

Motivation

In the field of Positioning Navigation and Timing (PNT) relating to human life safety, the continuity, integrity and availability of the positioning solutions are of crucial importance in addition to the accuracy. Within the IGS, the precise satellite orbit, clock as well as code/phase bias products have been provided by CODE, CNES, GFZ and WHU analysis centers. While those precise products can support the implementation of PPP-AR, the integrity monitoring at the user side cannot be guaranteed.

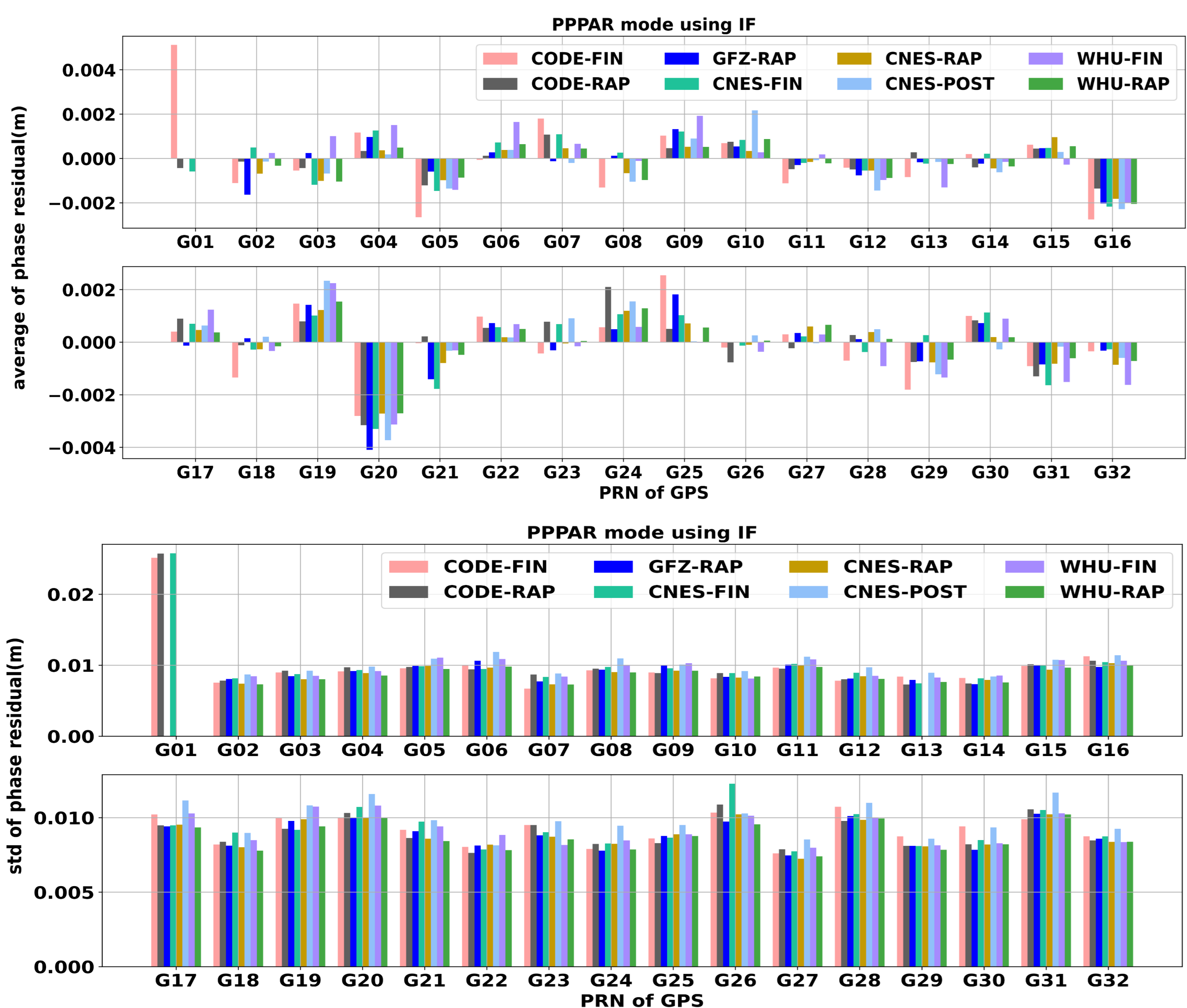
The method for GNSS signal-in-space (SIS) integrity monitoring can be mainly divided into two categories. The first one utilizes precise ephemeris as references and projects the satellite/clock errors onto the line-of-sight direction between satellite and stations to obtain the SIS User Range Error (SISURE). The second one, i.e., the method adopted within presented study, is to extract pseudo-range and/or carrier-phase observation residuals through the PPP-AR analysis. Note that the rapid/final precise orbit and clock products commonly exhibit notable time delay compared to those real-time products. As such, we emphasize the use of PPP-AR derived pseudo-range and carrier-phase residuals for the integrity monitoring of the IGS provided precise products, especially in the case of real-time applications.

