


AGRO/MSYM/AGEN 431

# GPS and Geographic Coordinates

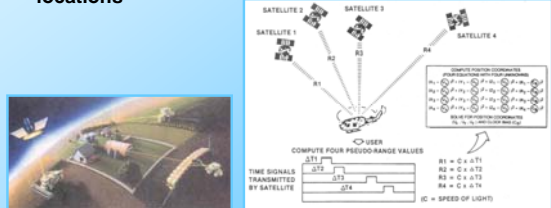
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## Global Navigation Satellite System

- The Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) is a generic term for a **space-based radio-navigation system** that provides the capability to determine **geographic location** anywhere on Earth
- Primary tool for real-time determination of field locations



## Current GNSS

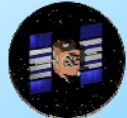
 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Launched: 1978</li> <li>24 Satellite Constellation</li> </ul>
 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Launched: 1982</li> <li>Current Satellite Constellation: 17</li> <li>Planned Constellation: 24</li> </ul>
 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Test Satellite Launched: Dec. 2005</li> <li>Planned Constellation: 30 Satellites</li> </ul>

*Provided by Michael Gomes, TSD Integrated Controls*

## GPS - NAVSTAR

### Global Positioning System NAVigation System for Timing AND Ranging

- US DoD positioning system
- Full constellation - 24 satellites
- Currently operational - 27 satellites
- Orbital planes - 6
- Inclination - 55°
- Altitude - 20,180 km (10,900 nautical miles)
- Orbital period - 11 h 58 min
- Coordinate system – WGS-84

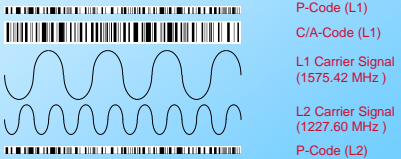


## GPS Signal Structure

**Two carrier frequencies:**  
- The L1 and L2

**Three code messages:**  
- C/A-Code (L1 only) & P-Code (L1 & L2)

**Informational Messages**  
- Ephemeris      - Almanac



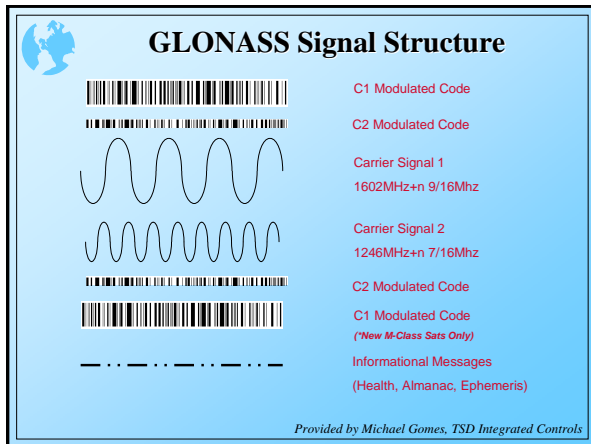
*Provided by Michael Gomes, TSD Integrated Controls*

## GLONASS

### Global NAVigation Satellite System Global'naia NAVigatsionnaia Sputnikovaia Sistema

- Russian Military Positioning System
- Full constellation - 24 satellites
- Currently operational - 17 satellites
- Orbital planes - 3
- Inclination – 64.8°
- Altitude - 19,130 km
- Orbital period - 11 h 15 min 40 s
- Coordinate System – PZ-90





### Sources of Error

- Atmospheric error
  - Imposed by ionosphere (accountable)
  - Imposed by troposphere (non-accountable)
- Clock error
  - Error of 0.000001 s means 1000 ft
- Multipath error
- Delusion of Precision (DoP)
- Selective availability

**Solutions:**

- Carrier-Phase position
- GPS Almanac
- Mask angle
- Post-processing
- Differential correction

### Differential Correction

- Software data filtering
- Beacon (Coast Guard)
- Private Satellite Service (Omnistar, StarFire)
- WAAS (Wide Area Augmentation System)
- Portative Station (RTK)

