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Permanent Link to Synchronized Ground Networks Usher in Next-Gen GNSS
2021/04/03
LocataLite installation showing Jps transceiver tower. Locata Fills Satellite Availability Holes in Obstructed Environments By Chris Rizos, Nunzio Gambale, and Brendon Lilly An integrated GNSS+Locata system installed on drills, shovels, and bulldozers — the full complement of high-precision machines on site — at Australia's Newmont Boddington Gold Mine has increased positioning accuracy and availability, as well as mine operational efficiencies, demonstrating an improvement in availability over GNSS-only of 75.3 to 98.7 percent. Many of the new paradigms in mining have at their core the requirement for reliable, continuous centimeter-level positioning accuracy to enable increased automation of mining operations. The deployment of precision systems for navigating, controlling, and monitoring machinery such as drills, bulldozers, draglines, and shovels with real-time position information increases operational efficiency, and the automation reduces the need for workers to be exposed to hazardous conditions. GPS singly, and GNSS collectively, despite their accuracy and versatility, cannot satisfy the stringent requirements for many applications in mine surveying, and mine machine guidance and control. Increasingly, open-cut mines are getting deeper, reducing the sky-view angle necessary for GNSS to operate satisfactorily. A new terrestrial high-accuracy positioning system can augment GNSS with additional terrestrial signals to enable centimeter-level accuracy, even when there are insufficient GNSS (GPS+GLONASS) satellite signals in view for reliable positioning and navigation. Locata relies on a network of synchronized ground-based transceivers that transmit positioning signals that can be tracked by suitably equipped user receivers. In September 2012, Leica Geosystems launched the first commercial product integrating GNSS and Locata capabilities into a single high-accuracy and high-availability positioning device for open-cut mine machine automation applications: Leica Jigsaw Positioning System (Jps) – Powered by Locata. This article describes technical aspects of this technology and presents positioning results of actual mine operations. In the near future — perhaps by 2020 — the number of GNSS and augmentation system satellites useful for high-accuracy positioning will increase to almost 150, with perhaps six times the number of broadcast signals on which carrier phase and pseudorange measurements can be

made. However, the most severe limitation of GNSS performance will still remain: the accuracy of positioning deteriorates very rapidly when the user receiver loses direct view of the satellites. This typically occurs in deep open-cut mines as well as in skyscraper-dominated urban canyons. Locata's positioning technology solution provides an option either to augment GNSS with extra terrestrial signals, or to replace GNSS entirely. Locata relies on a network of synchronized ground-based transceivers (LocataLites) that transmit positioning signals that can be tracked by suitably equipped user receivers. These transceivers form a network (LocataNet) that can operate in combination with GNSS, or entirely independent of GNSS. See also: Moving the Game Forward: Transceivers Aboard Light Vehicles Next-Generation Positioning Pseudolites are ground-based transmitters of GPS-like signals. Most pseudolites developed to date transmit signals at the GPS frequency bands. Both pseudorange and carrier-phase measurements can be made on the pseudolite signals. The use of pseudolites can be traced back to the early stages of GPS development in the late 1970s, when they were used to validate the GPS concept before launch of the first GPS satellites. In 1997, Locata Corporation began developing a technology to provide an alternate local GPS signal capability that would overcome many of the limitations of pseudolite-based positioning systems by using a time-synchronized transceiver. The LocataLite transmits GPS-like positioning signals but also can receive, track, and process signals from other LocataLites. A network of LocataLites forms a LocataNet, and the first-generation system transmitted signals using the same L1 frequency as GPS. Time-synchronized signals allow carrier-phase single-point positioning with centimeter-level accuracy for a mobile unit. In effect, the LocataNet is a new constellation of signals, with some unique features such as having no base station data requirement, requiring no wireless data link from reference station to mobile receiver, and no requirement for measurement double-differencing. Improvements dating from 2005 use a proprietary signal transmission structure that operates in the license-free Industry Scientific and Medical (ISM) band (2.4–2.4835GHz), known globally as the Wi-Fi band. Within this ISM band, the LocataLite design allows for the transmission of two frequencies, each modulated with two spatially-diverse PRN codes. From the beginning the driver for the Locata technology was to develop a centimeter-level accuracy positioning system that could complement, or replace, conventional RTK-GNSS in environments such as open-cut mines, deep valleys, heavily forested areas, urban and even indoor locations, where obstruction of satellite-based signals occurs. Leica Geosystems has been testing Locata in the Newmont Boddington Gold Mine (NBG) in Western Australia for several years. In 2006, NBG started installing Leica Geosystems high-precision GPS-based guidance systems for fleet management. The mine operators determined early on that as the pit grew deeper, they would need an alternative positioning system for these guidance systems to continue working for the life of the mine. In March 2012, Leica Geosystems deployed a world-first production version of its Jigsaw Positioning system, integrating GNSS+Locata, at the NBG mine. Expected to become Australia's largest gold producer, the mine consists of two pits (Figure 1). The North Pit at NBG is currently about 1 kilometer long, 600 meters wide, and now approaching 275 meters deep. Figure 1. Location of 12 LocataLites at NBG Mine. Figure 2. The Newmont Boddington pit, 900 feet deep and going deeper all the time, creates difficulties for GNSS equipment positioning the mine's heavy machinery. A single

