



Boletim de Ciências Geodésicas

ISSN: 1413-4853

bcg\_editor@ufpr.br

Universidade Federal do Paraná

Brasil

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Boletim de Ciências Geodésicas, vol. 21, núm. 1, enero-marzo, 2015, pp. 213-232

Universidade Federal do Paraná

Curitiba, Brasil

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# **SHORT STATIC GPS/GLONASS OBSERVATION PROCESSING IN THE CONTEXT OF ANTENNA PHASE CENTER VARIATION PROBLEM**

*Elaboração de curtas sessões estáticas de observação de GPS/GLONASS no contexto do problema de variação da posição de centro de fase da antena*

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## **ABSTRACT**

So far, three methods have been developed to determine GNSS antenna phase center variations (PCV). For this reason, and because of some problems in introducing absolute models, there are presently three models of PCV receiver antennas (relative, absolute converted and absolute) and two satellite antennas (standard and absolute). Additionally, when simultaneously processing observations from different positioning systems (e.g. GPS and GLONASS), we can expect a further complication resulting from the different structure of signals and differences in satellite constellations. This paper aims at studying the height differences in short static GPS/GLONASS observation processing when different calibration models are used. The analysis was done using 3 days of GNSS data, collected with three different receivers and antennas, divided by half hour observation sessions. The results show that switching between relative and absolute PCV models may have a visible effect on height determination, particularly in high accuracy applications. The problem is especially important when mixed GPS/GLONASS observations are processed. The update of receiver antenna calibrations model from relative to absolute in our study (using LEIAT504GG, JAV\_GRANT-G3T and

TPSHIPER\_PLUS antennas) induces a jump (depending on the measurement session) in the vertical component within to 1.3 cm (GPS-only solutions) or within 1.9 cm (GPS/GLONASS solutions).

**Keywords:** PCV; GPS; GLONASS; ANTEX.

## RESUMO

Até agora foram elaborados três métodos de modelagem a variação (de posição) do centro de fase das antenas GNSS (PCV). Por isso e tendo em conta alguns problemas relacionados com a implementação dos modelos absolutos, neste momento podem ser citados três modelos PCV para as antenas dos receptores (relativos, absolutos convertidos e absolutos) e dois modelos para as antenas de satélites (padrão e absolutos). Ademais, analisando ao mesmo tempo as observações de vários sistemas de posicionamento, por exemplo, GPS e GLONASS, podem ser esperadas mais complicações resultantes da estrutura diferenciada dos sinais e diferenças na constelação dos satélites. O objetivo do presente trabalho foi a análise das diferenças da altura, obtidas com base na elaboração de sessões estáticas curtas de medições GPS/GLONASS, resultantes de aplicação de vários modelos de calibração das antenas. A análise foi feita com base em três dias de observações de GNSS, realizadas com três modelos diferentes de receptores e antenas, divididas em sessões de observação de meia hora. Os resultados mostram que a alteração dos modelos relativos de PCV em absolutos pode influenciar significativamente a determinação de altura, particularmente no caso quando os trabalhos exigem alta precisão. O problema é particularmente visível na elaboração conjunta de observação GPS/GLONASS. Nos estudos realizados, a atualização do modelo de calibração da antena do receptor (usando antenas LEIAT504GG, JAV\_GRANT-G3T i TPSHIPER\_PLUS), do relativo para o absoluto, causou picos verticais da componente, conforme a sessão de medição, até 1,3 cm (para a solução GPS) ou até 1,9 cm (para a solução GPS / GLONASS).

**Palavras-chave:** PCV; GPS; GLONASS; ANTEX.

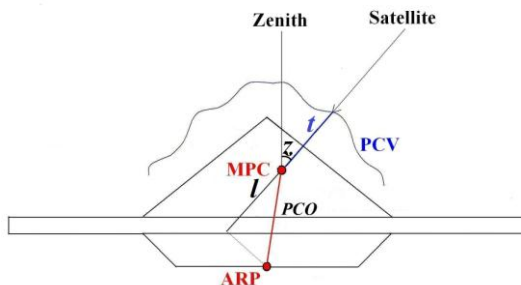
## 1. INTRODUCTION

The electrical antenna phase center is the point in space where the GNSS signal is received. However, that point varies depending on the frequency and the direction of the incoming signal, i.e. the elevation angle and azimuth to the satellite. The azimuth is the horizontal angle from true north to the satellite in a clockwise direction. Elevation is the pointing angle from the horizon to the satellite.

To solve the problem, some antenna points must be defined (Figure 1). The first of them is the mean position of the electrical antenna phase center (MPC). Each frequency has a different MPC offset. Next, the antenna reference point (ARP) is defined by the IGS as the intersection of antenna's vertical axis of symmetry with the bottom of the antenna. In turn, the antenna phase center offset (PCO) is a 3d displacement vector between the average frequency-dependent phase center and the

antenna reference point. Finally, the antenna phase center variations (PCV) is the deviation between the positions of the electrical antenna phase center of an individual measurement and the mean electrical antenna phase center.

Figure 1 - GNSS antenna ARP, MPC and PCV point locations.