ISM Computation

For the IGS provided precise orbit, clock and bias products, the associated integrity support information (ISM) can be calculated as follows:

I) Generating pseudo-range and carrier-phase residuals based on the ionosphere-free (IF) or Un-Combined (UC) PPP-AR analysis.

II) Calculating Bias and standard deviation (STD) of the above observable residuals after performing the normal distribution fitting.



III) Forming detection threshold based on the derived Bias and STD.

IV) Comparing observable residuals with the detection threshold. If the residual is larger than the detection threshold, it indicates integrity risk detected. The alarm index (AI) sets to 1, otherwise set to 0.

Clearly, the generated ISM mainly includes BIAS, STD as well as AI.

Proposed ISM File Format

The proposed ISM file format consist of the file name, file header as well as file body.

I) ISM File Name:

AAA0MGXTTT_YYYYDDHMM_07D_07D_ISM.ISM

YYYY: 4-digital year of start time

DDD: 3-digital day-of-year of start time

HH: 2-digital hour of start time

MM: 2-digital minute of start time

AAA	TTT	Descriptions
COD	FIN	Derived ISM of CODE final product
COD	RAP	Derived ISM of CODE rapid product
GRG	FIN	Derived ISM of CNES final product
GRG	RAP	Derived ISM of CNES rapid product
GRG	RTS	Derived ISM of CNES real-time product
GBM	RAP	Derived ISM of GFZ rapid product
WHU	FIN	Derived ISM of WHU final product
WHU	RAP	Derived ISM of WHU rapid product

II) ISM File Header:

The file header consist of three parts: FILE/REFERENCE, FILE/COMMENT and ISM/DESCRIPTION.

III) ISM File Body:

Parameters	Descriptions
PRN	Satellite Pseudo-Random Noise
OBS	Observation type (Pseudo-range or Carrier-phase)
COM	Observation combination type (IF or UC)
FRE1	First frequency (GPS L1C; GAL E1; BDS B1I)
FRE2	Second frequency (GPS L2W; GAL E5a; BDS B3I)
DATA_START	Start epoch
DATA_END	End epoch
BIAS	ISM: BIAS
UNIT	Unit of Bias (Default: m)
STD	ISM: STD
UNIT	Unit of Std (Default: m)
ALARM_INDEX	ISM: AI

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+ISM/SOLUTION
*PRN OBS COM FRE1 FRE2 DATA_START DATA_END BIAS UNIT STD UNIT ALARM_INDEX
G01 CODE IF C1C C2W 2024:001:00000 2023:007:86370 -2.630801475817479E-02 m 3.432167428973011E-03 m 0
G01 CODE UC C1C 2024:001:00000 2023:007:86370 -2.826453110732762E-02 m 9.471271028201512E-03 m 0
G01 CODE UC C2W 2024:001:00000 2023:007:86370 3.552648706524948E-02 m 9.751815931723794E-03 m 0
G01 PHASE IF L1C L2W 2024:001:00000 2023:007:86370 2.559537538911441E-02 m -9.570484315730582E-02 m 0
G01 PHASE UC L1C 2024:001:00000 2023:007:86370 3.204148987837763E-02 m 5.930239527511572E-02 m 0
G01 PHASE UC L2W 2024:001:00000 2023:007:86370 4.203668679488456E-02 m -6.431570077000232E-02 m 0
...
E01 CODE IF C1C C5Q 2024:001:00000 2023:007:86370 2.471072713597058E-02 m 4.838447737340022E-03 m 0
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E01 PHASE UC L5Q 2024:001:00000 2023:007:86370 -4.124476157652524E-02 m -6.752724259867302E-02 m 0
...
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C19 CODE UC C2I 2024:001:00000 2023:007:86370 8.776432792696368E-03 m -2.076814588637604E-03 m 0
C19 CODE UC C6I 2024:001:00000 2023:007:86370 4.448691461584151E-03 m 2.714102796828851E-03 m 0
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C19 PHASE UC L2I 2024:001:00000 2023:007:86370 4.755705479532833E-02 m 8.611992976184937E-02 m 0
C19 PHASE UC L6I 2024:001:00000 2023:007:86370 1.432822174144699E-03 m 7.075498509125727E-02 m 0
    
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Summary and Outlook

After ISM products are generated from different IGS ACs, users can utilize ISM together with associated precise products to achieve high-precision and high-integrity PPP-AR. BIAS and STD are used to optimize the stomatic model, while AI can be employed as a marker to exclude abnormal satellites.

The proposed ISM format would directly benefit those ground and space users leveraging on the IGS post-processing precise products, which can also be used for the GNSS real-time positioning applications after adapting it to the IGS-SSR format.