants to get more information. If there is no reaction, emergency services are sent off without delay.

4

Quicker help

Thanks to the automatic notification of the crash site, the emergency services (e.g. ambulance, fire fighters, police) arrive much quicker there. Time saved translates into lives saved.

Today

13 Millions of light vehicles sold every year in EU

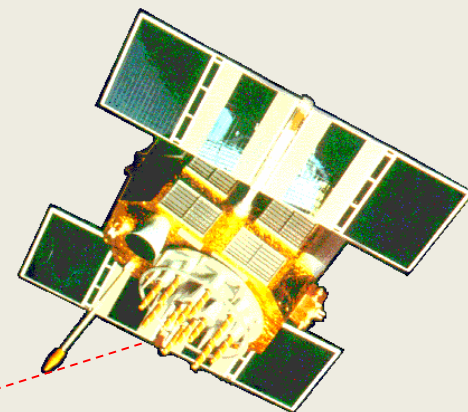
Decision in 2017

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) working in a eCall harmonised regulation



Kako radi GPS?

Izračunava poziciju



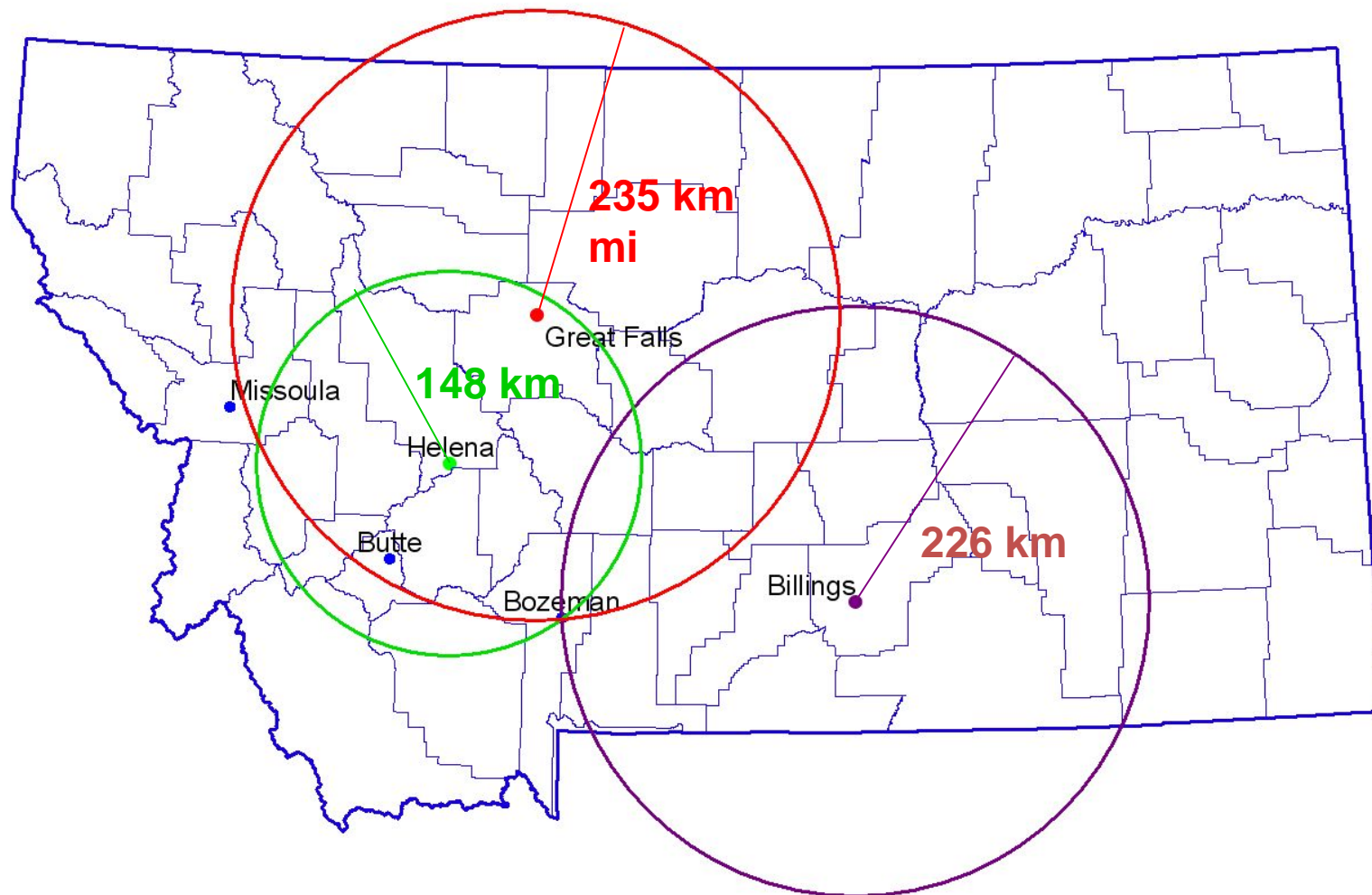
- GPS prijemnik izračunava svoju poziciju mjereći udaljenost do satelita
- Kako?
- Signal sa satelita sadrži podatke o orbiti i vremenu
- GPS prijemnik na temelju vremena putovanja signala izračunava udaljenost GPS prijemnik-satelit

Izračunavanje udaljenosti do satelita

- 1. Mjerenje vremena koje je potrebno da signal prijeđe put od satelita do prijemnika
- 2. Brzina svjetlosti (300 000 km/h) x vrijeme putovanja = udaljenost
- Potrebno je izmjeriti udaljenost do 4 satelita kako bi se dobila 3-D pozicija (geog. širina, dužina i visina)