A review of the antenna phase center variations problem can be found, for example, in Braun et al. (1993), Dawidowicz (2011, 2013), Geiger (1998), Hofmann-Wellenhof et al. (2008), Krueger et al. (2009), Huinca et al. (2012, 2013), Menge et al. (1998), Menge (2003), Montenbruck et al. (2009), Rocken (1992), Schmid et al. (2005), Schmitz et al. (2002), Schupler and Clark (2001), Wanninger (2000, 2009), Völksen (2006).

Spatial relations between ARP, MPC and PCV points are determined by the calibration process and antenna phase center corrections models can then be created and expressed by (DACH et al., 2007):

$$PCC(a,z) = t(a, z) + PCOe \quad (1)$$

where:

PCC(a, z) - the total phase center corrections in direction a (azimuth) and z (zenith angle);

PCO - the position of the MPC with respect to the mechanically defined ARP;

e - the unit vector in the direction from the receiver ARP to satellite;

t(a, z)- the spherical harmonic function of the phase center variations.

This process involves collecting and processing several hours of GNSS data, and it involves several assumptions about antenna characteristics.

Accurate and consistent modeling of the antenna phase centers continues to be one of the most vexing problems in GNSS analysis. Actually, three main methods have been distinguished to determine GNSS antenna phase center variations:

- relative field calibrations;
- anechoic chamber measurements;

-absolute field calibrations.

In relative field calibration, the PCV of one antenna is determined relative to another, reference antenna. For this reason, only the differences in the phase center behavior between the two antennas may be computed. (MADER, 1999; ROTHACHER and MADER, 1996). The results for the PCV of the tested antenna are relative to a reference antenna. As per definition, the PCV of this reference antenna are set to zero and the offsets are fixed. The typical reference antenna for the relative field calibration is the AOAD/M\_T choke ring antenna. Their average L1 and L2 phase center offsets are defined as 11.0cm and 12.8cm respectively. Because of the influence of site multipath and the insufficient covering of the antenna hemisphere with observations, no azimuth dependence is estimated in these PCV solutions and corrections have a minimum elevation mask of 10 degrees.

In anechoic chamber measurements, an absolute antenna PCV is obtained. The method is based on analyzing how the location of the phase center of an artificial GNSS signal is changed when the antenna, put into an anechoic chamber, is rotated and tilted. (GÖRRES et al., 2006; ROTHACHER, 2001; ZEIMETZ and KUHLMAN, 2008). The main idea is to simulate the different signal directions by rotations of the GPS antenna. The calibration device consists of a fixed transmitter on one end and a remote-controlled positioner carrying the test antenna on the other end of the test chamber. To avoid multipath effects, the calibration measurements are made in anechoic chambers. The positioner rotates the test antenna by small amounts of elevation and azimuth. In this way, it is possible to simulate the different GPS-satellite directions. During calibration, a network analyzer measures the phase shift between the outgoing and incoming signals at each of the simulated satellite positions.

The absolute field calibration method used a perfectly calibrated robot on which the test antenna was located. The robot rotates and tilts the test antenna in different axes and, as a result, the PCO and PCV are estimated. (FALKO et al., 1998; ROTHACHER, 2001; SCHMID et al., 2005; WÜBBENA et al. 2000). There are two major problems for absolute phase center calibration in a field procedure. First of all, there is the necessity to eliminate the phase center variations of the reference antenna – the calibration is performed in a differential mode. Secondly, multipath errors must be separated from the phase center variations. Multipath signals are known to repeat at the same location every mean sidereal day. Formation of the sidereal time difference clearly eliminates multipath, but also the phase center variations. To obtain information on the antenna phase center variation, a change in the antenna orientation at one day is required. Changes in the setup of one antenna create phase differences. These differences are independent from the antenna used at the reference site of the baseline and can therefore be used to model phase center variations. Because relative observables are used, only the topology of the pattern can be described. Although the absolute size is not known, the term absolute antenna calibration is still valid for the approach, because the phase center variations are determined independently from a reference antenna.

Initially, relative antenna phase center models were used. Later, in 2006, the International GNSS Service (IGS) changed to absolute antenna phase center models. Because there are not yet results of absolute calibrations for all antenna types, absolute models are created for these antennas through the conversion from relative models. Thus, at present we can speak of three models of receiver antennas and two GNSS satellites. For receiver antennas, we have:

- the relative IGS antenna phase center correction model (from relative field calibration),
- the absolute IGS antenna phase center correction model (converted from relative - all the relative antenna offsets and phase center variations have been added to the absolute values for AOAD/M\_T antenna),
- the absolute IGS antenna phase center correction model (from absolute field calibration).

For GNSS satellites, there are:

- the standard IGS antenna offset model,
- the absolute antenna phase center correction model.

The many possible available models may introduce some perturbation. Additionally, simultaneously processing observations from different positioning systems, e.g. GPS and GLONASS, we can expect a further complications resulting from the different structure of signals and differences in satellite constellations. As is well known, each GLONASS satellite completes an orbit in approximately 11 hours, 15 minutes, while a GPS satellite completes an orbit in approximately 11 hours, 58 minutes. Another potential difficulty is the fact that different GLONASS satellites transmit signals on different frequencies and, as we know, PCV depend on signal frequency. A review of the GPS/GLONASS observation processing problem can be found, e.g. in Bruyninx (2007), Dodson et al. (1999), Solfa Pinto et al. (2013), Wanninger and Wallstab-Freitag (2007), Weber et al. (2005). In the author's opinion, however, there is an obvious lack of similar studies connected to the PCV problem.

