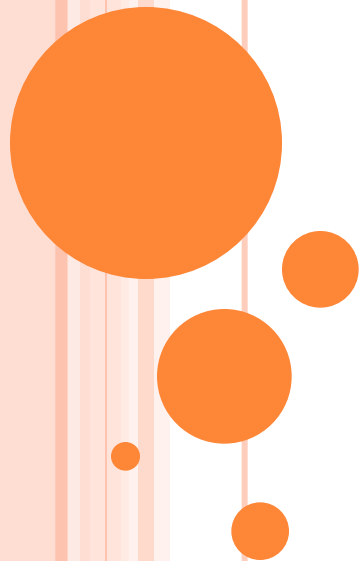


INTRODUCTION TO GPS

GPS WORKSHOP
February 10, 2011 OSU

Michael Olsen, PhD
Mark L. Armstrong, PLS

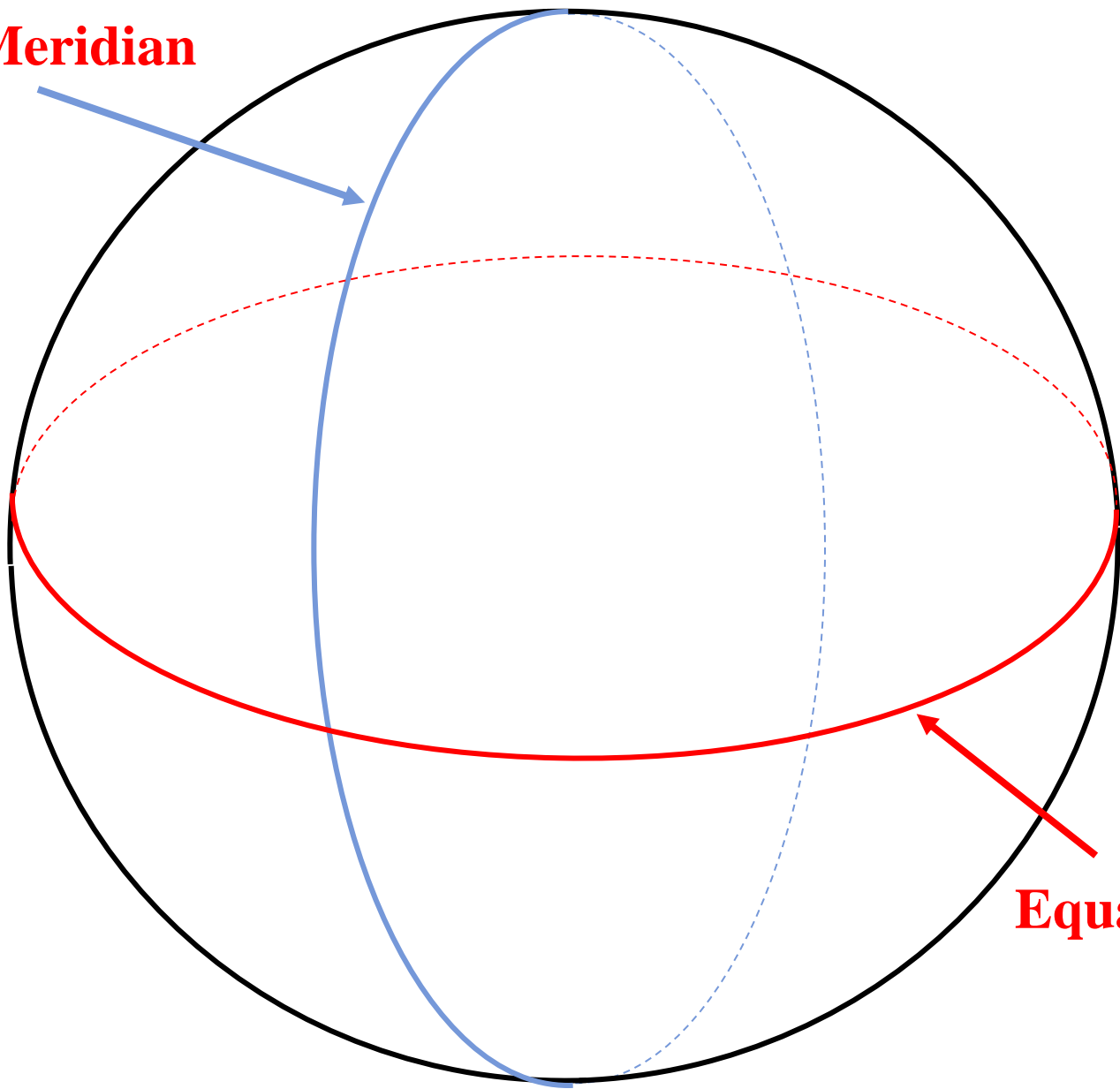


BASIC GEODESY

- Irregular, Spherical Shaped Earth
- Geodetic Coordinate Systems
 - Rectangular X, Y, and Z Coordinates
 - Curvilinear Latitude, Longitude, and Ellipsoid Height
- Height Relationships
- Horizontal Datums
 - International Terrestrial Reference Frame (ITRF)
 - North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83)