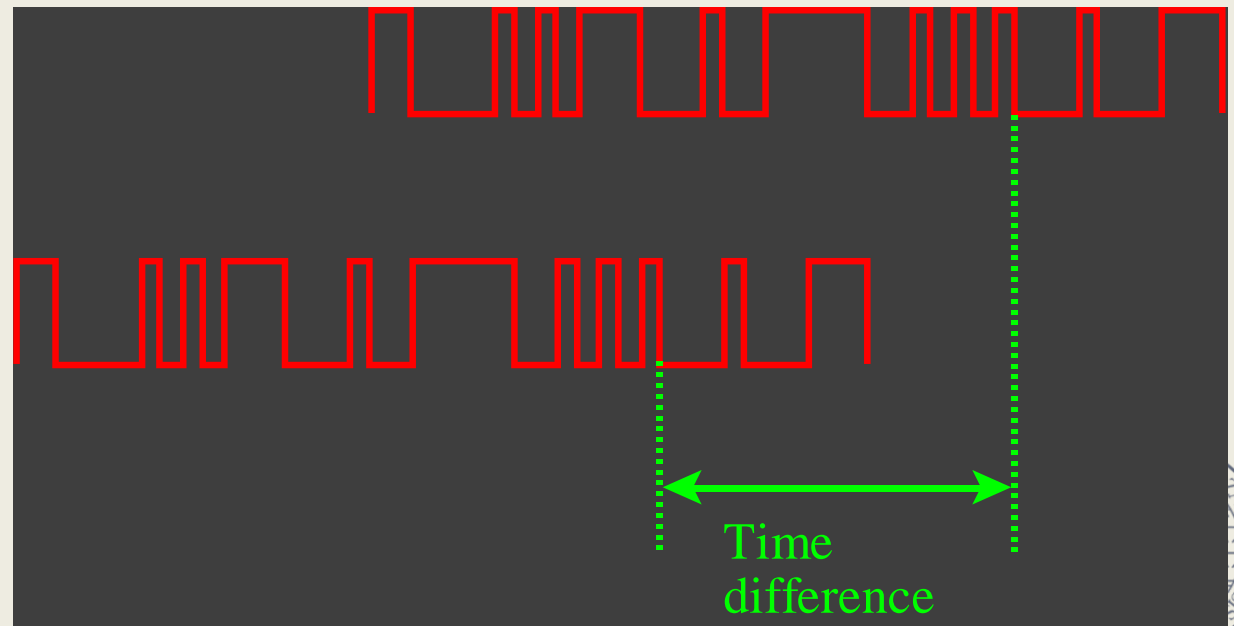


Izračunavanje 3 udaljenosti

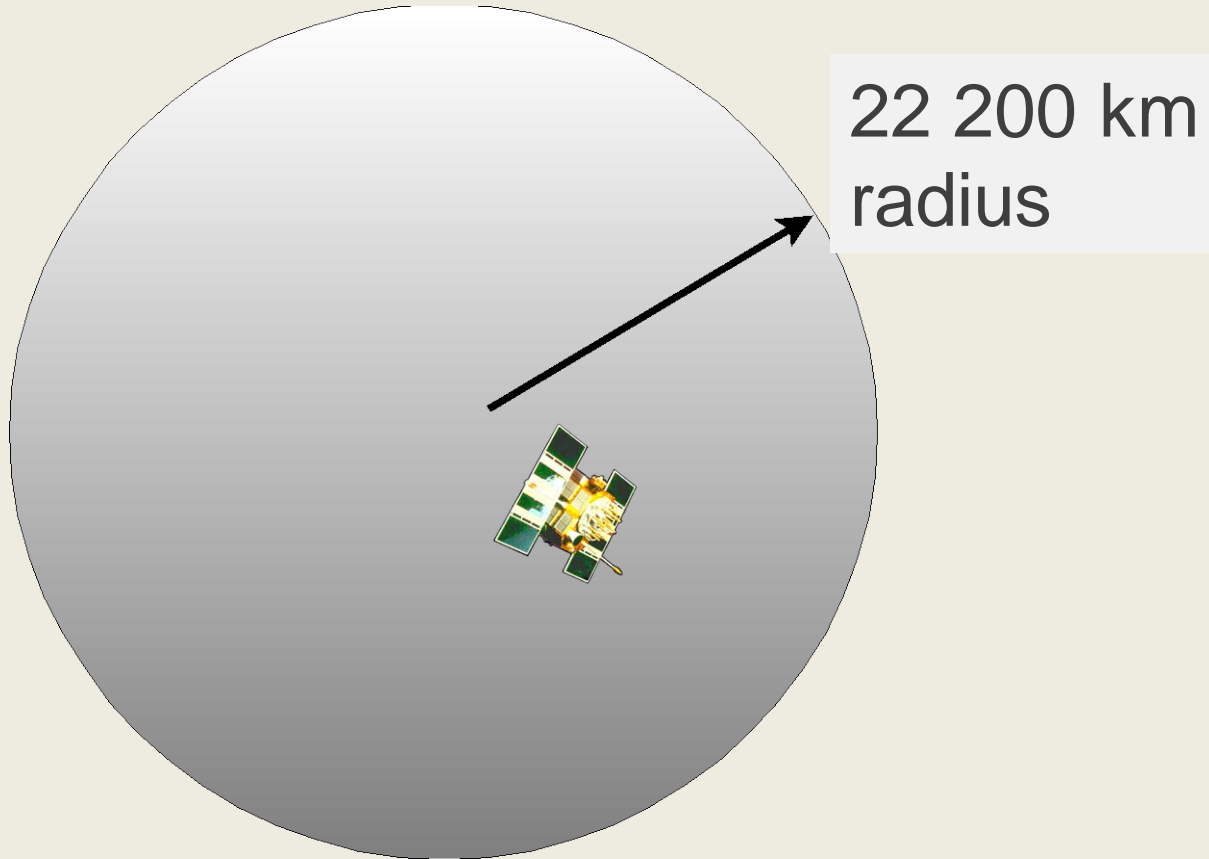


Mjerenje vremena putovanja satelitskih signala

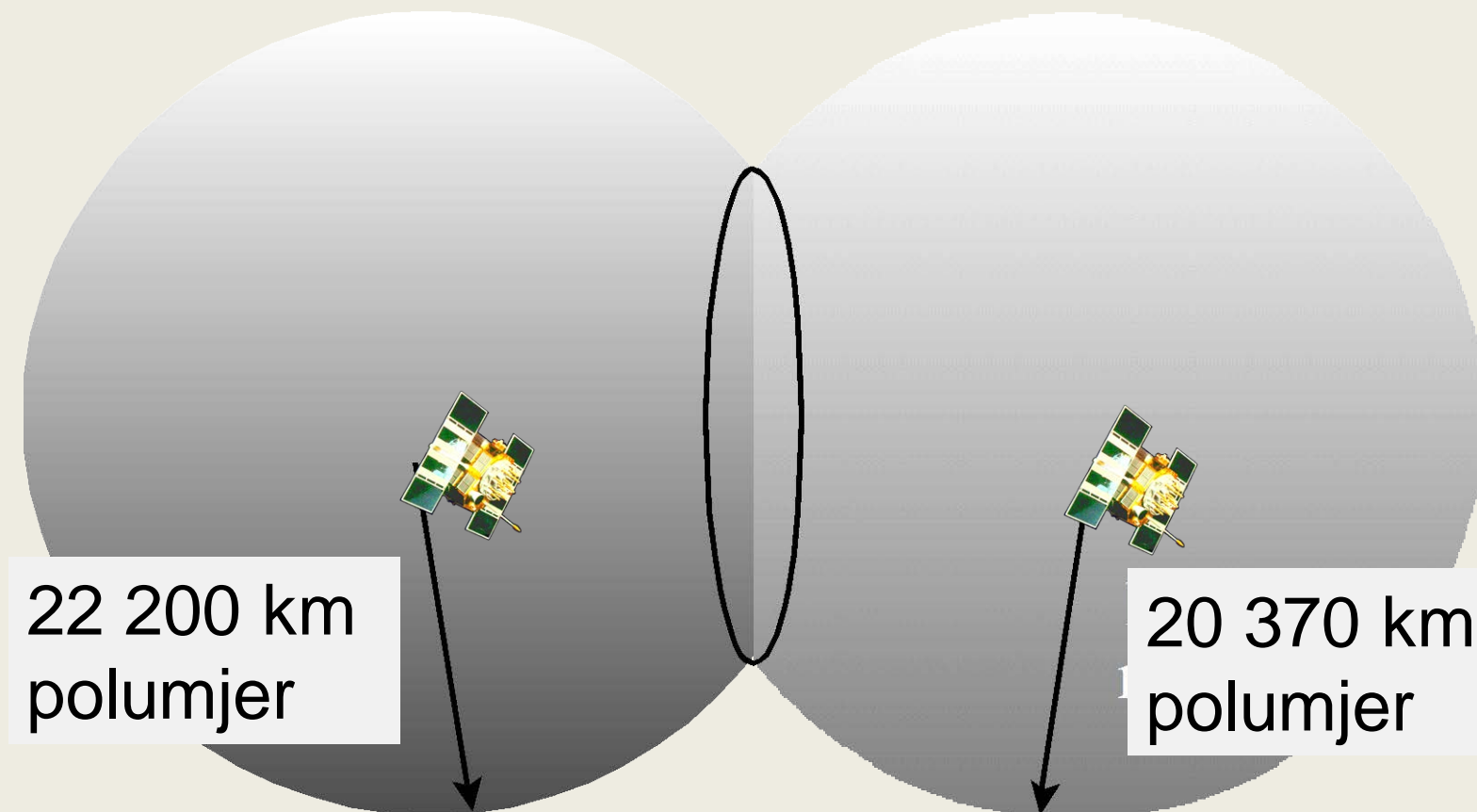
- *Zna li se točno vrijeme kada je signal napustio satelit?*
- *Sinkronizirani kodovi*