GLONASS satellites transmit signals using Frequency Division Multiple Access (FDMA) and have 12 allocated radio frequency carriers available in the L1 frequency band and 12 carriers in the L2 band. Each satellite transmits signals at two frequencies, using one assigned radio frequency carrier in the L1 frequency band and one assigned carrier in the L2 frequency band (HOFMANN-WELLENHOF et al., 2008).

The GLONASS PCV calibration differs compared to GPS because of the different frequencies of individual GLONASS satellites. For a long time the satellite constellation was not sufficient to perform a PCV calibration. In the beginning of the absolute field calibration, the robot optimized for GLONASS was stopped after three complete days without sufficient coverage of the antenna hemisphere. However, with the current constellation, several calibrations for different GNSS antenna types have been executed. The absolute robot calibration

estimated PCV from the mixture of observed GLONASS frequencies. Therefore, the calibration is satellite constellation-dependent and is not expected to be as accurate as for the GPS (WÜBBENA et al., 2006).

An alternative PCV modeling has been developed, which allows frequency dependent GLONASS PCV in terms of the individual frequency of the satellites determined. The fundamental assumption of the model is the linearity of PCV changes for GPS/GLONASS and GLONASS/GLONASS frequencies (SCHUPLER and CLARK, 2001). Eventually, it will be common to use GPS PCV for the correction of GLONASS PCV with a lack of better information. However, several issues related to GLONASS PCV are still pressing and important to investigate.

The aim of this paper is to study the height differences in short static GPS/GLONASS observation processing when different calibration models are used. The analysis was done using 3 days of GNSS data, collected with three different receivers and antennas, divided by half-hour observation sessions. In such short sessions, height changes can be visualized as a result of changes in the satellite' constellation above the point of measurement. Additionally, when simultaneously processing observations from GPS and GLONASS systems, some complications may arise from the different structure of signals, differences in satellite constellations and problems in GLONASS PCV modeling.

Because studies have shown that the impact of switching from standard IGS antenna offsets to absolute phase center corrections, for the antennas of satellites in a local network (for baselines < 80 km), for height determinations less than  $\pm 0.5$  mm (CHATAZINIKOAS et al., 2005), the following analysis focuses only on the problem of PCV receiver antennas.

## 2. METHODOLOGY OF STUDIES

This paper analyses the height differences in GNSS observation processing as a result of switching from relative to absolute receiver antenna calibration models. Both the relative and absolute calibrations models are available on the NGS website (<http://www.ngs.noaa.gov/ANTCAL/>). All investigations were intended to evaluate the impact on height determination from the end user's point of view: the software, the correction models and processing parameters were the same as any other person would have used.

Topcon Tools v. 6.11 software was chosen for post-processing. In the software it is possible to introduce (define) PCV model by editing the antenna.xml file.

This software is an example of a so-called "commercial" software and its main advantage is its simplicity of operation – it only requires the operator to know the principles of GPS observations processing. On the other hand, most of the processing options (e.g. processing frequency, troposphere model or ambiguity resolution strategy) are beyond the possibilities of selection. In Topcon Tools, automatic selection of processing frequency is as follows:

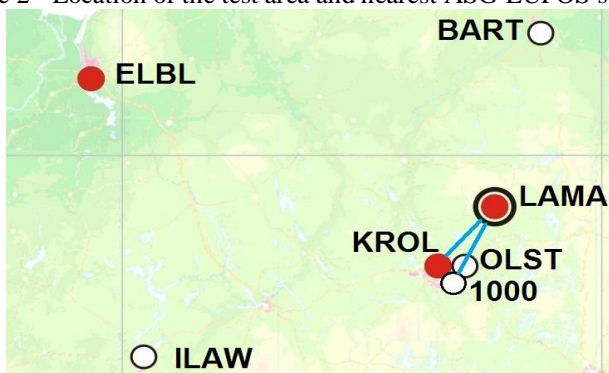
- 0-10 km baselines processing is L1 and L2,
- 10-30 km baselines processing is ionosphere-free combination,

- 30-400 km baselines processing is wide-lane combination.

It is well-known that over very short baselines, higher precision results are obtained using single frequency (L1) differential GPS data than with dual frequency data. This has two reasons. First, ionospheric effects at the two ends of a short baseline are very similar and cancel in differential processing. Second, observational noise of the L3 linear combination is larger by a factor of  $\sim 3$  than for L1 observations only and also L3 combinations considerably amplify systematic effects due to multipath, antenna phase center offsets and variations, etc. Generally, single-frequency observations (L1) are used for processing baselines not longer than 10-15 km, where the ionospheric delays cancel out during differencing of the observations. The lower cost L1 GPS receivers can provide more precise surveying than more expensive dual frequency receivers over baselines up to 30 km in length (ROCKEN *et al.*, 2000). However, this approach requires the ionospheric delay to be modeled with a high level of precision. Single frequency receivers using such a model can provide better GPS surveying results than dual frequency receivers, even during solar maximum conditions. Generally, when processing longer than 10-15 km baselines, the ionosphere model should be taken into account in order to reduce the residual delays.