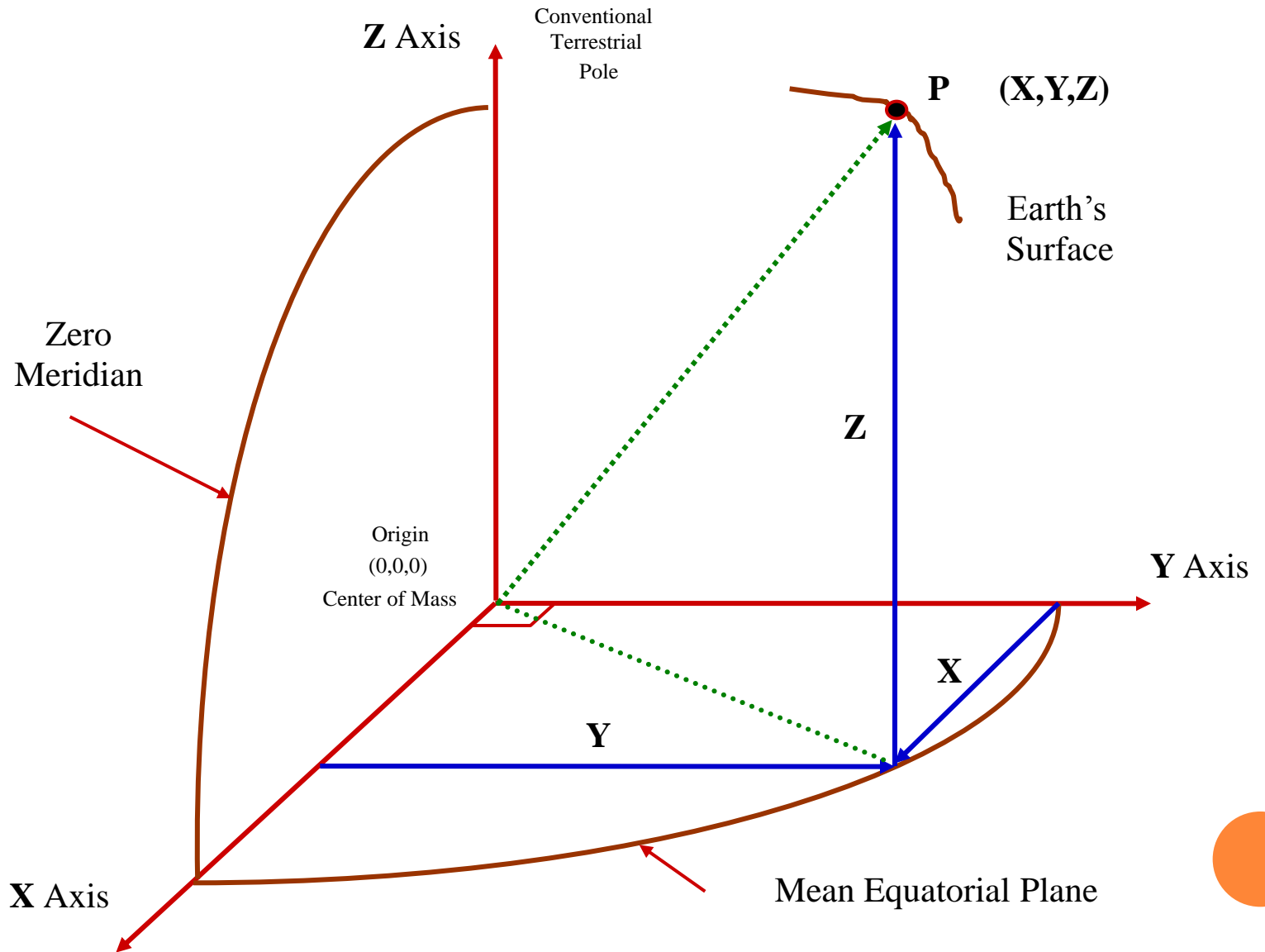
**Zero
Meridian**

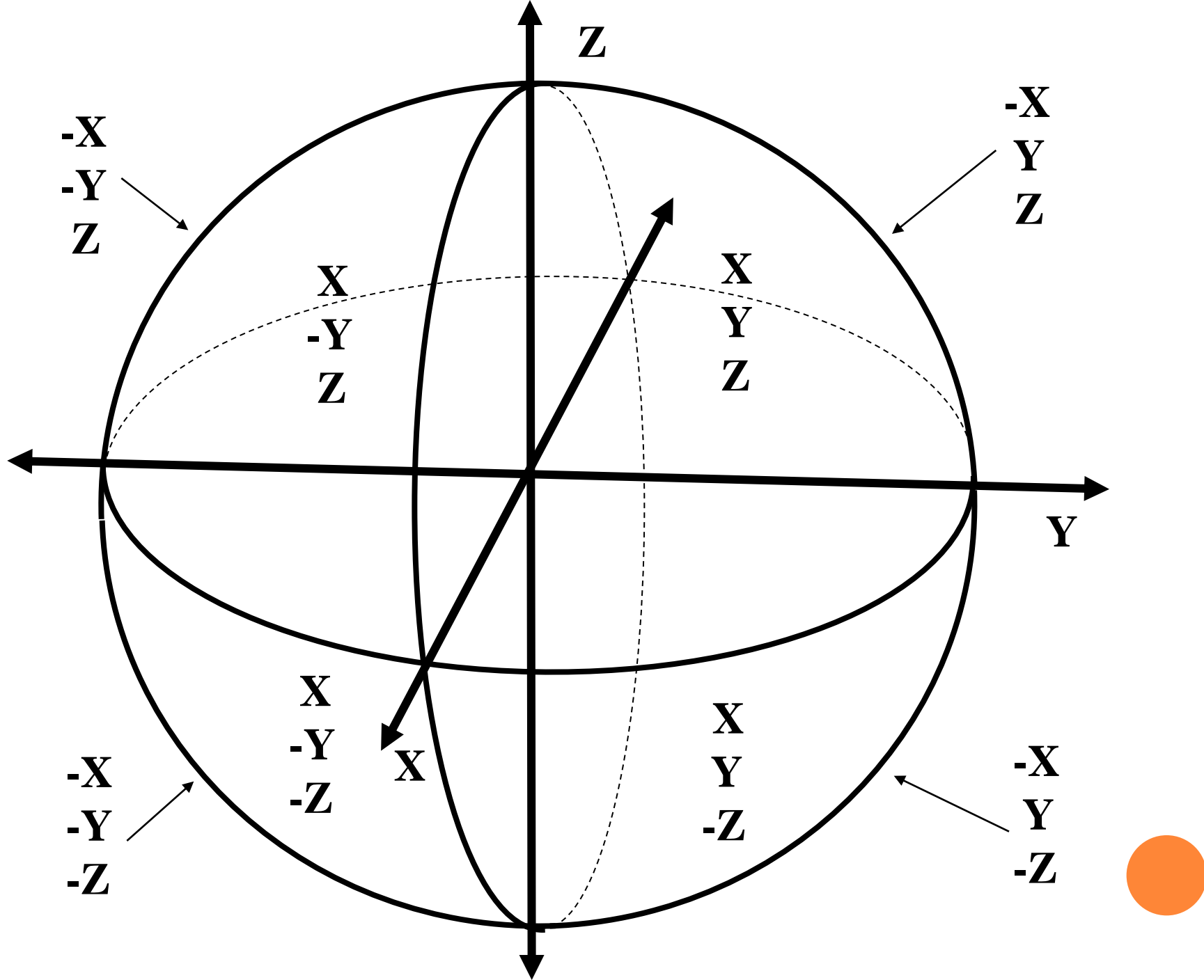


**Mean
Equatorial Plane**



Earth-Centered-Earth-Fixed (ECEF) Coordinates Rectangular System





X, Y, AND Z COORDINATES

○ Pros

- True 3-dimensional coordinates
- “Universal” format for exchanging spatial information
- GPS base system
- Already using (background in software)
- Available on NGS Data Sheets

○ Cons

- Large unwieldy numbers
- Negative numbers (quadrants)
- No visual association
- Z is not height value



First station : 4S9 B (AA7997)

$$X = -2424190.8349 \text{ m}$$

$$Y = -3791941.3772 \text{ m}$$

$$Z = 4504340.1907 \text{ m}$$

Second station : 4S9 D (AA7999)

$$X = -2423846.1436 \text{ m}$$

$$Y = -3791974.1790 \text{ m}$$

$$Z = 4504497.0132 \text{ m}$$

$$\Delta Z = \begin{array}{r} 4504340.1907 \text{ m} \\ - 4504497.0132 \text{ m} \\ \hline -156.8225 \text{ m} \end{array}$$



First station : 4S9 B (AA7997)

X = -2424190.8349 LAT = 45 12 58.08108

North

Y = -3791941.3772 LON = 122 35 26.91721

West

Z = 4504340.1907 EHT = 55.3900

Second station : 4S9 D (AA7999)

X = -2423846.1436 LAT = 45 13 5.29248

North

Y = -3791974.1790 LON = 122 35 12.79711

West

Z = 4504497.0132 EHT = 55.3900

Delta height = .0000

Ellipsoidal distance = 380.1037

Mark to mark distance = 380.1070

Forward azimuth from north = 54 8 48.0080

Back azimuth from north = 234 8 58.0302

DX = 344.6913 DN = 222.6334

DY = -32.8017 DE = 308.0840

DZ = 156.8226 DU = -.0113



First station : 4S9 B (AA7997)

$$X = -2424190.8349 \text{ m}$$

$$Y = -3791941.3772 \text{ m}$$

$$Z = 4504340.1907 \text{ m}$$

Second station : LUCAS (AA5138)

$$X = -2635459.0293 \text{ m}$$

$$Y = -3898579.2630 \text{ m}$$

$$Z = 4291000.1711 \text{ m}$$

$$\Delta Z = \begin{array}{r} 4504340.1907 \text{ m} \\ - 4291000.1711 \text{ m} \\ \hline 213,340.0196 \text{ m} \end{array}$$



First station : 4S9 B (AA7997)