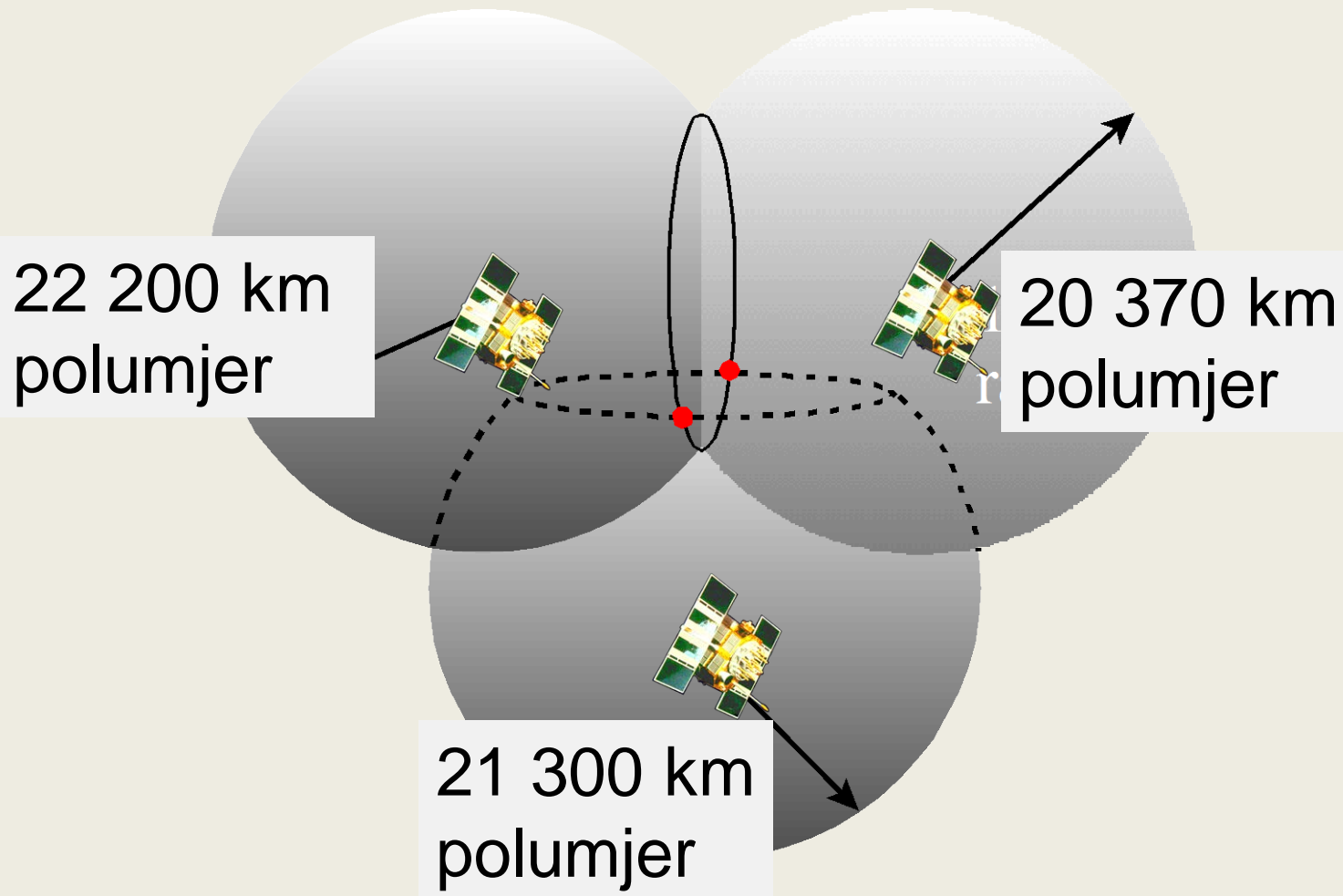
Jedna udaljenost – naš položaj može biti
bilo gdje na površini sfere
 $r = 22\,200\text{ km}$