Because we want to use linear combination in observation processing, which causes antenna phase center variations of both frequencies to appear in the final results, suitable point locations had to be selected. We chose the point locations so that the average length of the baselines was about 20 km (Figure 2).




Figure 2 - Location of the test area and nearest ASG-EUPOS stations.



For the analysis, two ASG-EUPOS network stations (LAMA and KROL) and a point 1000 marked in Olsztyn (Table 1) were selected. ASG-EUPOS is a Polish GNSS Ground Based Augmentation System. The name ASG-EUPOS stands for Active Geodetic Network European Position Determination System. Actually, (06.2014) ASG-EUPOS consists of 100 stations located in Poland and 22 foreign stations.



Table 1. Hardware on points selected for testing.

Point name	LAMA	KROL	1000
Antenna type	LEIAT504GG LEIS	JAV_GRANT-G3T JAVAC	TPSHIPER_PLUS
Point localization			
Receiver type	Leica GRX1200GG+GNS S	JAVAD TRE_G3TH SIGMA	HIPER PRO

Analyses were based on three-day 24-hour observation sessions carried out from 20-23.11.2012.

The PDOP coefficient can be seen in the diagram below (Figure 3). The worst situation, as expected, occurred at point 1000, where in some periods the coefficient reaches 5. The PDOP values clearly improve by adding GLONASS observations. In the worst cases, the coefficient does not exceed 4. It should be mentioned that a PDOP value equal to 6 represents a level that marks the minimum appropriate for making surveys and, generally, in such cases GNSS measurements could be used for reliable positioning.

Figure 3 - The PDOP coefficient: a) GPS-only variant, b) GPS+GLONASS variant.

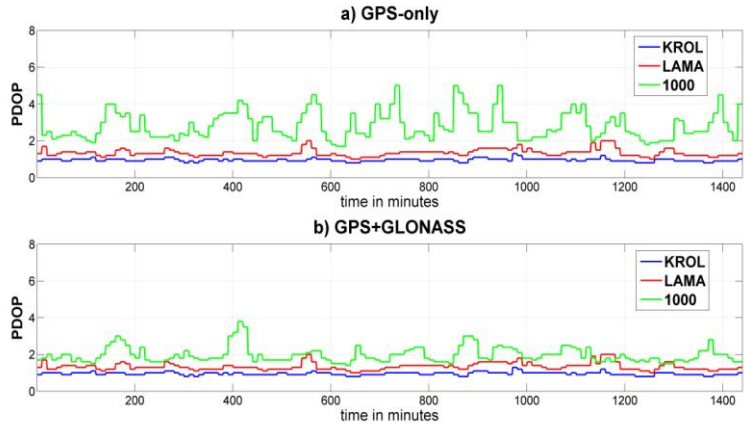
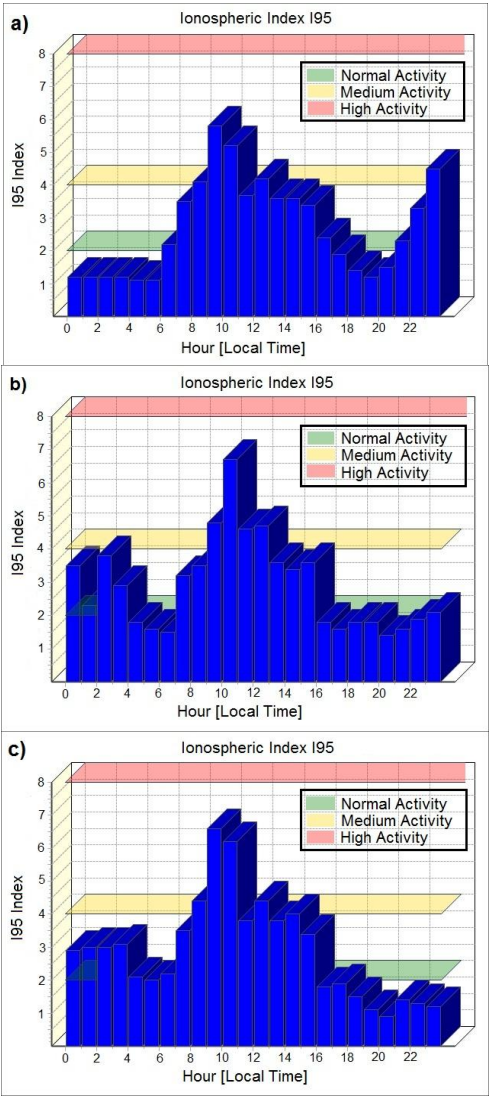


Figure 4 presents the Ionospheric Noise I95 Index for each day of measurement.

Figure 4 - The Ionospheric Noise I95 Index: a) 20.11.2012, b) 21.11.2012, c) 22.11.2012.



Source: <http://www.asgeupos.pl>

The Index 95 values reflect the intensity of ionospheric activity, i.e., the expected influences onto the relative GPS positions. The I95 values are computed from the ionospheric corrections for all satellites at all network stations for the respective hour. The worst 5% of data are rejected.

The following GNSS parameters were assumed for measurements: sampling interval 1s, minimum satellite elevation 10°. 24-hour observations were divided into half-hour sessions and processed in a single-baseline mode using Topcon Tools software in two main strategies:

- using the relative IGS models,
- using absolute IGS models.