X = -2424190.8349 LAT = 45 12 58.08108

North

Y = -3791941.3772 LON = 122 35 26.91721

West

Z = 4504340.1907 EHT = 55.3900

Second station : LUCAS (AA5138)

X = -2635459.0293 LAT = 42 33 6.80355

North

Y = -3898579.2630 LON = 124 3 32.00235

West

Z = 4291000.1711 EHT = 55.3900

Delta height = .0000

Ellipsoidal distance = 318652.2632

Mark to mark distance = 318621.8019

Forward azimuth from north = 202 14 28.2192

Back azimuth from north = 21 13 23.4971

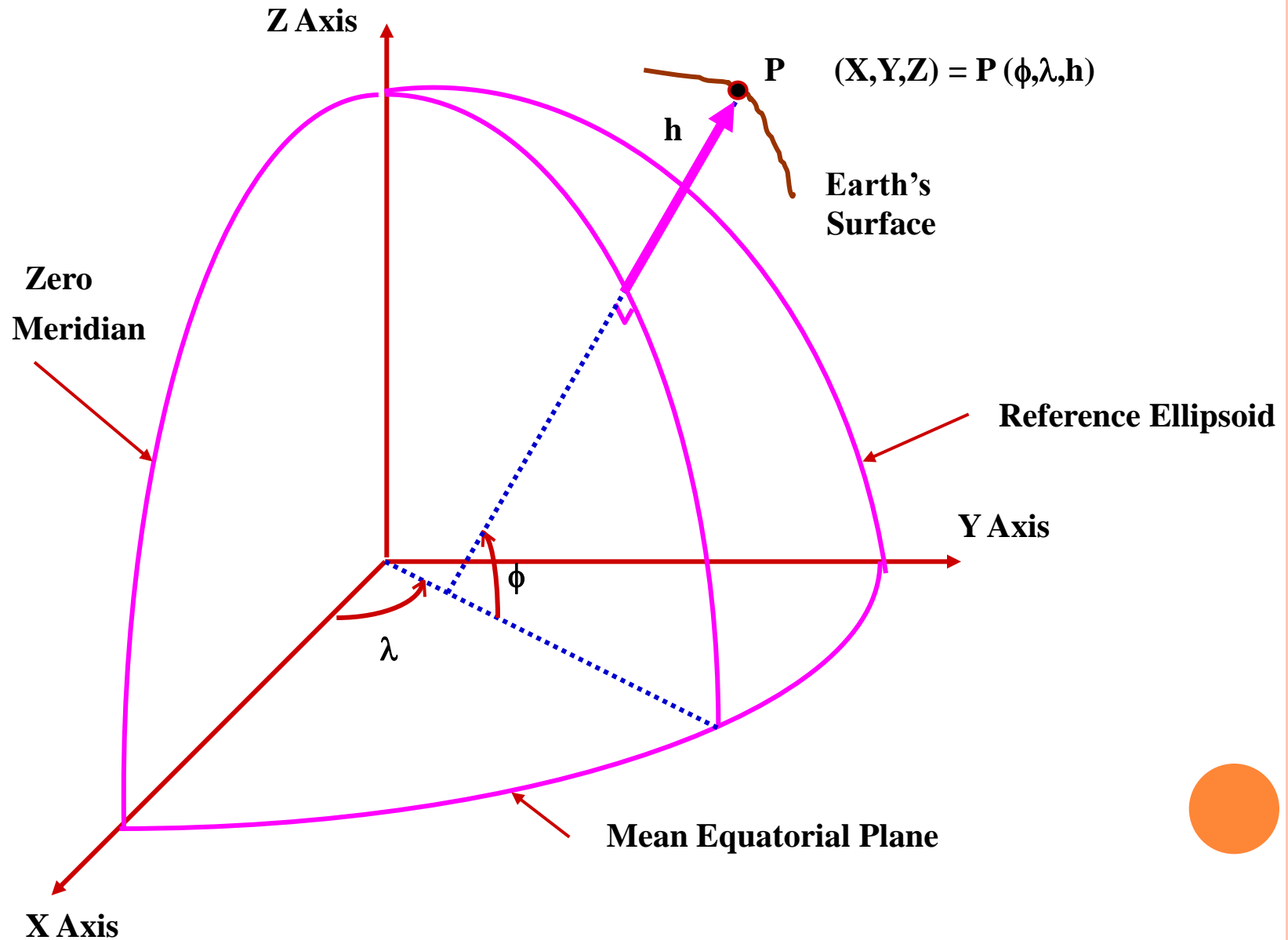
DX = -211268.1945 DN = -294823.6561

DY = -106637.8858 DE = -120562.6833

DZ = -213340.0196 DU = -7968.9306

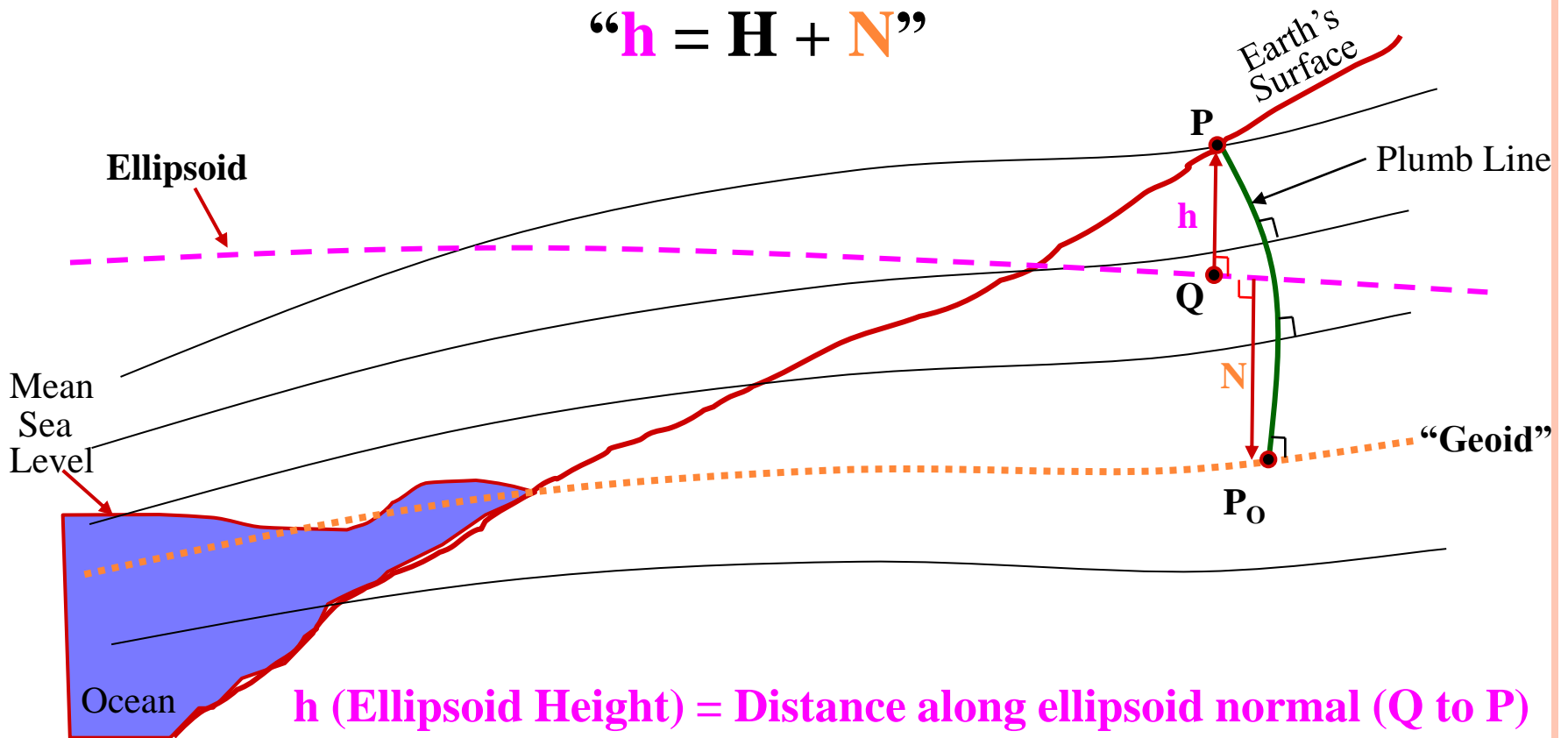


GPS - Derived Ellipsoid Heights Curvilinear System



Ellipsoid, Geoid, and Orthometric Heights

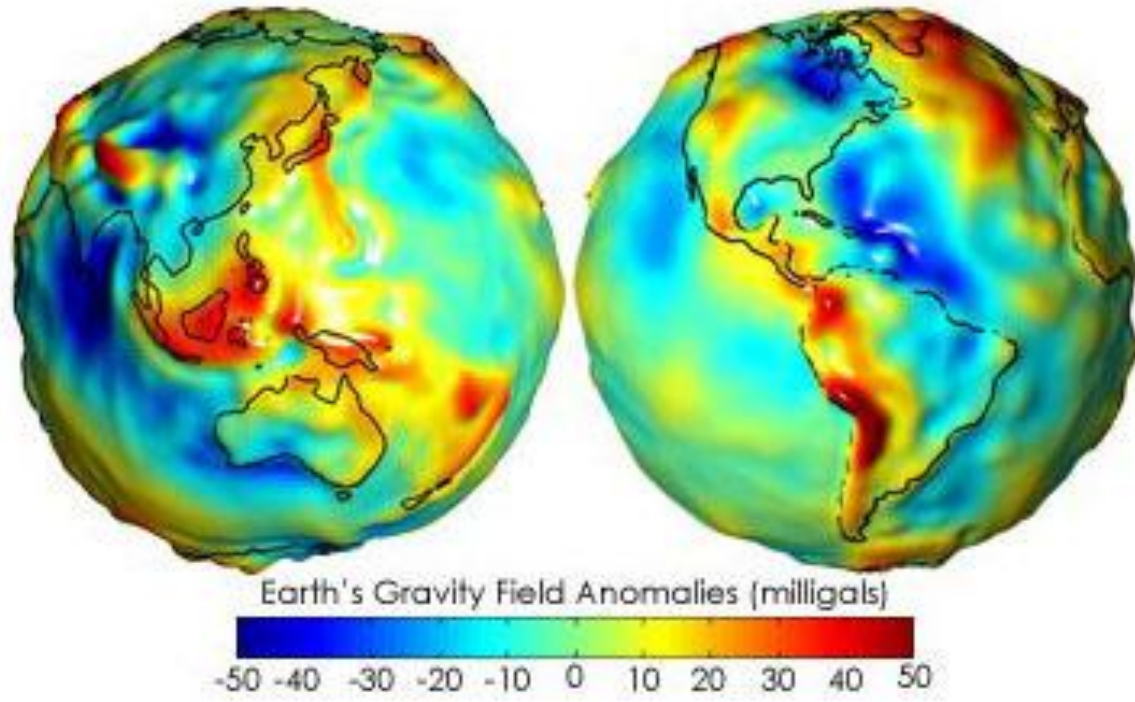
$$h = H + N$$



h (Ellipsoid Height) = Distance along ellipsoid normal (Q to P)

N (Geoid Height) = Distance along ellipsoid normal (Q to P₀)

H (Orthometric Height) = Distance along plumb line (P₀ to P)



Source: Wikipedia



HIGH RESOLUTION GEOID MODELS

- G96SSS

- 1.8 million gravity measurements (marine, land, altimetry)