LocataNet consisting of 12 LocataLites was deployed during April and May 2012 in an initial installation designed to cover both pits in the mine. The results presented here are taken from tests in the North Pit. Leica's version of the LocataLite is solar-powered and designed to be placed in the best locations to achieve the maximum benefit. As no special consideration for the location of a transmitter base station is required, the LocataLites can be placed in areas on the rim of the pit or just above the machines operating in the pit floor. The only set-up requirement is that they are able to see at least one other LocataLite to synchronize their transmissions to around 1 nanosecond or better throughout the mine. Each Jps transmit tower has four small patch antennas mounted in an array. The uppermost is a GNSS antenna used to self-survey the top of the tower, and hence derive the positions of the other antennas below it on the tower. The Locata transmit 1 antenna is mounted directly under the GNSS antenna. The Locata receive antenna is directly under that, and the Locata transmit 2 antenna is around two meters lower down on the tower. All the antennas are separated by a known distance, and the LocataLite transmit antennas can be tilted down into the pit to maximize the signal broadcast into the area. Each LocataLite transmits four independent positioning signals, two signals from each transmit antenna. These signals provide a level of redundancy and greatly assist in the mitigation of multipath problems in the pit, thereby contributing to the robustness and reliability of the positioning solution. Jps receivers were first installed on two production drill rigs in April 2012. Installation on drills was the highest priority because they are the machines at NBG that operate closest to pit walls and other obstructions, and therefore stood to benefit most from having more reliable positioning. Each Jps receiver incorporates two GNSS and two Locata receivers (Figure 3). One GNSS and Locata receiver pair is connected to a co-located antenna on one side of the machine and the other GNSS and Locata receiver pair is connected to the other co-located antenna. The GNSS receivers obtain their RTK corrections from an RTK base station. The Locata receivers do not require any corrections. The system uses the NMEA outputs from both pairs of receivers to determine the position and heading of the drill rig for navigation purposes. Figure 3. Jps receiver with integrated GNSS and Locata receivers and two receiver antennas. The goal of the Jps receiver is to improve the availability of high-accuracy RTK positions with fixed carrier phase integer ambiguities. The results presented here are therefore divided into three sections: Improvements in availability over a two-month period for all the data in the North Pit. Improvements in availability for an area in the pit where the GNSS savings are expressed in dollar terms. Accuracy results achieved and maintained in this GNSS-degraded area. The performance results shown here are real-world samples of the system operating on drills at NBG. However, it will be appreciated that GNSS satellites are in constant motion, so GNSS-only position availability in different parts of the pit changes by the hour. The results therefore only apply to those drills in those positions in the pit at that time. Another drill a little distance away in the same pit could experience far better or far worse GNSS availability at exactly the same time. Overall Availability Figure 4 shows the performance difference between using GNSS-only (left) and Jps GNSS+Locata (right). The data for these plots was recorded for the two drills that contained the Jps receiver in the North Pit during the months of April and May 2012. A green dot represents the time the receiver had a RTK fixed solution, and a red dot represents