In each strategy, GPS only and GPS/GLONASS observations were processed. Point locations were chosen so that observations were processed using the so-called “ionosphere-free linear combination” - L3 (double-frequency observation variant). Using the L3 combination in processing causes the differences in antenna PCV of both frequencies to appear in the final results. Other processing options (tropospheric model, orbits, satellite antenna calibrations, etc.) were identical in all runs.

As is well-known, the main error source in absolute and relative determination of antenna phase center variations is a multipath (WÜBBENA et al. 1996). An environment which is completely unaffected by multipath does not exist. Hence, the antenna phase pattern derived from field procedures is disturbed by a multipath and may create incorrect phase center variations.

The multipath signals are known to repeat at specific sites every mean sidereal day, i.e. every day the same systematics repeat themselves some minutes earlier. This fact has been used in antenna absolute field calibration procedure to greatly reduce the influence of multipath on the determination of phase center variations (WÜBBENA et al. 1996).

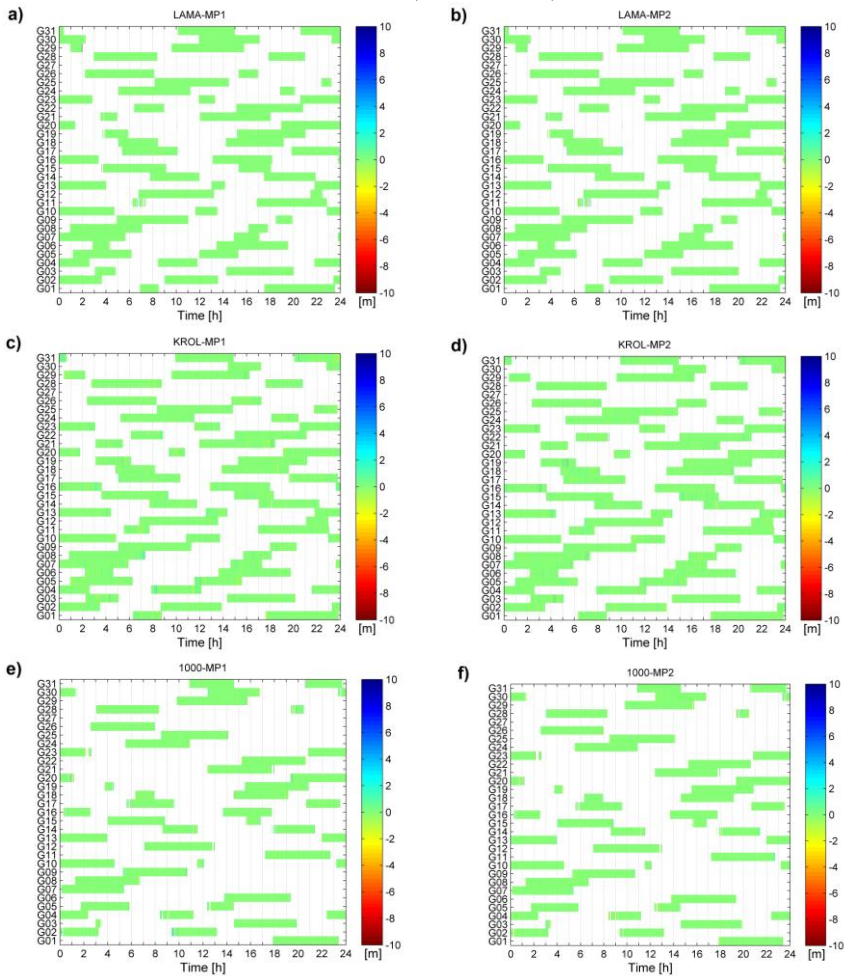
Because knowledge of the multipath at a particular site is important for a number of reasons we present below (Figure 5), colorized maps of high-frequency multipath created on the basis of TEQC report files of single-epoch data.

Figure 5 shows the range of GPS signal multipath errors that can be found on points selected for testing. All signals show minor or no multipath errors. The network station 1000 is, as expected, a slightly more affected station. This agrees very well with the existing obstructions (Table 2) on point 1000.

As expected, the multipath effects are highly correlated with the horizon masks. Generally, only for GPS signals arriving from a low elevation (the appearance and disappearance of satellites) the multipath effects are slightly larger. This can be seen clearly in the multipath detection map (Figure 5).

In our analysis, the results of processing the same observations in two variants (using absolute and relative field calibration models) were compared. Because the multipath affected the same observations in the same way, it can be assumed that its influence is greatly reduced when height differences are created.

Figure 5 - The range of GPS signals multipath on points selected for testing: a, b) LAMA; c, d) KROL; e, f) 1000.



The selected measurement antennas are characterized by differences between their phase characteristics and the changes in these characteristics for subsequent types of calibration. A comparison of the antenna phase characteristics on the measured baselines is shown in figures 6-8. The locations of MPC over ARP (“up” offset) for L1 and L2 frequencies for these antennas obtained from chosen calibration methods are presented in Table 2.

Figures 6, 7 and 8 present a comparison of the relative and absolute elevation dependent phase center variations for antennas used in measurements. A

comparison was made in antenna pairs: an antenna on a fixed point and an antenna on an unknown point.