GPS Satellites

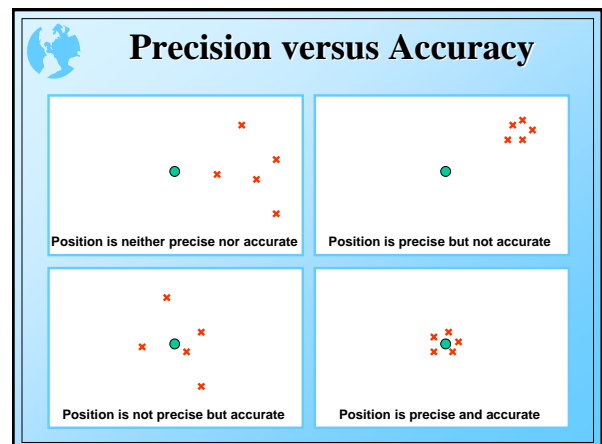
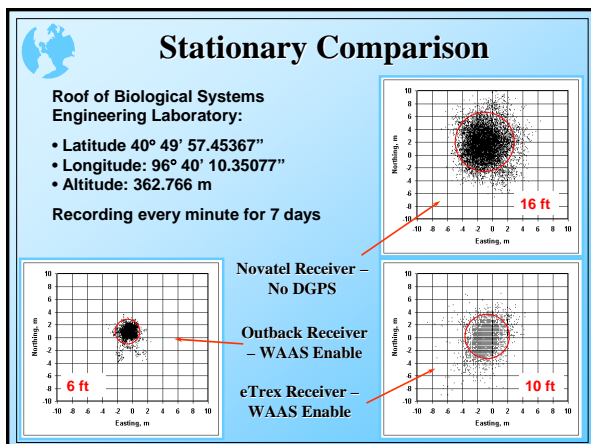
Communication Satellite

DGPS Receiver

Base Station

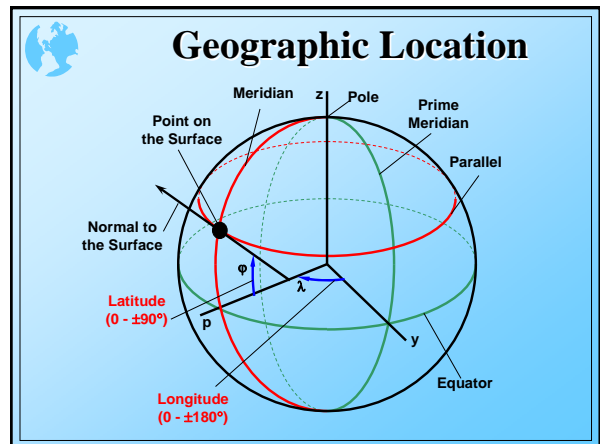
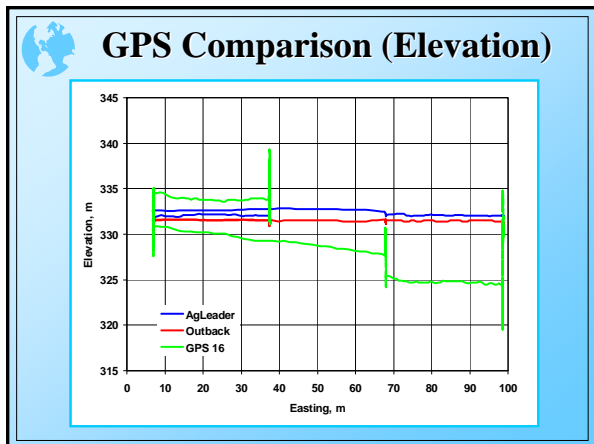
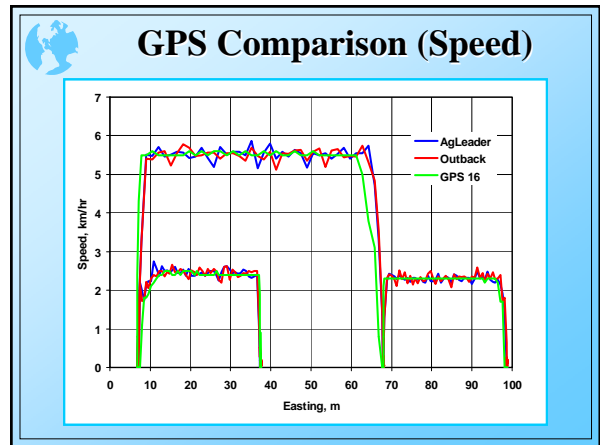
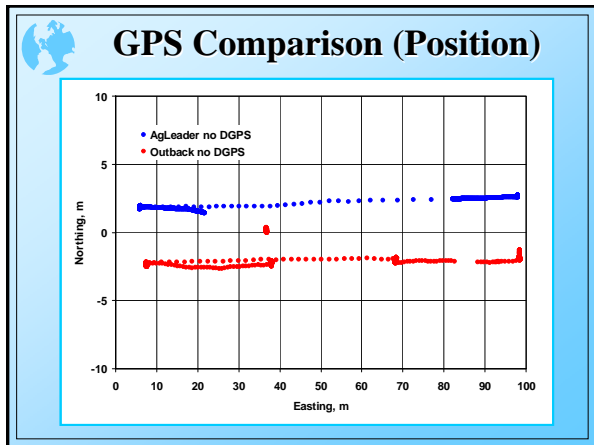
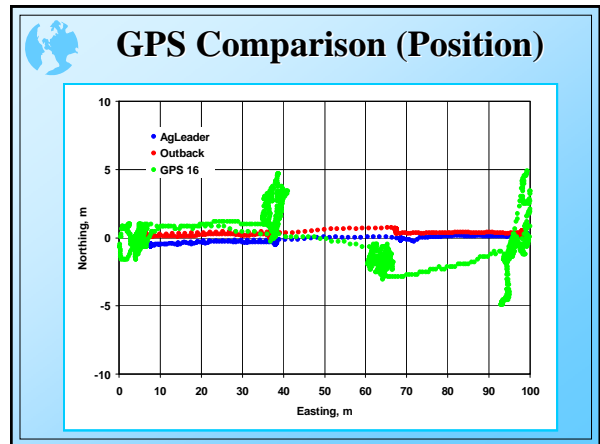
### GPS Receiver Performance