- 30 second DTED updated with Canadian Rockies data
- Earth Gravity Model of 1996 (EGM96)
- 2 min x 2 min spacing
- International Terrestrial Reference Frame ITRF94 (1996.0)



HIGH RESOLUTION GEOID MODELS

- **GEOID96**
 - Begin with G96SSS model
 - 2951 GPS/Level Bench Marks (NAD83/NAVD88)
 - Converts NAD83 (86) into NAVD 88
 - Relative to non-geocentric GRS-80 ellipsoid



HIGH RESOLUTION GEOID MODELS

G99SSS (SCIENTIFIC MODEL)

- 2.6 million terrestrial, ship, and altimetric gravity measurements
- 30 arc second Digital Elevation Data
- 3 arc second DEM for the Northwest USA
 - Decimated from 1 arc second NGSDEM99
- Earth Gravity Model of 1996 (EGM96)
- Computed on 1 x 1 arc minute grid spacing
- GRS-80 ellipsoid centered at ITRF97 origin

HIGH RESOLUTION GEOID MODELS

GEOID99

- **Begin with G99SSS model**
 - 6169 NAD83 GPS heights on NAVD88 leveled benchmarks
 - Determine national bias and trend relative to GPS/benchmarks
 - Create grid to model local (state-wide) remaining differences
 - ITRF97/NAD83 transformation
 - Compute and remove conversion surface from G99SSS