Figure 6 - IGS relative elevation dependent PCV: a) for antenna pair LEIAT504GG and JAV\_GRANT-G3T; b) for antenna pair LEIAT504GG and TPSHIPER\_PLUS.

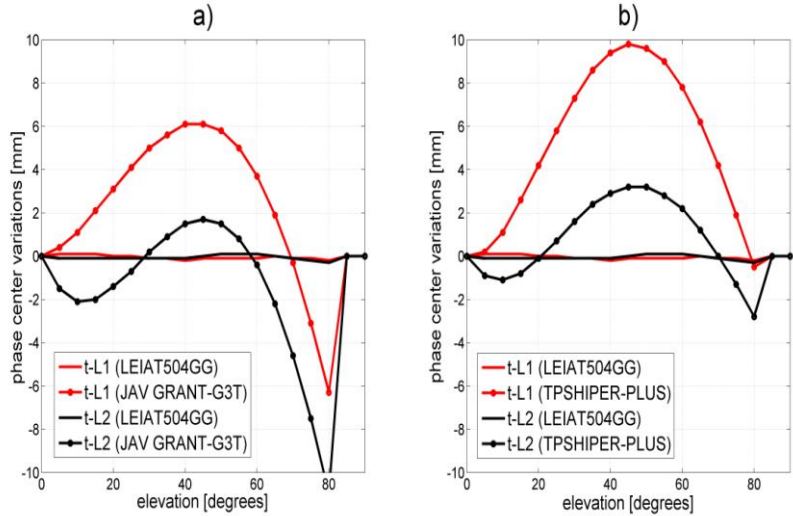


Figure 7 - IGS absolute elevation dependent PCV for GPS: a) for antenna pair LEIAT504GG and JAV\_GRANT-G3T; b) for antenna pair LEIAT504GG and TPSHIPER\_PLUS.

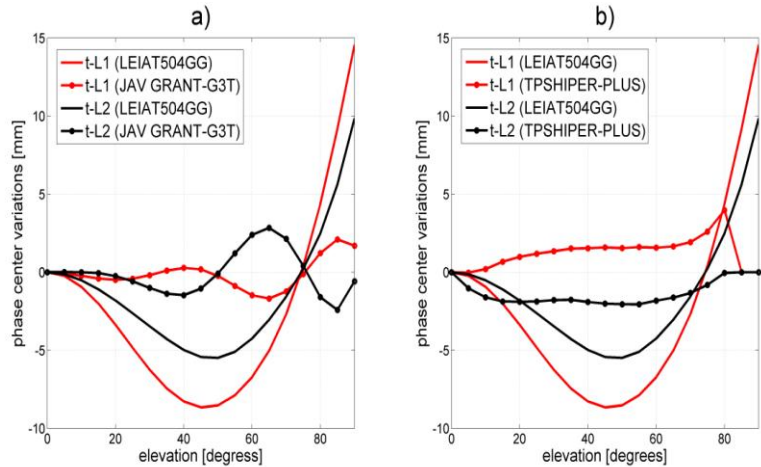


Figure 8 - IGS absolute elevation dependent PCV for GLONASS: a) for antenna pair LEIAT504GG and JAV\_GRANT-G3T; b) for antenna pair LEIAT504GG and TPSHIPER\_PLUS.

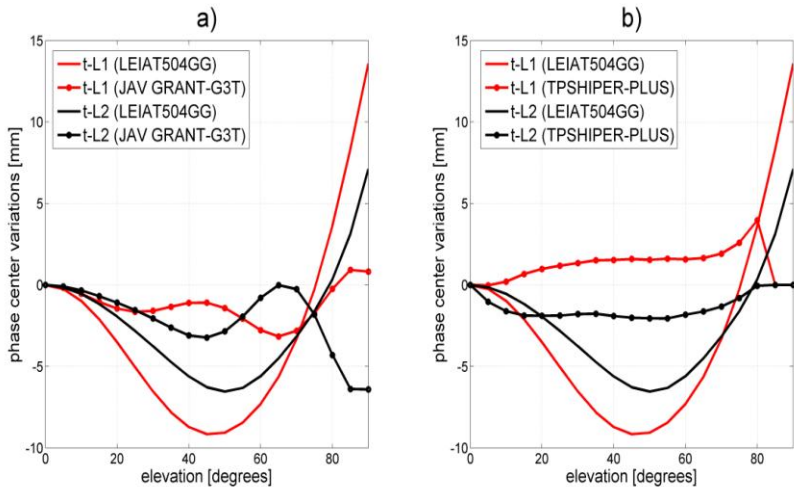


Table 2. The locations of MPC over ARP for antennas used in measurements (mm)

Calibration model	Locations of MPC over ARP					
	LEIAT504GG		JAV_GRANT-G3T		TPSHIPER_PLUS	
	L1	L2	L1	L2	L1	L2
Relative IGS	107.4	126.2	69.4	60.6	105.9	97.1
Absolute IGS	89.6	119.6	50.3	46.8	87.1	89.2

It is clear that the selected antennas have different profiles. Generally, the greatest difference was observed for medium zenith angles (from 30° to 60°), and for the L2 frequency, additionally, for large zenith angles (more than 70°). The maximum difference for the same frequency exceeded over 10 mm. These differences are also visible in comparing PCV characteristics for the same antenna, obtained from different calibration procedures – the maximum differences for the same frequency are up to 10 mm. Clear differences were also found between offsets obtained using the relative and absolute calibration methods. Comparing absolute elevation dependent PCV for GPS and GLONASS signals, there are only small 2-3 mm differences visible.