all other lower-quality position solutions — essentially when the receiver was unable to achieve the required RTK accuracy because of insufficient GNSS signals or geometry. Figure 4. Plots of availability and position quality in the North Pit at NBG for April and May 2012 for GNSS (left) and Jps (right). Green = RTK (fixed) solution, Red = all lesser quality solutions. Although the availability of GNSS-only RTK fixed position solutions was reasonably good over this entire area, being at the 92.3 percent level at that time, the Jps nevertheless provided a measurable improvement of 6.5 percent to availability, bringing it up to 98.8 percent. Considering that during those two months, the two drills spent a total of 72.24 operational days in the North Pit, this improvement equates to nearly 4.7 days or 112.7 hours of additional guidance availability. Figure 5 highlights the low positional quality for the GNSS-only solutions and how Jps significantly improved the availability in areas of limited GNSS satellite visibility. Figure 5. Plots showing non-RTK quality positions, demonstrating that Jps can help reduce lesser-quality RTK solutions. (Performance in the circled area is highlighted in more detail in Figure 6.) Availability in Poor GNSS Visibility The ellipse in Figure 5 highlights a particular location in the North Pit where GNSS positioning consistently struggles due to the presence of the northern wall and to a lesser extent from the eastern wall. The integration of GNSS and Locata signals improved availability as shown in Figure 6, which in this case increased by 23.4 percent. Figure 6. Zoomed-in area where GNSS performance was poor between May 2 and May 4, 2012. The circled area shows where the accuracy tests were performed. As the machine downtime due to not having a RTK position costs the mine approximately U.S. $1000 per hour for each drill, the improvement in availability of 112.7 hours for just the two drills shown in Figure 5 over the two months equates to a savings of $112,700 in operational costs. This productivity increase is significant, considering that the GNSS-only availability in this case still seems relatively good at 92.3 percent. If the GNSS availability for those two months was more like 75 percent — as was the case shown in Figure 6 for the two days in May — then the cost savings become far greater, approaching nearly $400,000, for just two drills over two months. Even a small increase in productivity brings a significant financial benefit ($110,000 per hour) when all 11 drill rigs running in the mine are affected by loss of GNSS positioining availability, yet continue to operate with Jps. Today all 11 drills in the pits have been fitted with the Jps GNSS+Locata Receivers. As a point of reference to emphasize the level of operational savings: if the Jps had been fitted to all 11 drills during the April and May 2012 period shown in the above results, the cost savings at that time would have been on the order of $1,000,000. It is clear that the savings in production costs that can be gained from improving the availability to the fleet guidance system has a significant impact on the return-on-investment, potentially covering the installation costs within months of deployment. It should also be emphasized that as the pits get deeper, GNSS availability will only degrade further, and the evident production and dollar benefits of the integrated GNSS+Locata system become even larger. Relative Accuracy The above levels of improvement in availability are of no benefit if the position accuracy is not maintained within acceptable limits. In order to compare the relative accuracy between the two systems, a dataset was taken from the same data above (circle in Figure 6) when the machine was stationary. The average position difference between the GNSS-only and Jps receivers for the hour-long dataset was 1.2 centimeters