Druga udaljenost – smješta našu lokaciju na presjecište dvaju sfera - kružnicu



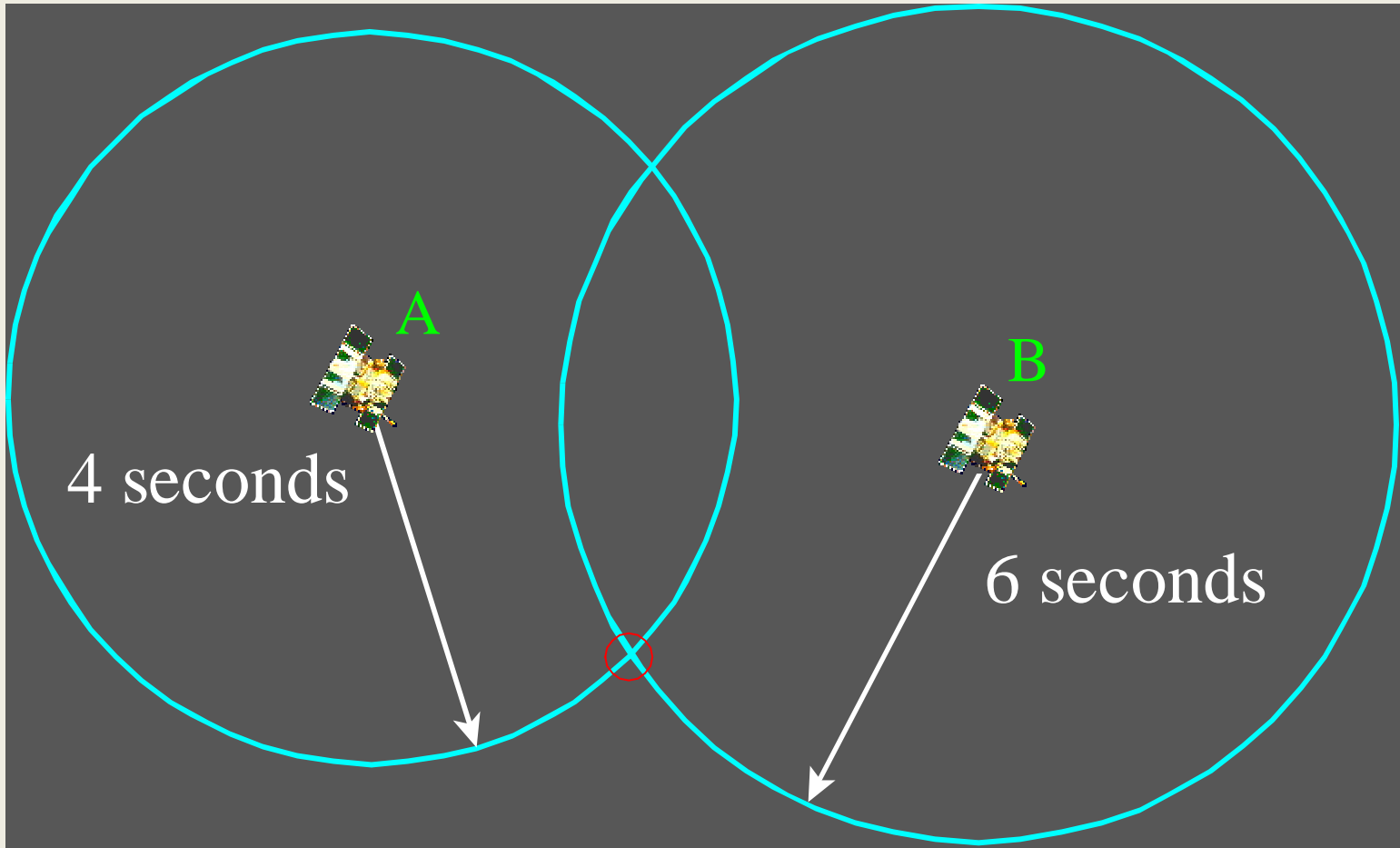
Treća udaljenost – naš položaj sužava na dvije točke

