

SINGLE-FREQUENCY GNSS-IR FOR ESTIMATING SNOWPACK HEIGHT WITH CONSUMER GRADE RECEIVERS AND ANTENNAS

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EGU22-4573 - SESSION CR2.1 - 25/05/2022

Geophysical and in situ methods for snow and ice studies

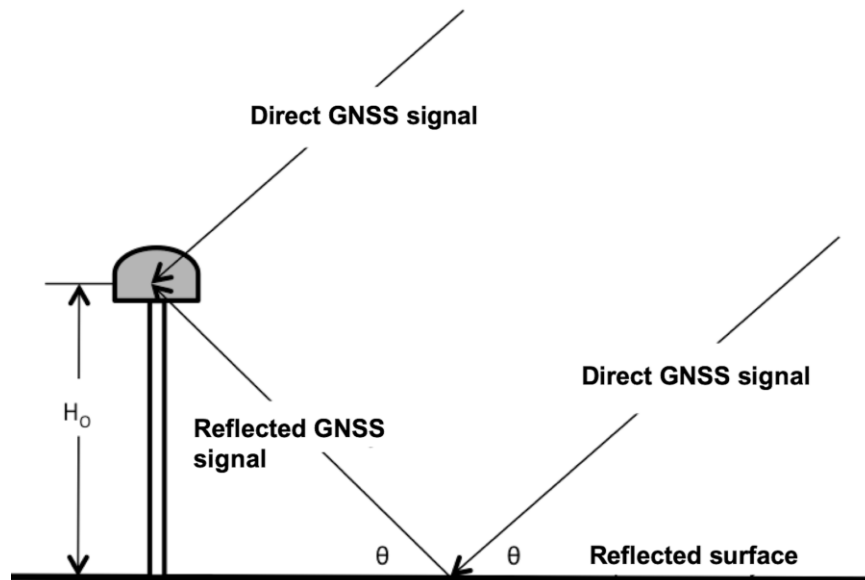


GNSS-R: BACKGROUND



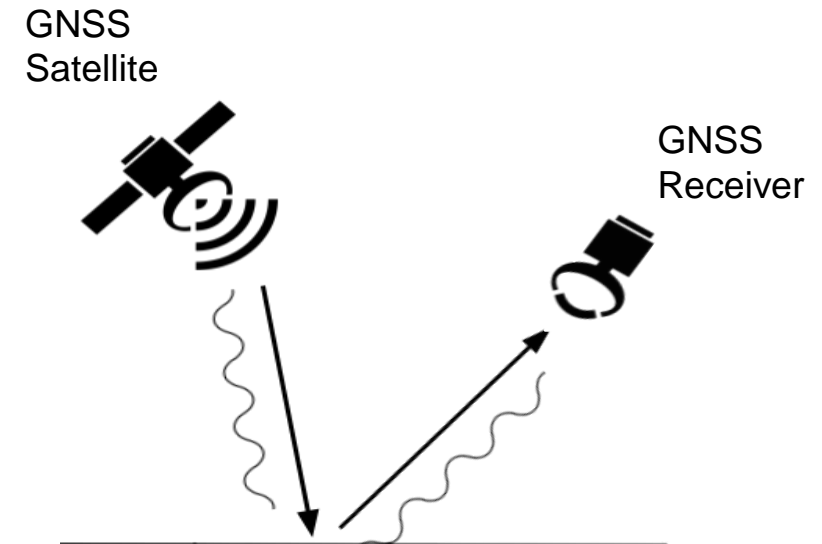
<https://www.fieldbee.com>

GROUND BASED



<https://doi.org/10.5194/hess-24-3573-2020>

SPACE BASED