	Low	Middle	High	RTK
Price	\$200 to \$800	\$800 to \$1,500	\$1,500 to \$10,000	\$40,000 to \$50,000
Differential Source	WAAS	WAAS Beacon	WAAS Beacon Subscription, Dual Frequency	Need Base Station
Static Accuracy	5 to 12 Feet	3 to 9 Feet	< 3 Foot	1 Inch
Static GPS Position Location	Not Stable	Somewhat Stable	Stable	Stable
Advantages	Compact in Size Mobile Smart Antenna	Same as Low	Can be used for most agricultural operations.	Highly Accurate, Survey Grade
Uses	Scouting (> 15 ft. area) Line Mapping	Mapping Guidance	Mapping Guidance	Elevation and Drainage Mapping Guidance



### Dynamic Comparison

A photograph of a blue boat equipped with two GPS antennas. Below the photo is a diagram showing four points labeled 3, 4, 2, and 1 connected by colored lines (red, blue, yellow). To the right is a close-up of a GPS receiver unit mounted in a blue enclosure.



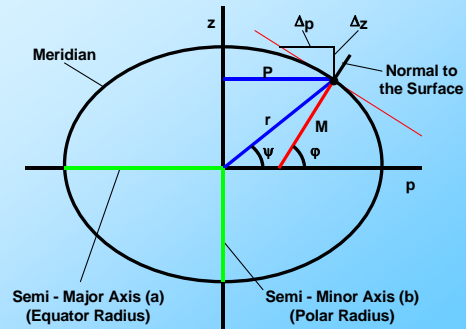


## Geometrical Model of the Earth

- The Earth is almost a perfect sphere (Radius = 6,370,997 m)
- However, ellipticity of Earth is approximately 0.003353 > 0
- There are several ellipsoid models
- GPS uses WGS 84 model
  - Equatorial Radius (Semi-Major Axis)  
**a = 6,378,137 m**
  - Polar Radius (Semi-Minor Axis)  
**b = 6,356,752.3142 m** (defined as  $1/f = 1/298.257223563$ , where  $f = (a-b)/a$ )