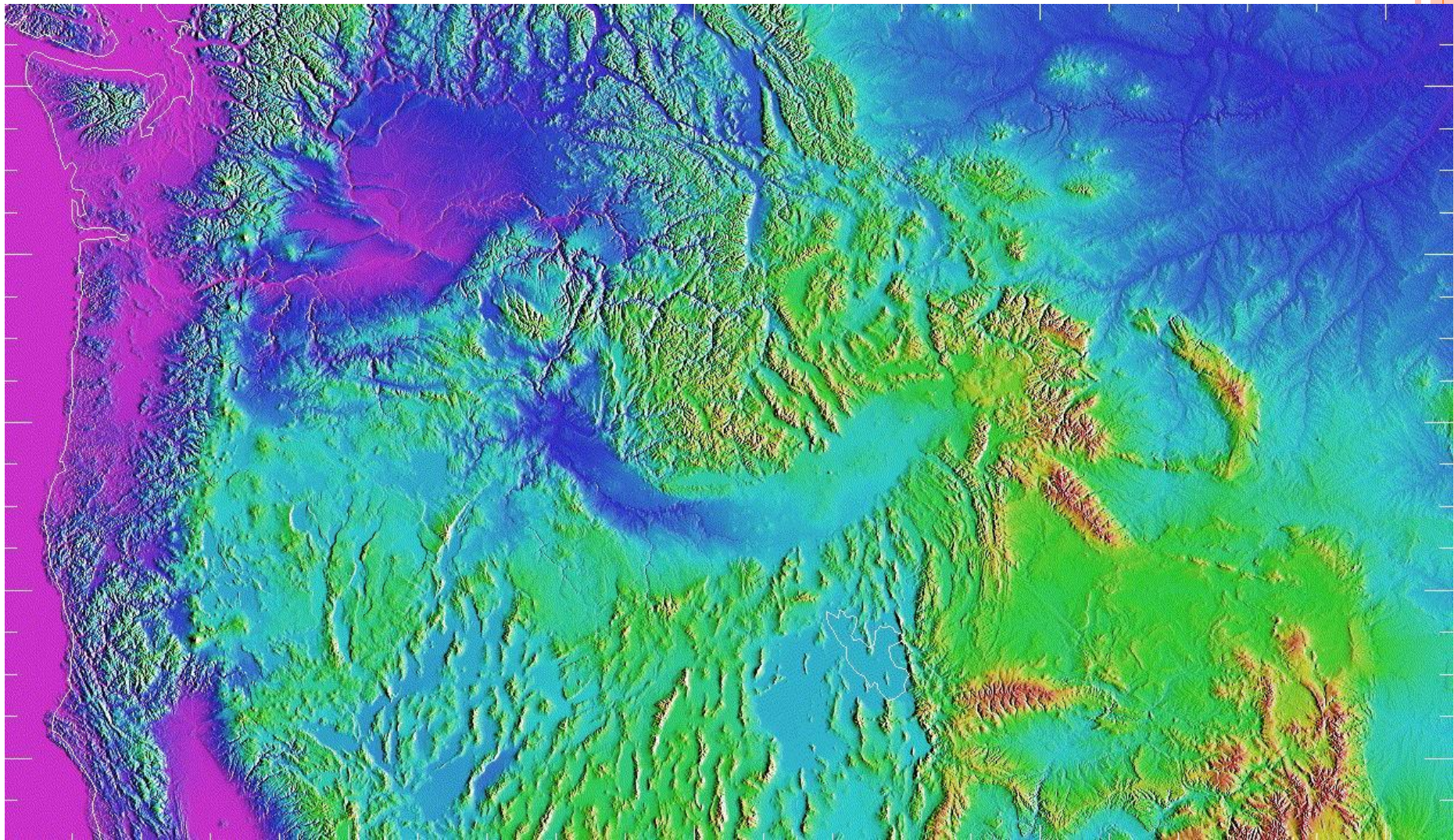


HIGH RESOLUTION GEOID MODELS

GEOID99

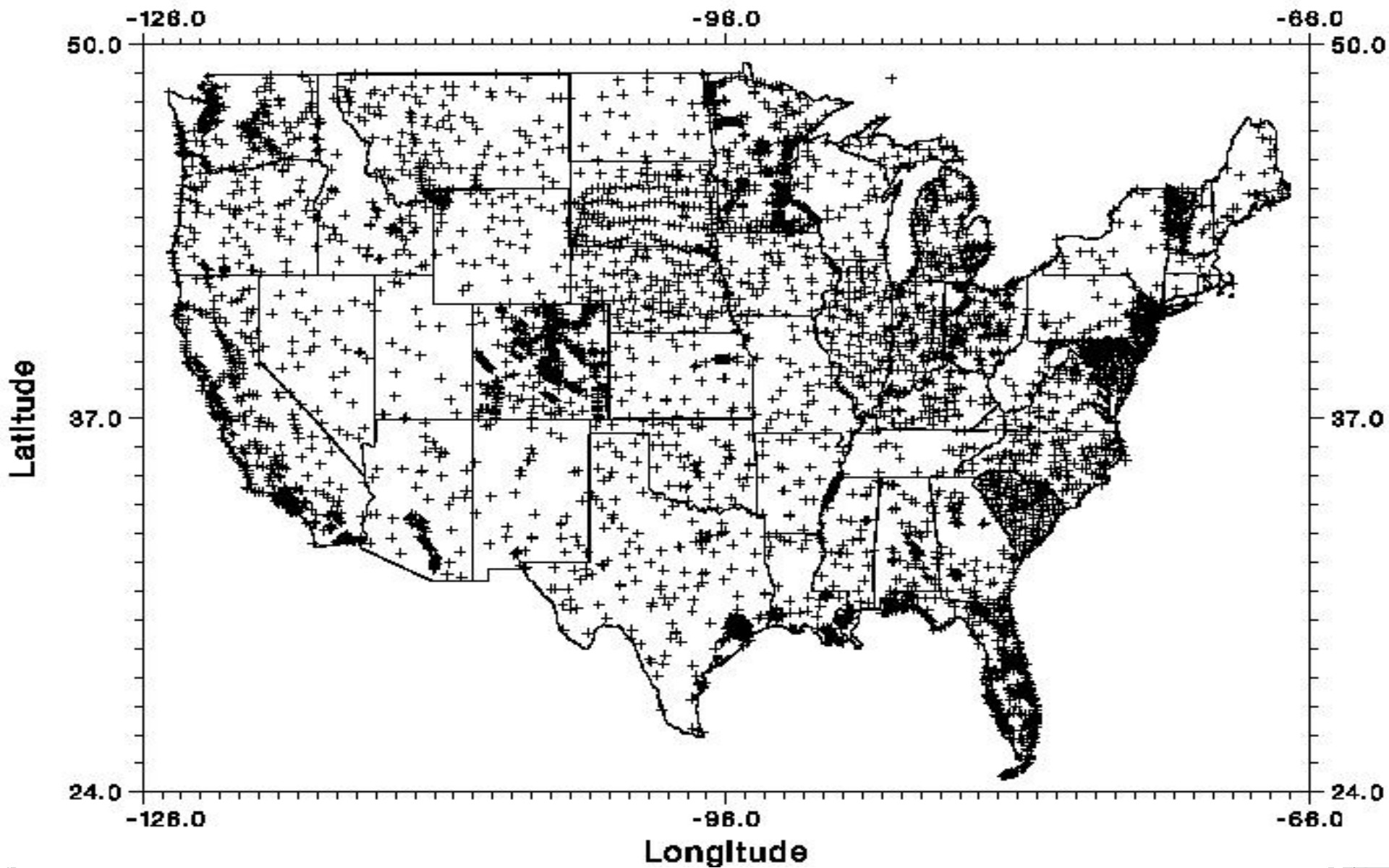
- Relative to non-geocentric GRS-80 ellipsoid
- 4.6 cm RMS nationally when compared to BM data
- RMS \approx 16% improvement over GEOID96