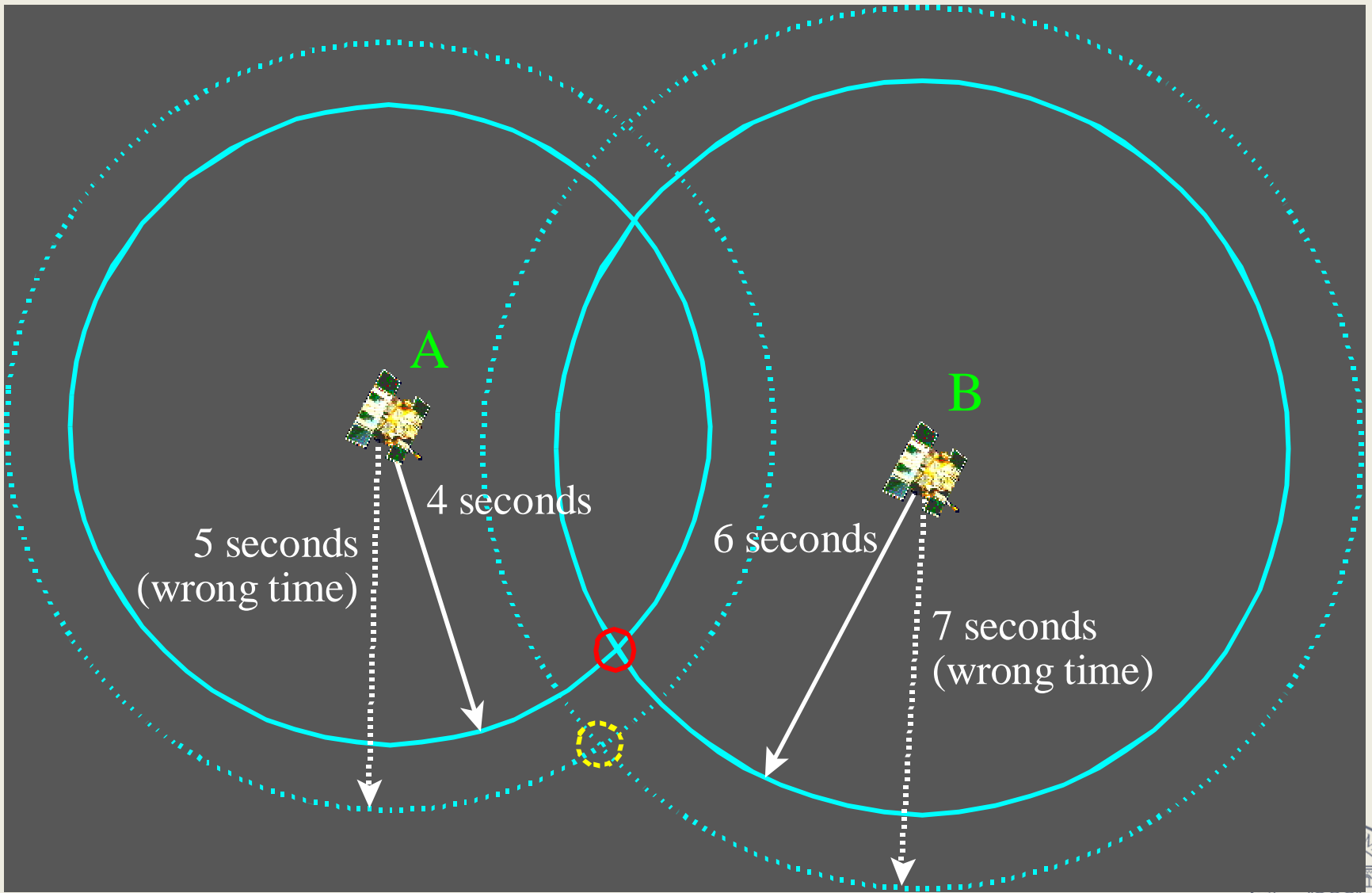


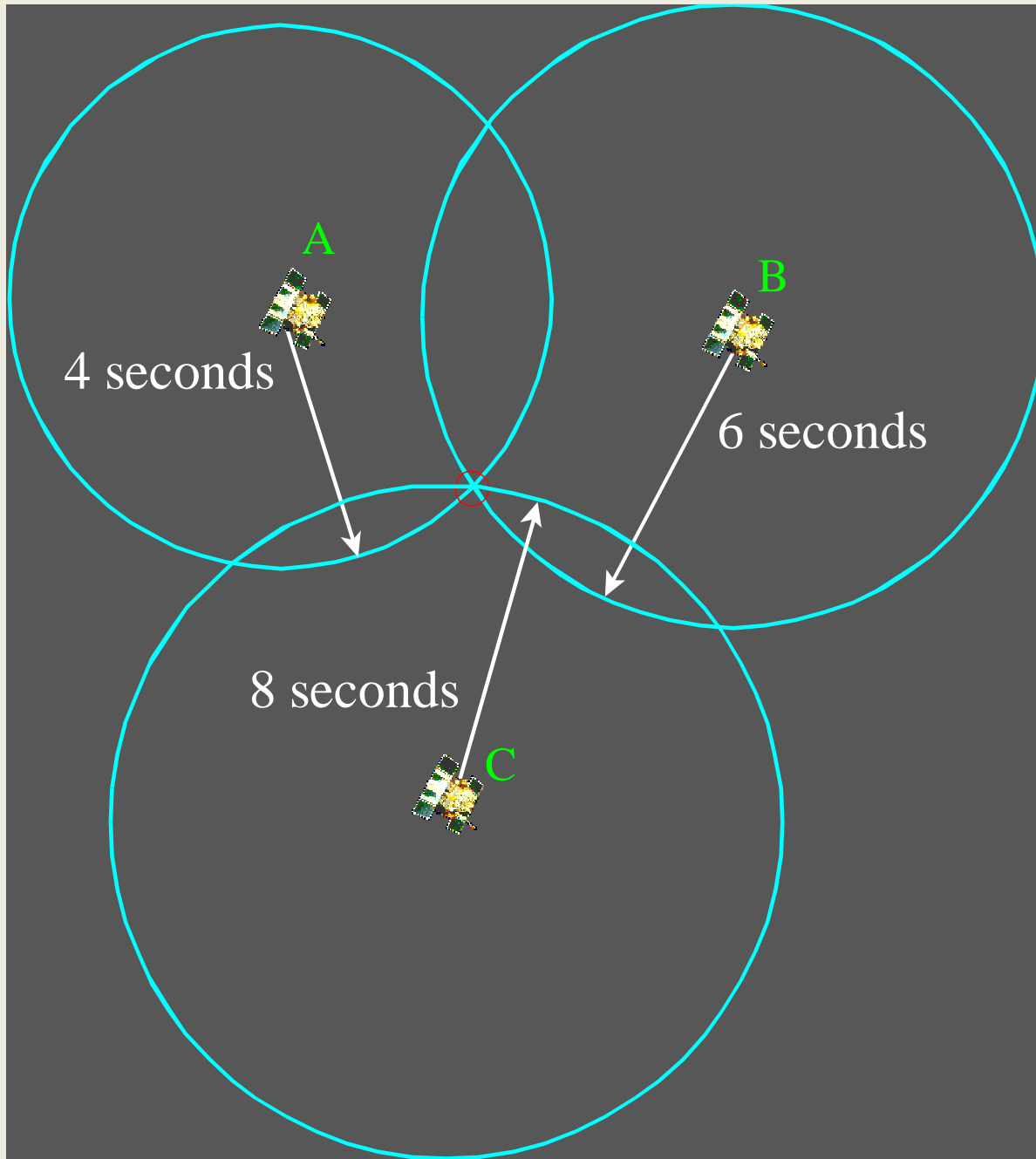
Korekcija vremena

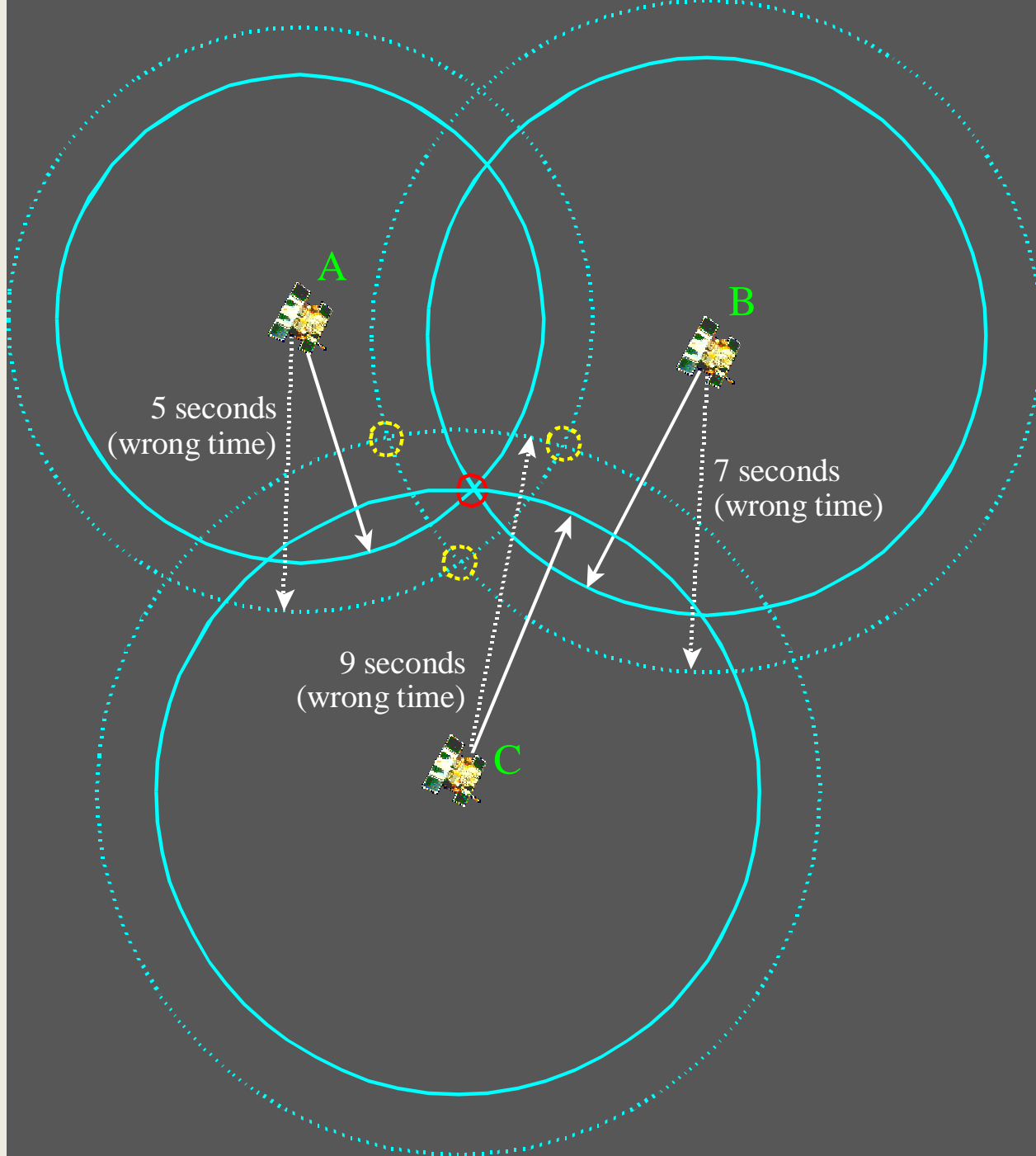
- Signali s tri satelita – omogućuju određivanje našeg položaja
- Četvrto mjerenje je potrebno zbog korekcije (razlika između satelitskih satova i sata u GPS prijamniku)
 - Sateliti – vrlo točni atomski satovi
 - GPS prijamnici – kvarcni satovi











Što nije u redu na ovoj slici?