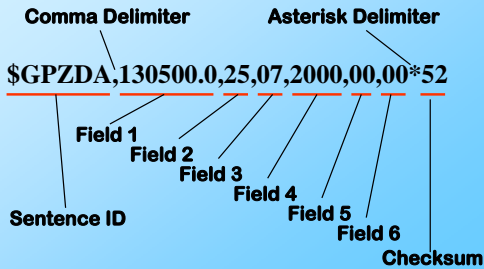


## WGS 84 Ellipsoid



## NMEA-0183 Output

National Marine Electronics Association (NMEA)  
Simple ASCII serial communication (Baud Rate: 4800,  
Data Bits: 8, Parity: None, Stop Bits: 1)



## Some NMEA-0183 Sentences

Sentence ID	What is included
<b>GGA</b>	Global positioning system fix data
<b>GLL</b>	Geographical position (latitude and longitude)
<b>GSA</b>	GPS DOP and active satellites
<b>GSV</b>	GPS satellites in view
<b>RMC</b>	Recommended minimum specific GPS data
<b>VTG</b>	Track made good and ground speed
<b>ZDA</b>	UTC time & date and local time zone



## Listening to a GPS Receiver

```

$GPGGA,205611.00,4049.93479,N,09640.21983,W,2,07,1.0,359.2,M,-28.5,
M,5.0,0122*7C
$GPGLL,4049.93479,N,09640.21983,W,205611.00,A*14
$GPVTG,264.71,T,264.71,M,1.59,N,2.95,K*4D
$GPZDA,205611.00,31,1,2003,,*55
$GPRMC,205611.00,A,4049.93479,N,09640.21983,W,1.6,264.7,310103,,*23
$GPGSV,3,1,09,04,81,054,54,05,40,307,54,07,46,077,54,09,28,255,51*7A
$GPGSV,3,2,09,10,03,180,,20,10,036,45,24,62,224,57,28,09,142,48*71
$GPGSV,3,3,09,30,04,316,42,,,,,,,,,,,,*45
$GPGSA,M,3,04,05,07,09,20,24,28,,,,,1.7,1.0,1.3*3A

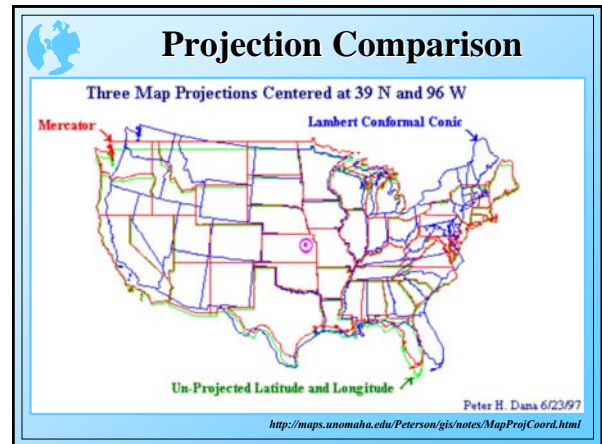
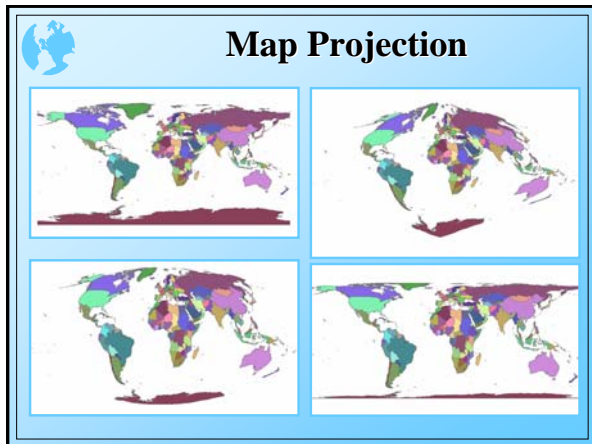
```