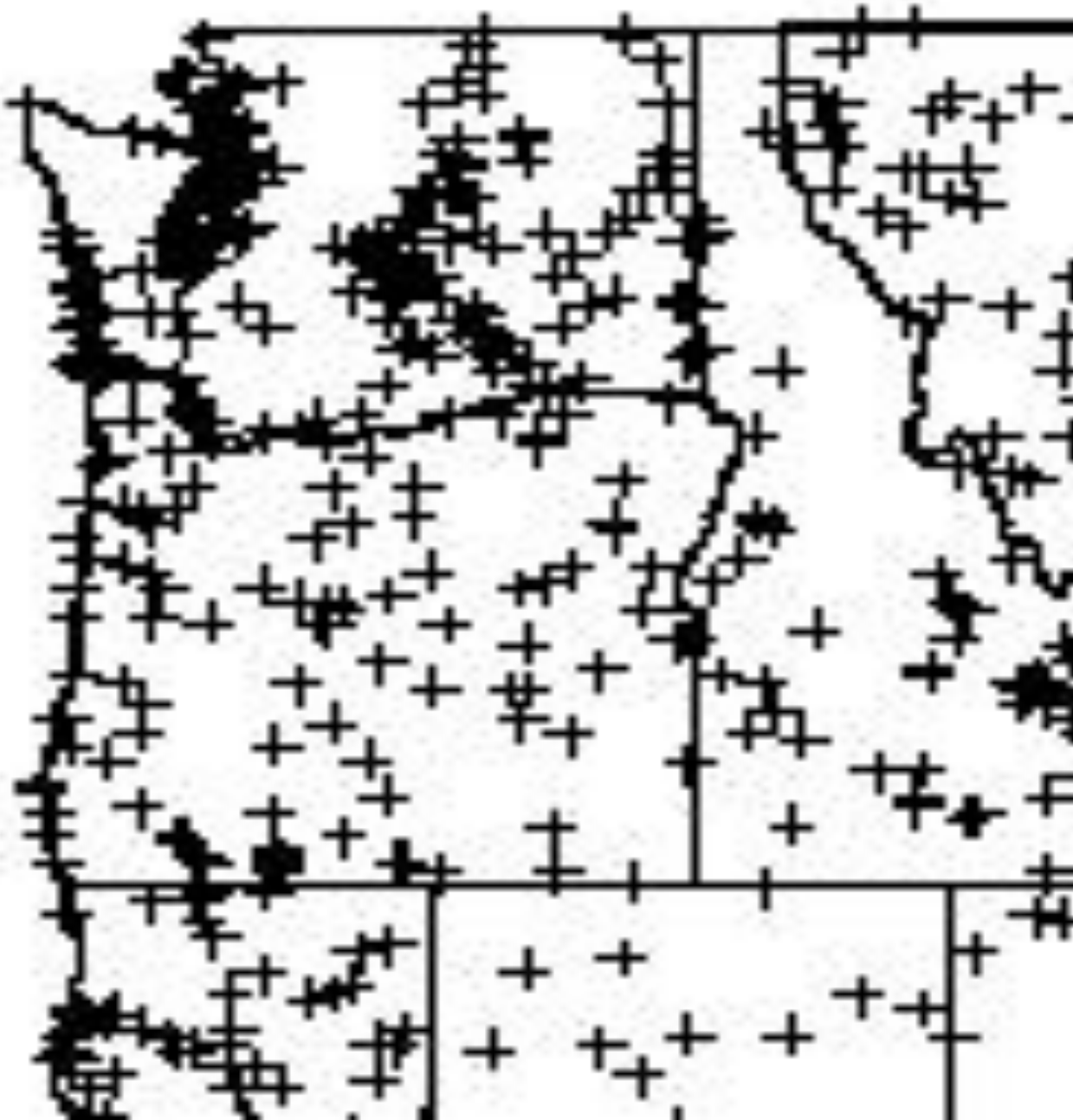




NGSDEM99 is a 1 x 1 arc-second Digital Elevation Model (DEM) of the Northwest United States, covering the region 39 - 49N latitude, and 234 - 265E longitude.

GPS/BMs for GEOID99 (6169 points)



