Performance evaluation of kinematic GPS with time- or space-interpolated reference station network observations

Tomoji Takasu[1]

[1] none

http://gpspp.sakura.ne.jp

The kinematic GPS conventionally uses relative positioning between baseline of a reference station and a user rover receiver. The performance of kinematic GPS is degraded with long baseline because of atmospheric delay residuals which can not canceled by the double-differenced phase observables technique. To enhance kinematic GPS applicability, the network RTK techniques are recently used with corrections by reference station network observations. In this study, network RTK performances are evaluated with the time- and space-interpolated reference station network observations.