HyperTerminal Output



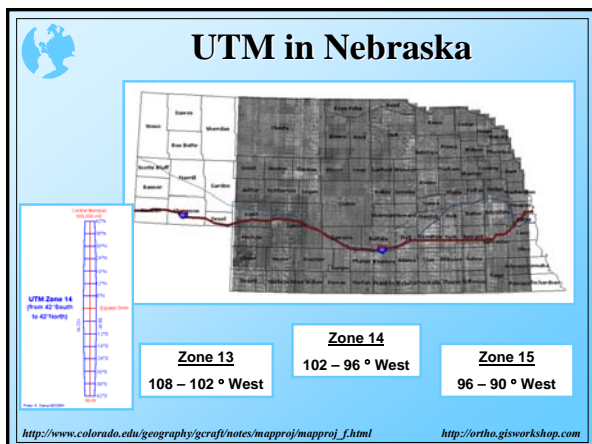
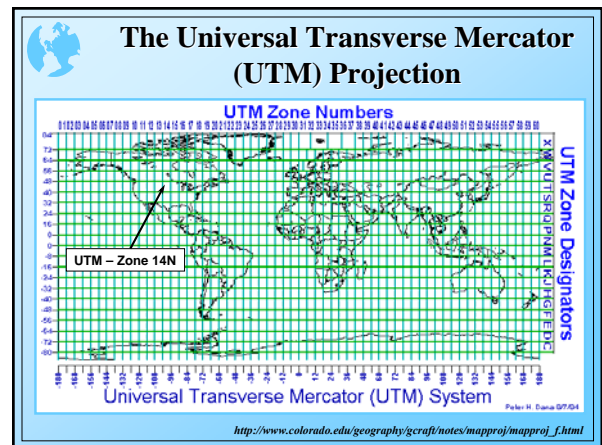
## Spatial Data Display

- Datum (global coordinate system)
  - North American Datum NAD 27
  - North American Datum NAD 83
  - World Geodetic System WGS 84 (GPS data)
- Projection (map display)
  - Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM)
  - State Plane
  - Local coordinates
  - Not projected (Latitude and Longitude)



### State Plane Coordinate System (SPCS)

- A standard set of projections for the United States based on either the Lambert Conformal Conic or Transverse Mercator projection, depending on the orientation of each state. Large states commonly require several state plane zones.
- SPCS 83 Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) zone 2600
  - SPCS 27 FIPS zones 2601
  - SPCS 27 FIPS zones 2602



### GPS Lat/Lon Processing

- Convert GPS latitude longitude into decimal degrees
- Make longitude negative
- Compute conversion factors for a specific latitude
- Plot and analyze the data

**Decimal Degrees**

Degrees = Degrees +Minutes/60 + Seconds/3600

NMEA-0183 Output for Latitude is ddmm.mmmm

In Decimal Degrees this will be:  
dd.dddddd = dd + mm.mmmm/60

**Global Coordinate System**

South latitude and west longitude are negative

**Longitude and Latitude Conversion**

$$F_{lon} = \frac{\pi}{180^\circ} \left( \frac{a^2}{\sqrt{a^2 \cos^2 \varphi + b^2 \sin^2 \varphi}} + h \right) \cos \varphi$$

$$F_{lat} = \frac{\pi}{180^\circ} \left( \frac{a^2 b^2}{(a^2 \cos^2 \varphi + b^2 \sin^2 \varphi)^{3/2}} + h \right)$$

University of Nebraska Tractor Testing Lab  
Latitude ( $\varphi$ ): 40° 49.9576'  
Longitude ( $\lambda$ ): 96° 40.1725'  
Elevation ( $h$ ): 362 m

$F_{lon} = 84353 \text{ m} = 276749 \text{ ft}$   
 $F_{lat} = 111057 \text{ m} = 364360 \text{ ft}$