Što nije u redu na ovoj slici?

The GeoExplorer receiver should be held level so it can receive signals from all GPS satellites above

The Omnistar receiver cannot receive differential corrections because it is upside-down

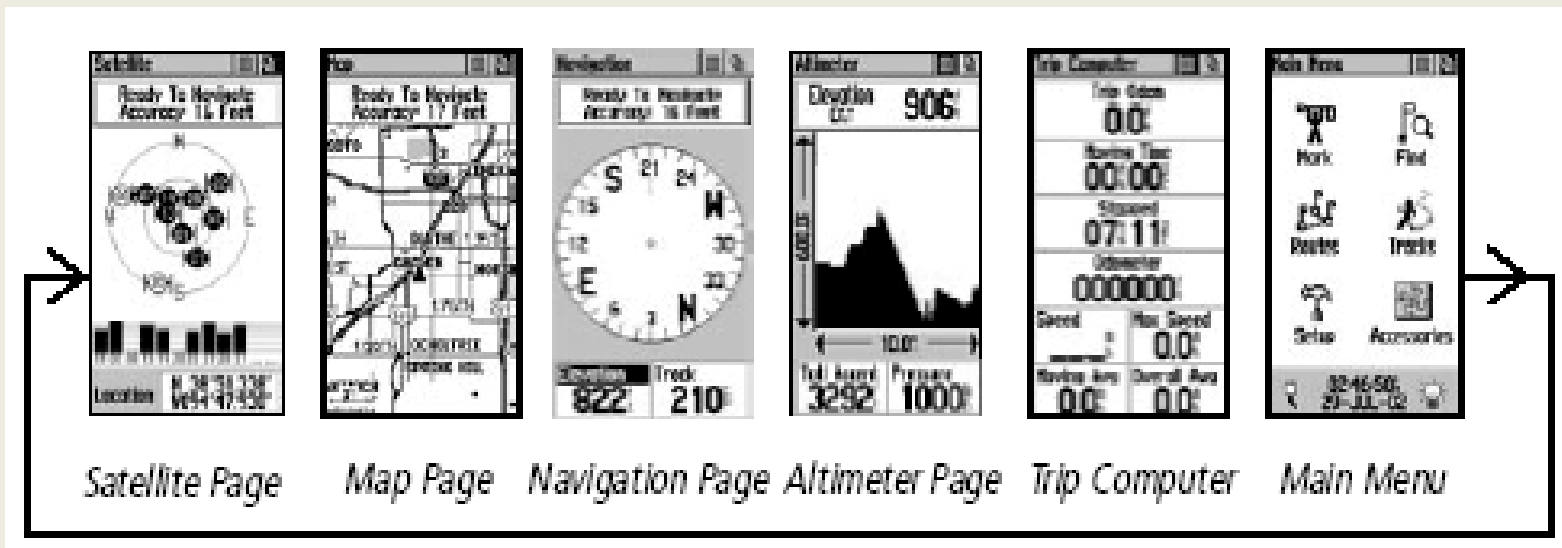


Ručni GPS uređaj (Garmin)