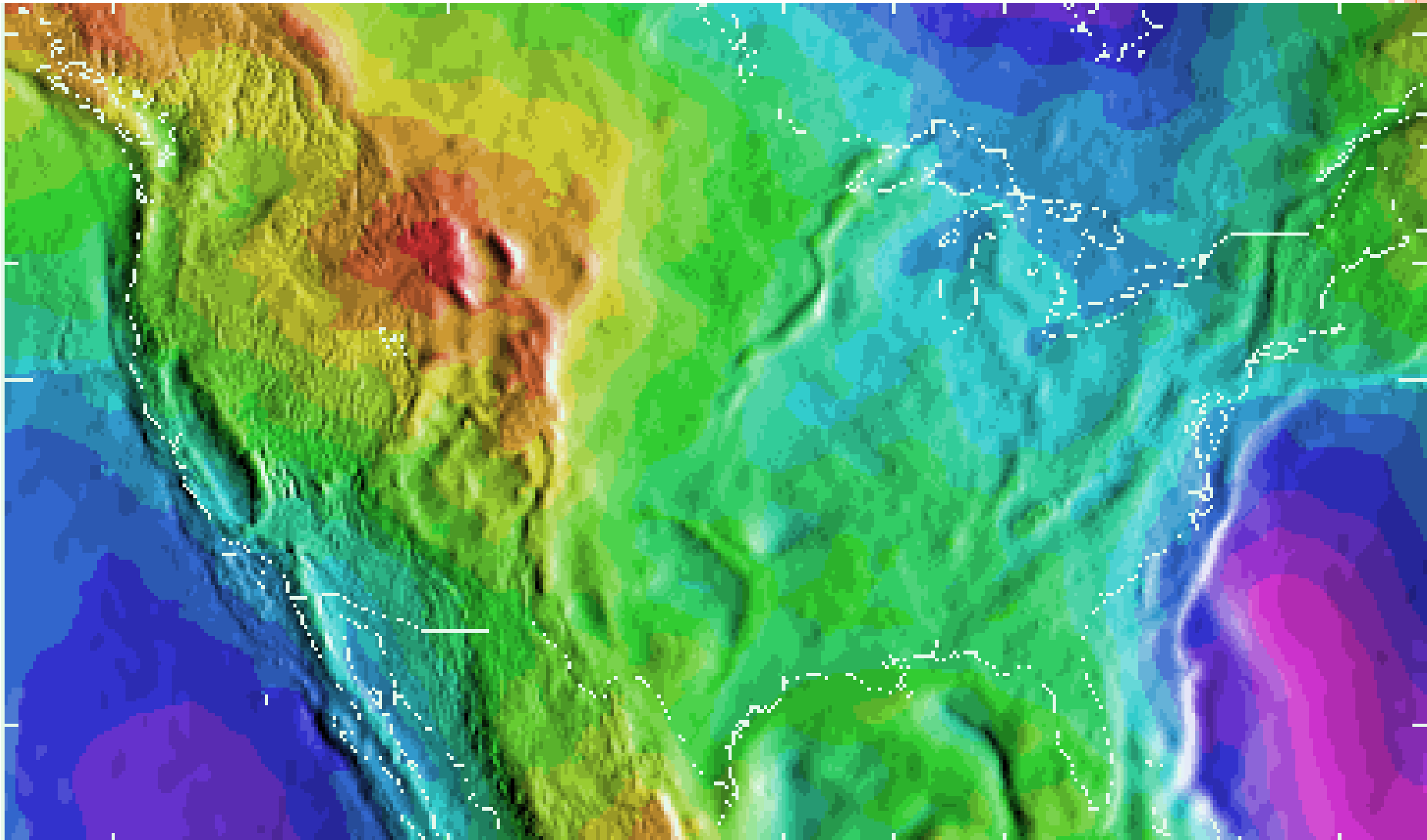


**GPS / NAVD88
Bench Marks
for GEOID99**

94 for Oregon



GEOID99



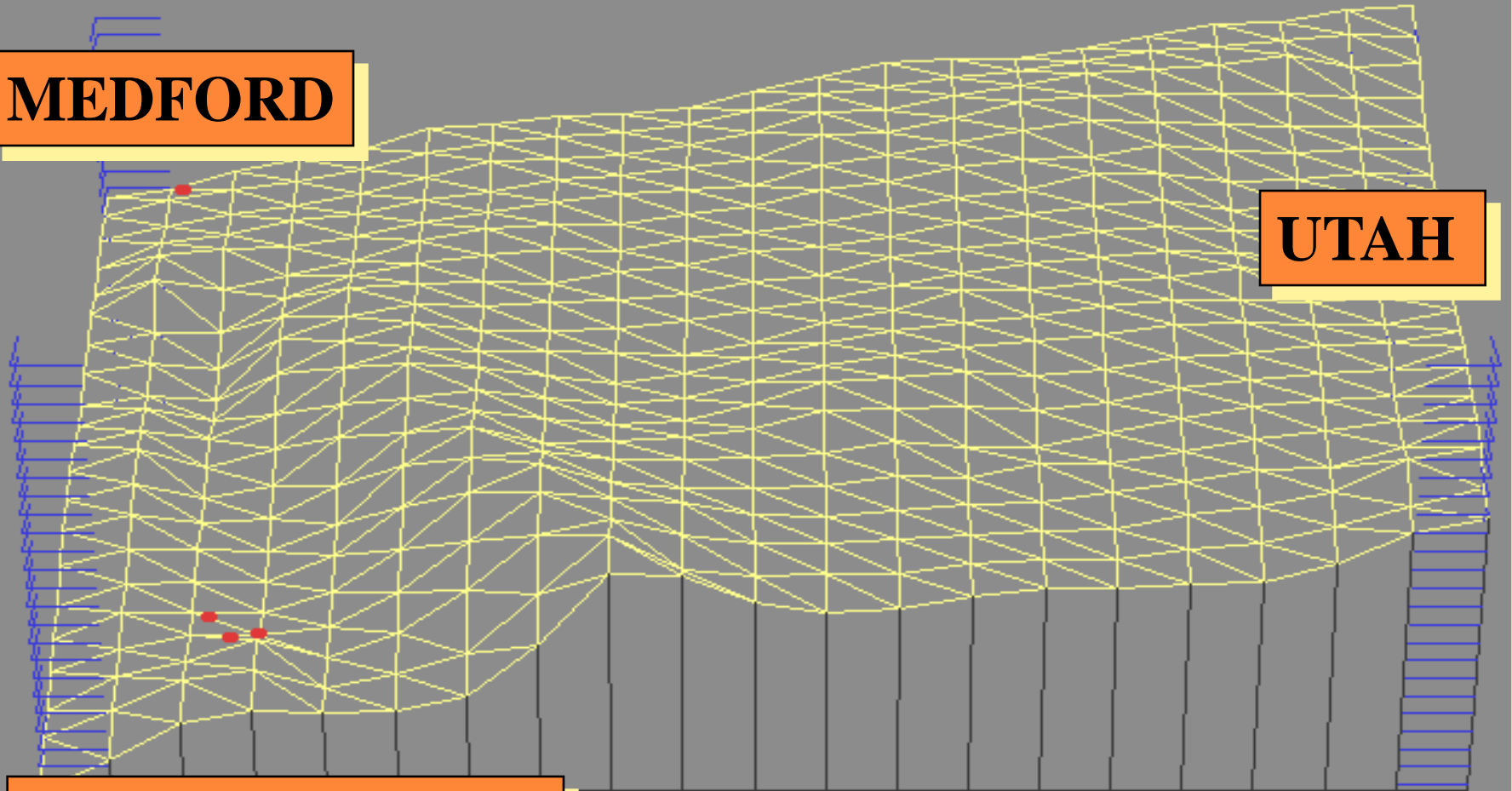
For the conterminous United States (CONUS), GEOID99 heights range from a low of -50.97 meters (magenta) in the Atlantic Ocean to a high of 3.23 meters (red) in the Labrador Strait.

Geoid 96
distance=4452393 azimuth=0 elevation=30
vertical scale from -38 to -13 increment 1