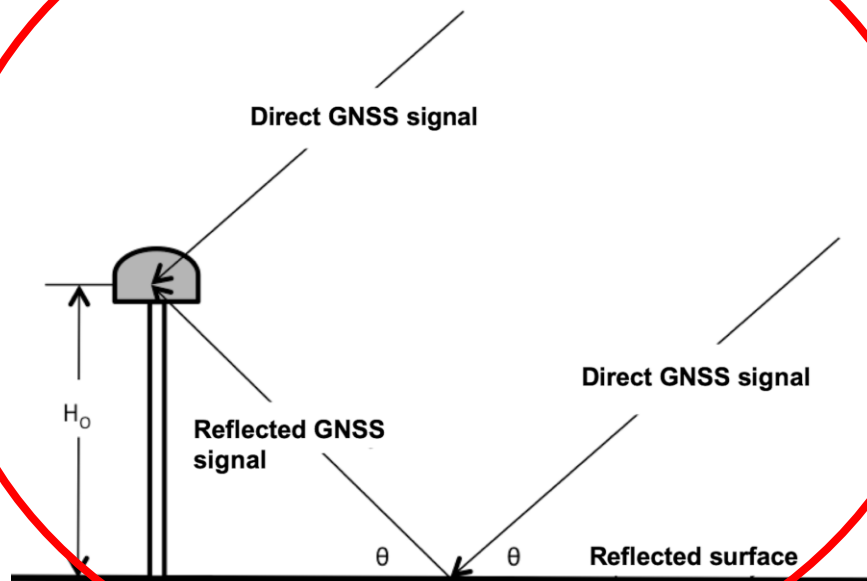


GNSS-R: BACKGROUND



<https://www.fieldbee.com>

GROUND BASED

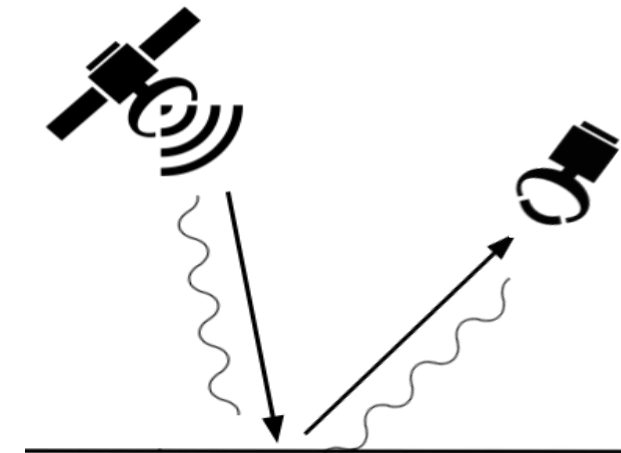


<https://doi.org/10.5194/hess-24-3573-2020>

SPACE BASED

GNSS Satellite

GNSS Receiver

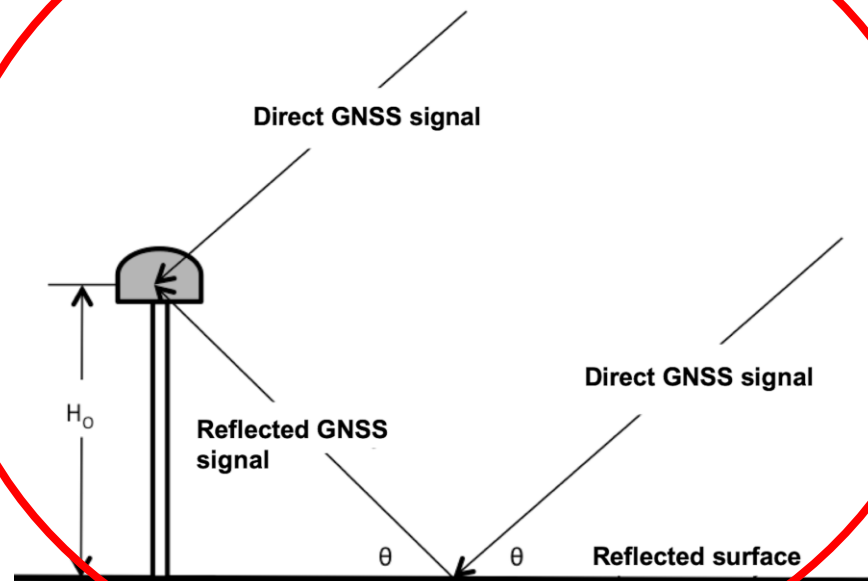


GNSS-IR: BACKGROUND



<https://www.fieldbee.com>

GROUND BASED



<https://doi.org/10.5194/hess-24-3573-2020>

INTERFEROMETRIC PATTERN TECHNIQUE (ITP)

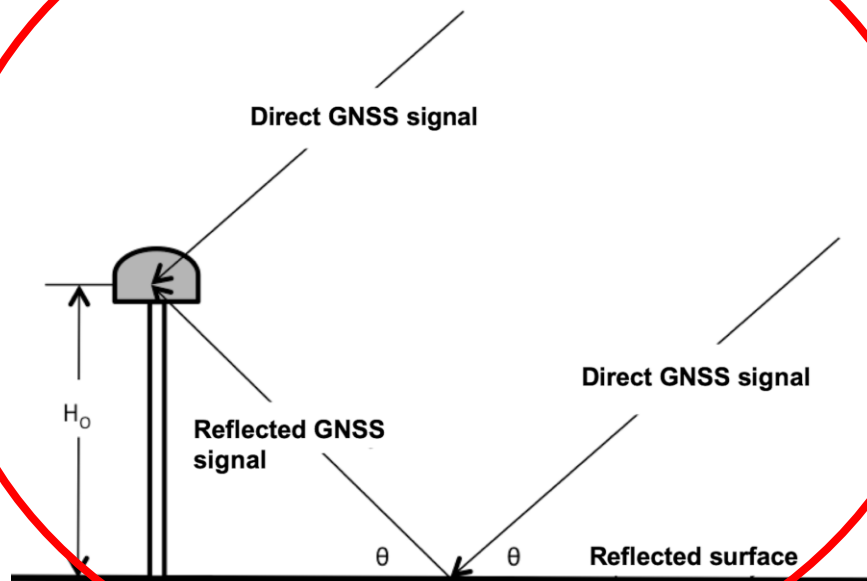
SIGNAL TO NOISE RATIO (SNR)