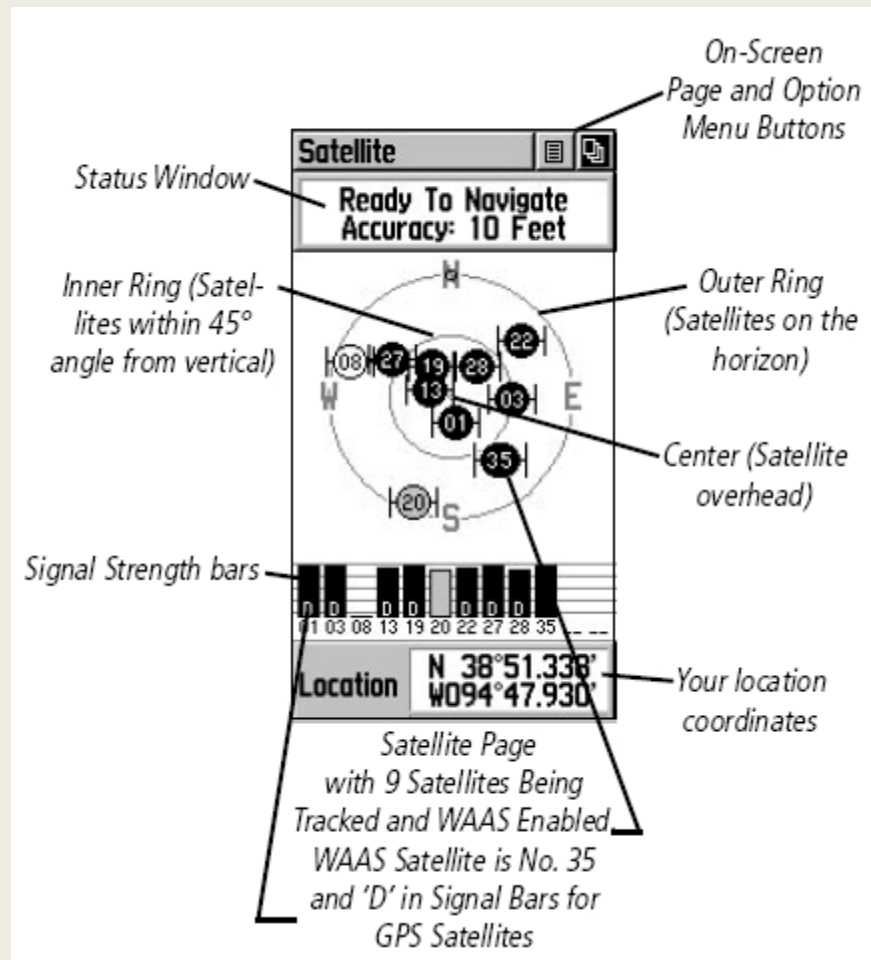
- Model eTrex-Vista



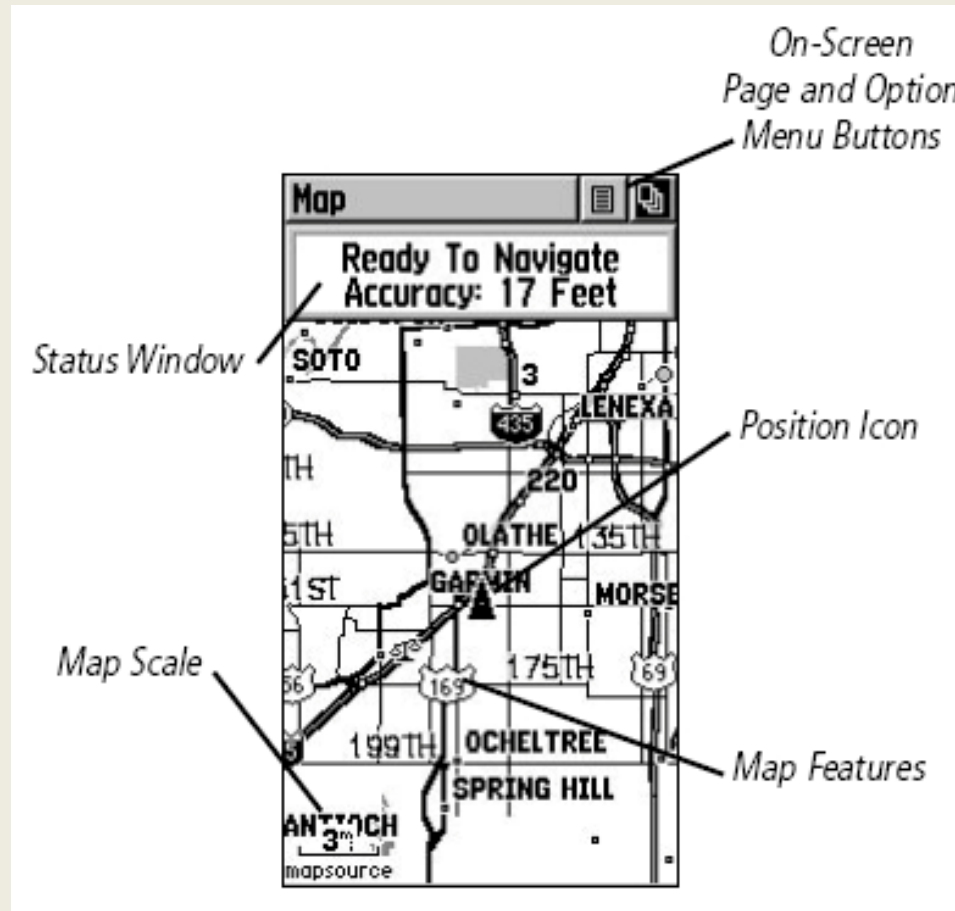
Osnovni izbornici



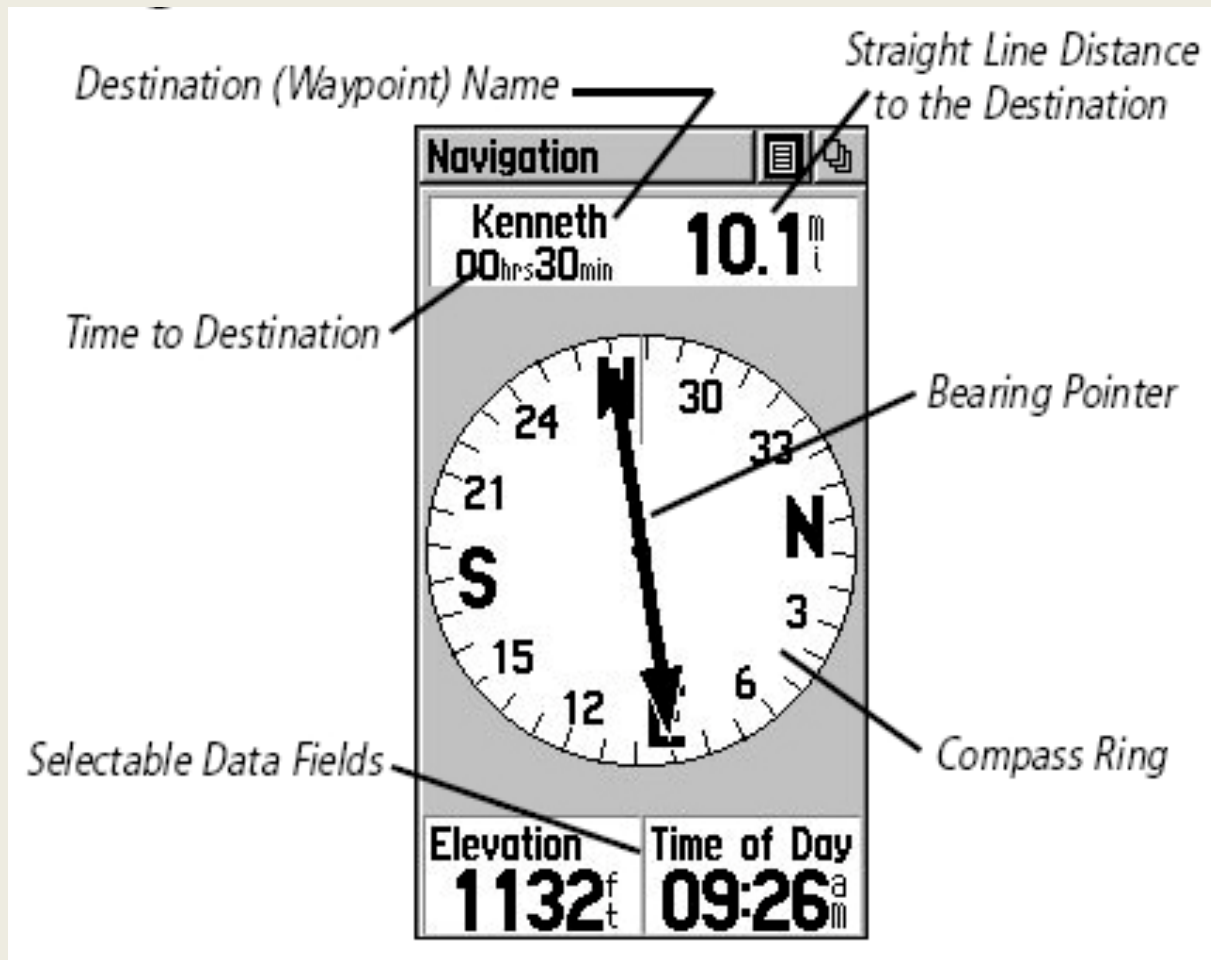
Izbornik - Sateliti



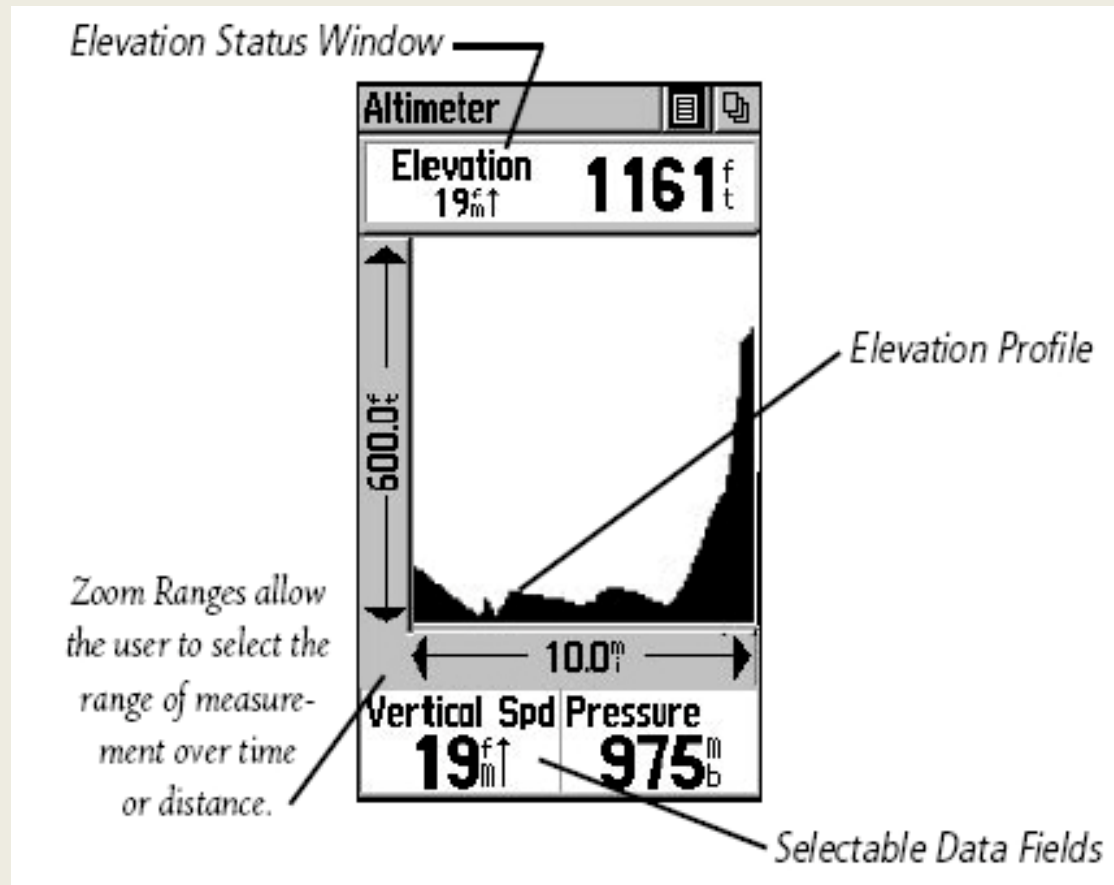
Izbornik - Karta



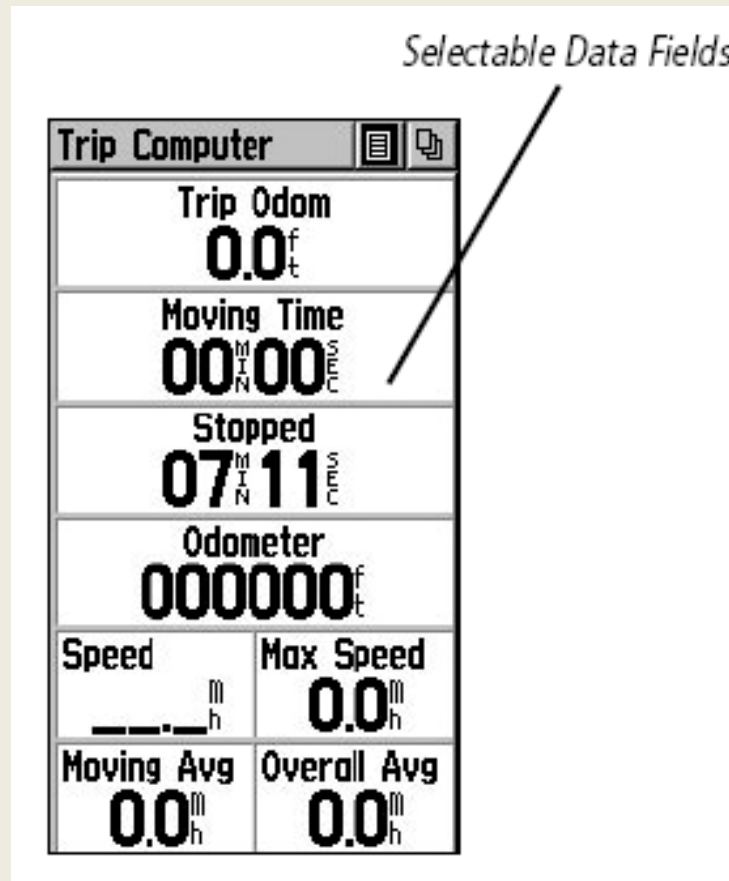
Izbornik - Kompas



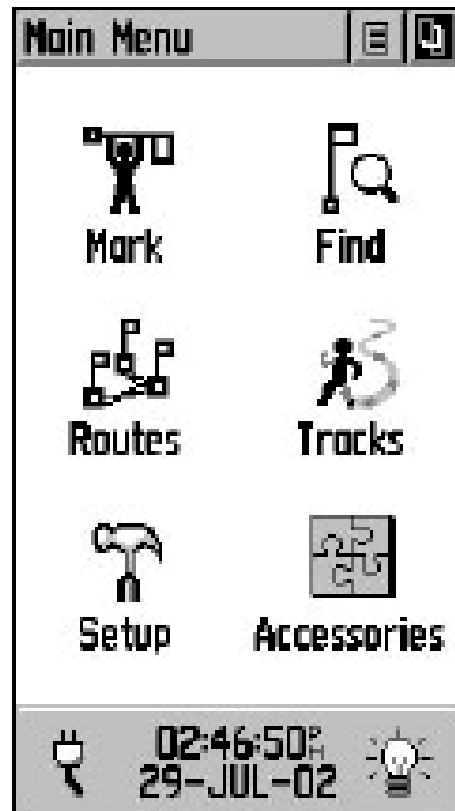
Izbornik - Altimetar



Izbornik – putno računalo



Glavni izbornik





Country of origin  European Union

Operator(s) [GSA, ESA](#)

Type Civilian, commercial

Status In development

Coverage Global

Precision 1 metre (public)
1 cm (encrypted)

Constellation size

Total satellites 30

Satellites in orbit 10 operational + 2 in Early Orbit Phase (December 2015)

First launch 2011

Orbital characteristics

Regime(s) 3x MEO planes

Orbital height 23,222 km (14,429 mi)

Other details

Cost €5 billion

Total satellites: 30

Satellites in orbit: 18 operational, 2 testing only, 2 unavailable, 2 retired, and 4 [commissioning](#) (10/2018)

Status: Operational

Cost: €10bn

Operator(s): [GSA, ESA](#)

Coverage: [Global](#)

Orbital height: 23,222 km (14,429 mi)