MEDFORD

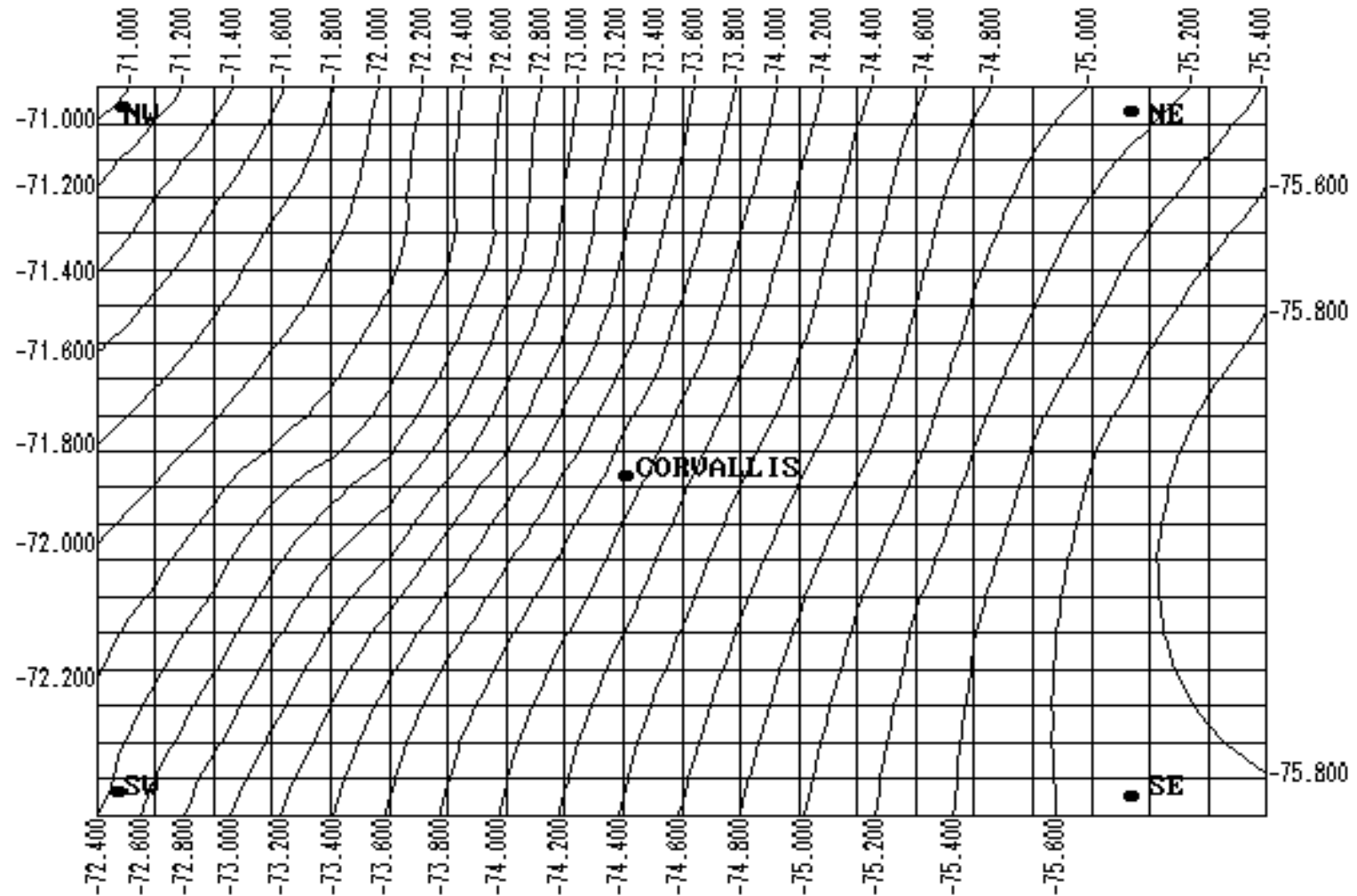
UTAH

SAN FRANCISCO



GEOID UNDERLYING CORVALLIS

Geoid96 NW 36-50N 125-1



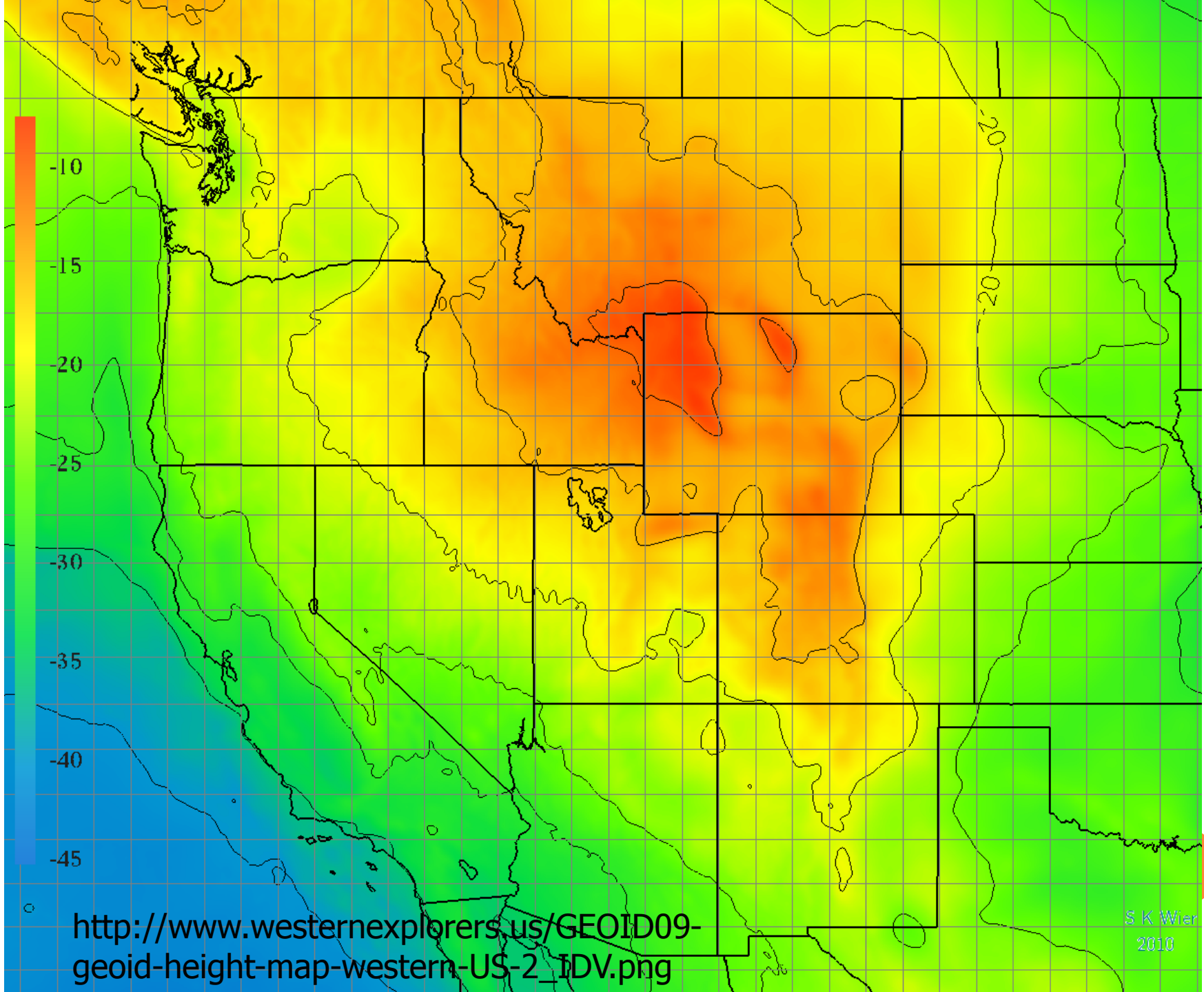
30000F

ESC = EXIT

F6 = FULL VIEW

F8 = SET UPPER LEFT

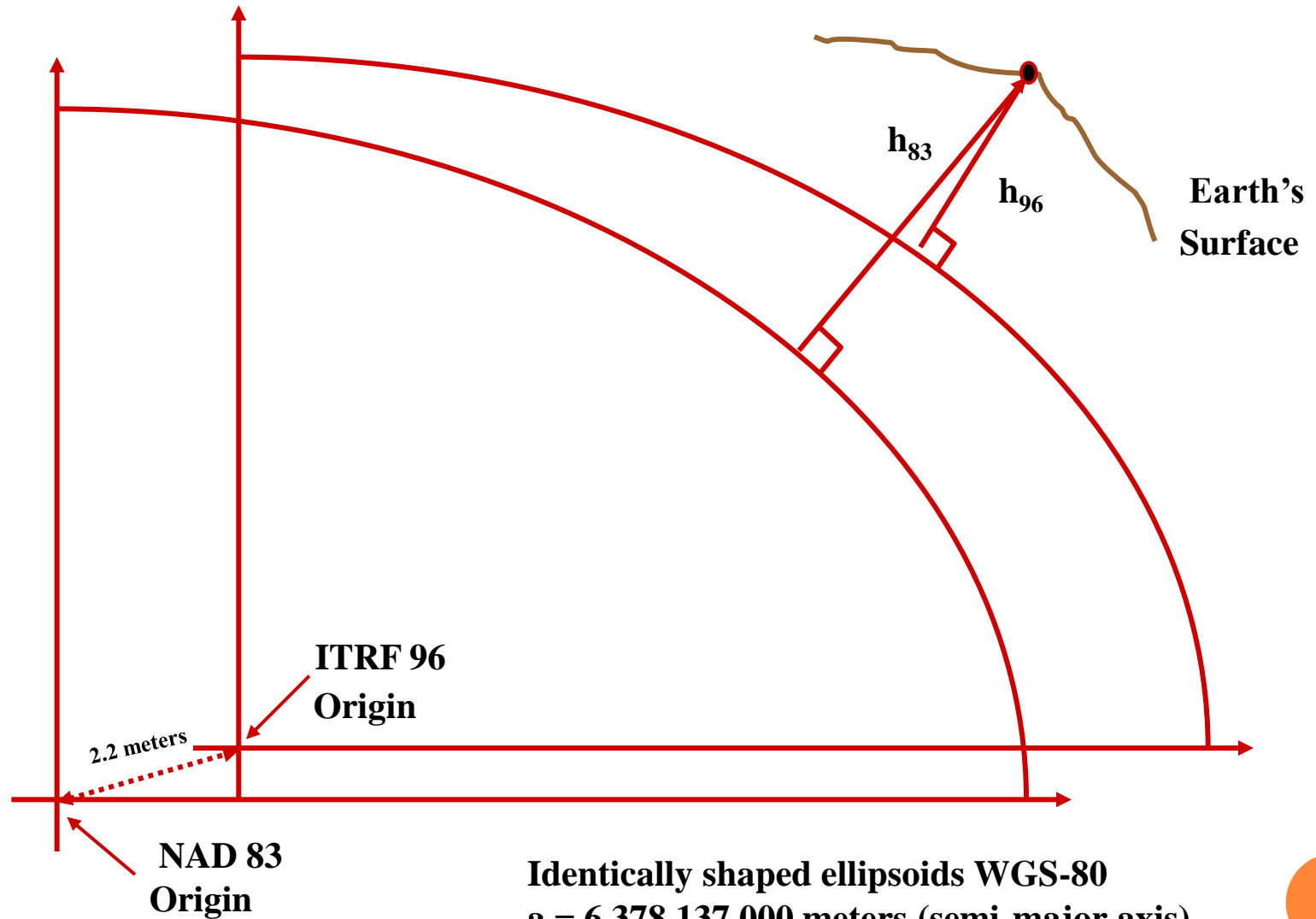
F7 = SET LOWER RIGHT



http://www.westernexplorers.us/GEOID09-geoid-height-map-western-US-2_IDV.png

S K Wier
2010

Simplified Concept of ITRF 96 vs. NAD 83



Identically shaped ellipsoids WGS-80
 $a = 6,378,137.000$ meters (semi-major axis)
 $1/f = 298.25722210088$ (flattening)



COMMON ELLIPSOIDS IN SURVEYING

- WGS-84 (Datum = WGS-84)
 - $a = 6378137.000$ $b = 6356752.3142$
 $1/f = 298.2572235630$
- GRS-80 (Datum = NAD83)
 - $a = 6378137.000$ $b = 6356752.3141$
 - $1/f = 298.2572221010$
- Clarke 1866 (Datum = NAD27)
 - $a = 6378206.400$ $b = 6356583.800$
 - $1/f = 294.9786982000$
- NOTE SIMILARITY BETWEEN WGS-84 AND GRS-80



QUESTIONS ?