It should be noted that when we used the relative calibration model, GPS PCV were adopted for the correction of GLONASS PCV because of a lack of better information. Additionally, for TPSHIPER\_PLUS antenna there are only absolute-

converted PCV model available (igs08.atx) without GLONASS PCV corrections. This was also the case in adopting GPS PCV corrections for GLONASS signals in post-processing. Figure 8 presents antenna GPS PCV corrections for TPSHIPER\_PLUS.

3. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

This paper presents the height differences obtained in short baseline GPS/GLONASS observation processing when different calibration models are used. The analysis was done using 3 days of GNSS data, collected with three different receivers and antennas, divided by half-hour observation sessions.

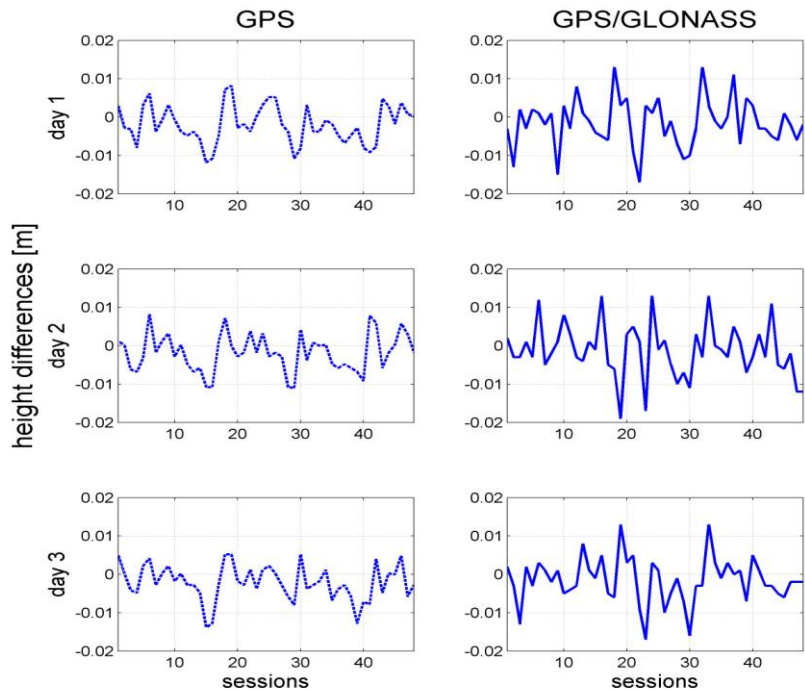
The baseline results obtained with the LEIAT504GG and JAV\_GRANT G3T antennas (height differences for previously-mentioned processing strategies, on the JAV\_GRANT-G3T antenna point) are presented in Table 3 and Figure 9. The figure shows the height differences obtained from the processing of GNSS observations using absolute and relative field calibration models (absolute – relative). Table 3 shows a summary of the height differences obtained for the baseline.

Table 3 - Summary of height differences obtained for points with the JAV\_GRANT-G3T antenna (m).

Day of observations	Height differences for GPS solutions			Height differences for GPS/GLONASS solutions		
	Max.	Min.	Average	Max.	Min.	Average
Day 1	0.0052	-0.0118	-0.0032	0.0128	-0.0166	-0.0024
Day 2	0.0058	-0.0110	-0.0032	0.0141	-0.0172	-0.0039
Day 3	0.0052	-0.0128	-0.0029	0.0133	-0.0174	-0.0033

In analyzing the results obtained for the baseline with LEIAT504GG and JAV\_GRANT G3T antennas, it can be seen that the height differences for the GPS-only solutions are within 1.3 cm. Significantly larger differences were obtained for processing done using GPS/GLONASS observations. In comparing the height differences obtained between the results using the absolute and relative calibrations models it is clear that for some solutions its size reaches 1.9 cm. Additionally, for GPS-only solutions there was a 12-hour repeatability of the results, although for GPS/GLONASS it is hard to find a similar behavior. Comparing the minimum, maximum and average height differences for GPS-only and GPS/GLONASS solutions (Table 3), in the presented case it is clear that the effect of switching between calibration models for GPS/GLONASS results is stronger.

Figure 9 - The results of processing half hour sessions for baseline with LEIAT504GG and JAV\_GRANT-G3T antennas.