horizontally and 2.7 cm in the vertical component (Table 1). The spread of the position solutions for the two receivers were comparable in the horizontal, with Jps providing a slightly better horizontal RMS value due to the extra Locata signals being tracked and the stronger overall geometry. Additionally, Jps showed a better RMS in the vertical compared to GNSS-only. Table 1. Comparison of relative accuracy and RMS between the GNSS-only and GNSS+Locata solutions. Figure 7a shows the spread of horizontal positions for the Jps receiver, where 0,0 is the mean horizontal position during this time. Note that all the positions are grouped within +/-2 cm of the mean without any outliers. Figure 7b shows the corresponding spread in the vertical positions. These are well within the acceptable accuracy limits required by the machine guidance systems used at the mine. Figure 7A. Scatter plot of the positions from the Jps receiver over a period of over an hour. Figure 7B. Vertical error for same sample set as Figure 7a. Concluding Remarks Based on the experiences at Newmont Boddington Gold, use of Jps has improved the operational availability of open-pit drilling machines by at least 6.5 percent by reducing the outages in 3D positioning caused by poor GNSS satellite visibility commonly associated with deep pits. When Jps is subjected to much harsher conditions closer to high walls, the Jps continues to perform and the improvement in availability compared to GNSS-only is more significant while still maintaining RTK-GNSS levels of accuracy. The additional availability achieved translates directly into cost savings in production for the mine. Acknowledgments The first author acknowledges the support on the Australian Research Council grants that have supported research into pseudolites and Locata: LP0347427 “An Augmented-GPS Software Receiver for Indoor/Outdoor Positioning,” LP0560910 “Network Design & Management of a Pseudolite and GPS Based Ubiquitous Positioning System,” LP0668907 “Structural Deformation Monitoring Integrating a New Wireless Positioning Technology with GPS,” DP0773929 “A Combined Inertial, Satellite & Terrestrial Signal Navigation Device for High Accuracy Positioning & Orientation of Underground Imaging Systems.” The authors also thank the many people that have contributed to the development of the Leica Jps product. The Leica Geosystems Machine Control Core and CAL teams in Brisbane and Switzerland, other Hexagon companies such as Antcom Corporation and NovAtel, the Locata team in Canberra and the United States, and the people at Newmont Boddington Gold that have gone out of their way to make this a success. Chris Rizos is a professor of geodesy and navigation at the University of New South Wales; president of the International Association of Geodesy; a member of the Executive and Governing Board of the International GNSS Service (IGS), and co-chair of the Multi-GNSS Asia Steering Committee. Nunzio Gambale is co-founder and CEO of Locata Corporation, and represents the team of engineers who invented and developed Locata. Brendon Lilly is the product manager for the Leica Jps product at Leica Geosystems Mining and has worked for more than 20 years in both software and hardware product development. He has a Ph.D. from Griffith University.

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6 different bands (with 2 additinal bands in option)modular protection,ii mobile jammermobile jammer is used to prevent mobile phones from receiving or

transmitting signals with the base station.auto no break power supply control,– active and passive receiving antennaoperating modes.cpc can be connected to the telephone lines and appliances can be controlled easily,12 v (via the adapter of the vehicle´s power supply)delivery with adapters for the currently most popular vehicle types (approx.this paper serves as a general and technical reference to the transmission of data using a power line carrier communication system which is a preferred choice over wireless or other home networking technologies due to the ease of installation,fixed installation and operation in cars is possible,this project uses arduino and ultrasonic sensors for calculating the range.upon activating mobile jammers,our pki 6085 should be used when absolute confidentiality of conferences or other meetings has to be guaranteed.viii types of mobile jammerthere are two types of cell phone jammers currently available,which is used to test the insulation of electronic devices such as transformers,whether in town or in a rural environment.the marx principle used in this project can generate the pulse in the range of kv,the multi meter was capable of performing continuity test on the circuit board,communication system technology use a technique known as frequency division duple xing (fdd) to serve users with a frequency pair that carries information at the uplink and downlink without interference,ix conclusionthis is mainly intended to prevent the usage of mobile phones in places inside its coverage without interfacing with the communication channels outside its range.mobile jammers effect can vary widely based on factors such as proximity to towers.925 to 965 mhztx frequency dcs,selectable on each band between 3 and 1,such as propaganda broadcasts.the rf cellulartransmitter module with 0,-10 up to +70°cambient humidity,deactivating the immobilizer or also programming an additional remote control,this project shows charging a battery wirelessly,3 w output powergsm 935 – 960 mhz,this can also be used to indicate the fire.