**Longitude/Latitude Conversion**

Latitude, deg	F <sub>lon</sub> , m/deg	F <sub>lat</sub> , m/deg	Latitude, deg	F <sub>lon</sub> , m/deg	F <sub>lat</sub> , m/deg	Latitude, deg	F <sub>lon</sub> , m/deg	F <sub>lat</sub> , m/deg
0	111319	110574	31	85504	110869	62	52398	111446
1	111303	110575	32	84493	110877	63	50673	111462
2	111252	110576	33	83453	110904	64	48932	111477
3	111168	110577	34	82385	110922	65	47176	111493
4	111050	110580	35	81288	110941	66	45405	111507
5	110899	110583	36	80164	110959	67	43620	111522
6	110714	110583	37	89012	110978	68	41822	111536
7	110495	110591	38	87832	110996	69	40010	111549
8	110243	110596	39	86620	111015	70	38187	111562
9	109958	110601	40	85394	111035	71	36351	111574
10	109639	110608	41	84155	111054	72	34504	111586
11	109288	110615	42	82911	111073	73	32647	111598
12	108903	110622	43	81641	111093	74	30779	111608
13	108485	110630	44	80296	111112	75	28902	111618
14	108034	110639	45	78947	111132	76	27016	111628
15	107550	110649	46	77463	111151	77	25121	111637
16	107034	110659	47	76056	111171	78	23219	111645
17	106486	110669	48	74625	111190	79	21310	111653
18	105905	110680	49	73172	111210	80	19393	111660
19	105292	110692	50	71698	111229	81	17471	111666
20	104647	110704	51	70198	111248	82	15544	111672
21	103970	110717	52	68676	111267	83	13611	111677
22	103262	110730	53	67137	111286	84	11675	111682
23	102523	110744	54	65576	111305	85	9735	111685
24	101752	110758	55	63994	111324	86	7791	111688
25	100950	110773	56	62392	111342	87	5846	111691
26	100118	110788	57	60772	111360	88	3898	111693
27	99255	110804	58	59133	111378	89	1949	111694
28	98362	110819	59	57475	111395	90	0	111694
29	97439	110835	60	55800	111412			
30	96486	110852	61	54107	111429			

1 ft = 0.3048 m

**How long is 0.000001 deg ?**

Assume: Latitude = 40.83°  
Longitude = 86.67°  
a = 6378137 m  
b = 6,356,752.3142 m  
h = 362 m

Answer: Latitude: 0.1111 m = 4.37 in  
Longitude: 0.0844 m = 3.32 in

**Distance between two points**

$$Distance = \sqrt{(F_{Lat}(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2))^2 + (F_{Lon}(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2))^2}$$



### What is the distance?

\$GPGLL,4027.026627,N,08704.962922,W,180520.00,A,D\*79  
 \$GPGLL,4027.026173,N,08704.994100,W,180534.00,A,D\*7B  
 h = 170 m

**Answer: Distance = 44.1 m = 145 ft**



### What is the average speed?

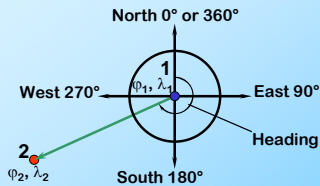
\$GPGLL,4027.026627,N,08704.962922,W,180520.00,A,D\*79  
 \$GPGLL,4027.026173,N,08704.994100,W,180534.00,A,D\*7B  
 h = 170 m

**Time = 14 s**

**Answer: Average Speed = 3.15 m/s =  
 11.3 km/hr = 7.04 mi/hr**



### Travel direction (heading)



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{if } \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 \text{ then } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{if } \varphi_1 < \varphi_2 \text{ then } \text{Heading} = 0^\circ = 360^\circ \\ \text{if } \varphi_1 > \varphi_2 \text{ then } \text{Heading} = 180^\circ \end{array} \right. \\ \text{if } \lambda_1 < \lambda_2 \text{ then } \text{Heading} = 90^\circ - \arctan\left(\frac{F_{Lat}(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)}{F_{Lon}(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)}\right) \\ \text{if } \lambda_1 > \lambda_2 \text{ then } \text{Heading} = 270^\circ - \arctan\left(\frac{F_{Lat}(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)}{F_{Lon}(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)}\right) \end{array} \right.$$



### What is the direction of travel?

\$GPGLL,4027.026627,N,08704.962922,W,180520.00,A,D\*79  
 \$GPGLL,4027.026173,N,08704.994100,W,180534.00,A,D\*7B  
 h = 170 m

**Answer: Heading = 269° (West)**



### Perimeter and Area

$$X = (\text{Longitude} - \text{Min}(\text{Longitude})) \cdot F_{Lon}$$

$$Y = (\text{Latitude} - \text{Min}(\text{Latitude})) \cdot F_{Lat}$$

$$\text{Perimeter} = \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{(X_i - X_{i+1})^2 + (Y_i - Y_{i+1})^2}$$

$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} \left| \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i \cdot Y_{i+1} - X_{i+1} \cdot Y_i) \right|$$



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