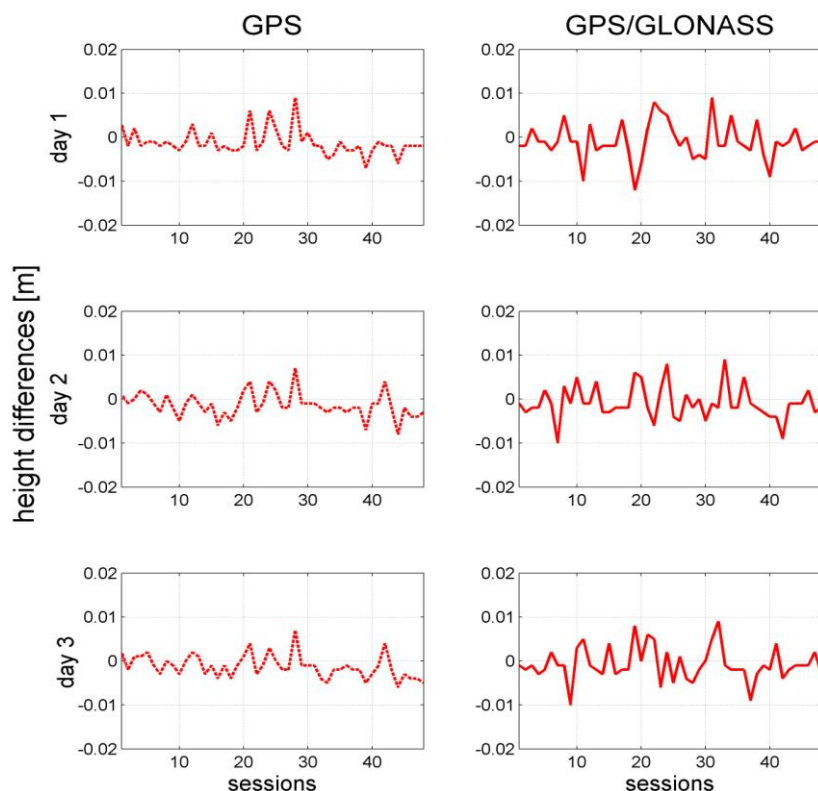
Similar results are presented below for LEIAT504GG and TPSHIPER\_PLUS antennas. Figure 10 shows the height differences obtained from the processing of GNSS observations using absolute and relative field calibration models. Table 4 shows a summary of the height differences obtained for the baseline.

Table 4 - Summary of height differences obtained for points with the TPSHIPER\_PLUS antenna.

Day of observations	Height differences for GPS solutions			Height differences for GPS/GLONASS solutions		
	Max.	Min.	Average	Max.	Min.	Average
Day 1	0.0068	-0.0071	-0.0013	0.0091	-0.0120	-0.0015
Day 2	0.0072	-0.0083	-0.0013	0.0088	-0.0099	-0.0017
Day 3	0.0087	-0.0069	-0.0014	0.0108	-0.0102	-0.0020



Figure 10 - The results of processing half hour sessions for baseline with LEIAT504GG and TPSHIPER\_PLUS antennas.



For the baseline with LEIAT504GG and TPSHIPER\_PLUS antennas, the height differences are visibly smaller. In analyzing the height differences for the GPS-only solutions, it is visible that they are within 1.0 cm. As previously, larger differences were obtained for processing done using GPS/GLONASS observations. The height differences are within 1.2 cm. Slightly less clear, but still visible, was a 12-hour repeatability of the results for GPS-only solutions. For GPS/GLONASS, it is hard to find a similar behavior. This may be due, among others, to differences in GPS and GLONASS satellite constellation repeatability (GLONASS satellites complete an orbit in approximately 11 hours, 15 minutes, while GPS satellites complete an orbit in approximately 11 hours, 58 minutes).

In comparing the minimum, maximum and average height differences for GPS-only and GPS/GLONASS solutions (Table 4) as before, switching between calibration models more strongly affected GPS/GLONASS results.

Generally, it can be concluded that GPS-only results are comparable to results obtained in other studies (DAWIDOWICZ, 2013; CHATZINIKIOS *et al.*, 2009; FALKO *et al.*, 1998; VÖLKSEN, 2006 ). There is a lack of similar studies on GPS/GLONASS observation processing. Both the large jump in the vertical component and the non-repeatability of GPS/GLONASS results, in the author's opinion, is worth further study.

Finally, it should be noted that the obtained height differences are the result of switching from the relative to the absolute PCV model for two pairs of antennas – for other antennas, the results may differ.

#### 4. CONCLUSIONS

In this study, the height differences caused by switching between relative and absolute calibration models in GPS-only and GPS/GLONASS observation processing were compared. The advantage of the absolute approach is clear. Unfortunately, to date, not all antennas have absolute calibration models .

The update of receiver antenna calibrations from relative to absolute in our study (using LEIAT504GG, JAV\_GRANT-G3T and TPSHIPER\_PLUS antennas) induces a jump (depending on the measurement session) in the vertical component within to 1.3 cm (GPS-only solutions) or within 1.9 cm (GPS/GLONASS solutions). These jumps are relevant for many high accuracy applications.

These jumps are mainly caused by changes in the satellite constellation above the measured points (directions of signals). However, some effects could also be caused by changes in measurement conditions, e.g. ionospheric and tropospheric delay.

Additionally, for GPS/GLONASS observation processing, two trends were noted. Height differences, obtained from the comparison results using absolute and relative antenna PCV models, are significantly larger for GPS/GLONASS solutions. Additionally, the non-repeatability of GPS/GLONASS results is clearly visible. This may result from differences in satellite constellations and the different structure of signals - GLONASS satellites transmit signals on different frequencies and, as we know, PCV depends on signal frequency.

In the author's opinion, these problems need further investigation.

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(Recebido em julho de 2014. Aceito em outubro de 2014).