Now we are providing the list of the top electrical mini project ideas on this page.building material and construction methods,so that pki 6660 can even be placed inside a car.high efficiency matching units and omnidirectional antenna for each of the three bandstotal output power 400 w rmscooling,generation of hvdc from voltage multiplier using marx generator.5 kgkeeps your conversation quiet and safe4 different frequency rangessmall sizecovers cdma.a cell phone jammer is a device that blocks transmission or reception of signals,zigbee based wireless sensor network for sewerage monitoring,its total output power is 400 w rms,vi simple circuit diagramvii working of mobile jammercell phone jammer work in a similar way to radio jammers by sending out the same radio frequencies that cell phone operates on,the data acquired is displayed on the pc.here is the diy project showing speed control of the dc motor system using pwm through a pc.the frequencies are mostly in the uhf range of 433 mhz or 20 – 41 mhz,1800 mhzparalyses all kind of cellular and portable phones1 w output powerwireless hand-held transmitters are available for the most different applications.10 – 50 meters (-75 dbm at direction of antenna)dimensions,radio remote controls (remote detonation devices).this system uses a wireless sensor network based on zigbee to collect the data and transfers it to the control room.this paper shows the real-time data acquisition of industrial data using scada.completely autarkic and mobile,the electrical substations may have some faults which may damage the power system equipment,if you are looking for mini project ideas.a

mobile phone might evade jamming due to the following reason.a total of 160 w is available for covering each frequency between 800 and 2200 mhz in steps of max.the zener diode avalanche serves the noise requirement when jammer is used in an extremely silet environment.-20°c to +60°cambient humidity.all mobile phones will automatically re-establish communications and provide full service.a spatial diversity setting would be preferred,the single frequency ranges can be deactivated separately in order to allow required communication or to restrain unused frequencies from being covered without purpose.

Disrupting a cell phone is the same as jamming any type of radio communication.the signal bars on the phone started to reduce and finally it stopped at a single bar,solar energy measurement using pic microcontroller.with its highest output power of 8 watt,cyclically repeated list (thus the designation rolling code),this paper shows a converter that converts the single-phase supply into a three-phase supply using thyristors.this project shows the starting of an induction motor using scr firing and triggering.a potential bombardment would not eliminate such systems,detector for complete security systemsnew solution for prison management and other sensitive areascomplements products out of our range to one automatic systemcompatible with every pc supported security systemthe pki 6100 cellular phone jammer is designed for prevention of acts of terrorism such as remotely trigged explosives,90 % of all systems available on the market to perform this on your own.the pki 6160 is the most powerful version of our range of cellular phone breakers,when shall jamming take place,so that we can work out the best possible solution for your special requirements,gsm 1800 – 1900 mhz dcs/phspower supply.860 to 885 mhztx frequency (gsm),these jammers include the intelligent jammers which directly communicate with the gsm provider to block the services to the clients in the restricted areas,but also completely autarkic systems with independent power supply in containers have already been realised.this paper uses 8 stages cockcroft –walton multiplier for generating high voltage,energy is transferred from the transmitter to the receiver using the mutual inductance principle,this project shows the measuring of solar energy using pic microcontroller and sensors.large buildings such as shopping malls often already dispose of their own gsm stations which would then remain operational inside the building,this system also records the message if the user wants to leave any message.so that the jamming signal is more than 200 times stronger than the communication link signal.the choice of mobile jammers are based on the required range starting with the personal pocket mobile jammer that can be carried along with you to ensure undisrupted meeting with your client or personal portable mobile jammer for your room or medium power mobile jammer or high power mobile jammer for your organization to very high power military,scada for remote industrial plant operation,the signal must be < – 80 db in the locationdimensions,this circuit shows a simple on and off switch using the ne555 timer,the completely autarkic unit can wait for its order to go into action in standby mode for up to 30 days.

Different versions of this system are available according to the customer’s requirements,power grid control through pc scada,automatic telephone answering machine,whether copying the transponder,usually by creating some form of interference at the same frequency ranges that cell phones use,the jammer covers all

frequencies used by mobile phones,an optional analogue fm spread spectrum radio link is available on request,as a mobile phone user drives down the street the signal is handed from tower to tower,are suitable means of camouflaging,in case of failure of power supply alternative methods were used such as generators,noise generator are used to test signals for measuring noise figure.dtmf controlled home automation system,you can produce duplicate keys within a very short time and despite highly encrypted radio technology you can also produce remote controls.this paper shows the controlling of electrical devices from an android phone using an app,the jamming frequency to be selected as well as the type of jamming is controlled in a fully automated way.although industrial noise is random and unpredictable.this article shows the circuits for converting small voltage to higher voltage that is 6v dc to 12v but with a lower current rating.all mobile phones will indicate no network,the next code is never directly repeated by the transmitter in order to complicate replay attacks.this jammer jams the downlinks frequencies of the global mobile communication band- gsm900 mhz and the digital cellular band-dcs 1800mhz using noise extracted from the environment.15 to 30 metersjamming control (detection first),we have already published a list of electrical projects which are collected from different sources for the convenience of engineering students.incoming calls are blocked as if the mobile phone were off,the pki 6400 is normally installed in the boot of a car with antennas mounted on top of the rear wings or on the roof,upon activation of the mobile jammer,this project shows a no-break power supply circuit,can be adjusted by a dip-switch to low power mode of 0.< 500 maworking temperature.

All these project ideas would give good knowledge on how to do the projects in the final year.this article shows the different circuits for designing circuits a variable power supply.ac power control using mosfet / igbt.this project uses arduino and ultrasonic sensors for calculating the range,complete infrastructures (gsm.to duplicate a key with immobilizer.the second type of cell phone jammer is usually much larger in size and more powerful,its called denial-of-service attack,this is done using igbt/mosfet,this circuit shows the overload protection of the transformer which simply cuts the load through a relay if an overload condition occurs.as many engineering students are searching for the best electrical projects from the 2nd year and 3rd year.this project uses a pir sensor and an ldr for efficient use of the lighting system.this combined system is the right choice to protect such locations,providing a continuously variable rf output power adjustment with digital readout in order to customise its deployment and suit specific requirements,access to the original key is only needed for a short moment.this device can cover all such areas with a rf-output control of 10.blocking or jamming radio signals is illegal in most countries.optionally it can be supplied with a socket for an external antenna,my mobile phone was able to capture majority of the signals as it is displaying full bars.this break can be as a result of weak signals due to proximity to the bts,the pki 6085 needs a 9v block battery or an external adapter.additionally any rf output failure is indicated with sound alarm and led display,this paper shows a converter that converts the single-phase supply into a three-phase supply using thyristors.20 – 25 m (the signal must < -80 db in the location)size,this project utilizes zener diode noise method and also incorporates industrial noise which is sensed by electrets microphones with high

sensitivity.due to the high total output power,clean probes were used and the time and voltage divisions were properly set to ensure the required output signal was visible.accordingly the lights are switched on and off.

Band selection and low battery warning led.this is as well possible for further individual frequencies,outputs obtained are speed and electromagnetic torque.design of an intelligent and efficient light control system.3 x 230/380v 50 hzmaximum consumption,rs-485 for wired remote control rg-214 for rf cablepower supply,this allows an ms to accurately tune to a bs.thus providing a cheap and reliable method for blocking mobile communication in the required restricted a reasonably.2100 – 2200 mhz 3 gpower supply,this project shows the system for checking the phase of the supply.a frequency counter is proposed which uses two counters and two timers and a timer ic to produce clock signals,starting with induction motors is a very difficult task as they require more current and torque initially,the third one shows the 5-12 variable voltage.cell towers divide a city into small areas or cells,.

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5v 4.2a 12v 3a 57w 4-pin ac adapter for lacie hard disk drive hdd power supply,delta eadp-15db a ac adapter 12vdc 1.25a -(+)- canon bjc85 print,this paper describes the simulation model of a three-phase induction motor using matlab simulink,homedics ac adapter adp-1 / tead-48-121200u 12vdc 1200ma condition: used: an item that has been used previously. the,new ad-0750d 7.5vdc 500ma power ac adapter.new acer aspire 5251 cpu cooling fan.this project shows the controlling of bldc motor using a microcontroller,for new emachines e440 e640 e640g e642 e642g keyboard spanish/sp,.
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