GNSS-IR: BACKGROUND



<https://www.fieldbee.com>

GROUND BASED



<https://doi.org/10.5194/hess-24-3573-2020>

GNSS-IR

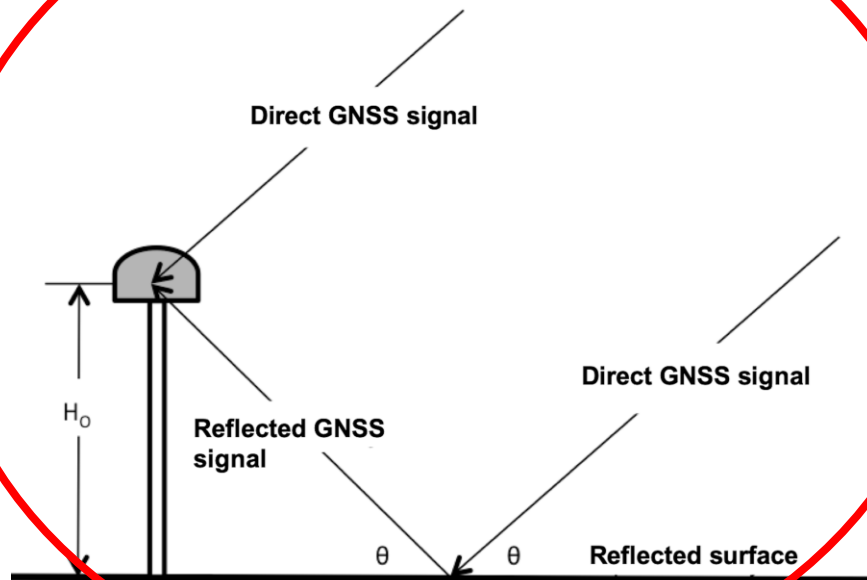
GEODETIC GRADE INSTRUMENTS

GNSS-IR: BACKGROUND



<https://www.fieldbee.com>

GROUND BASED



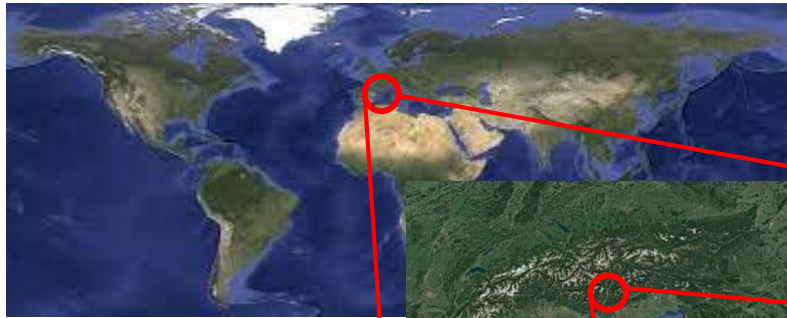
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GNSS-IR

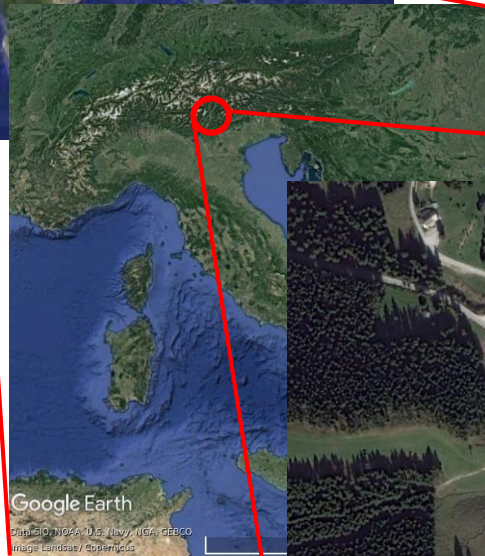
GEODETIC GRADE INSTRUMENTS

... CONSUMER GRADE INSTRUMENTS?

STUDY AREA



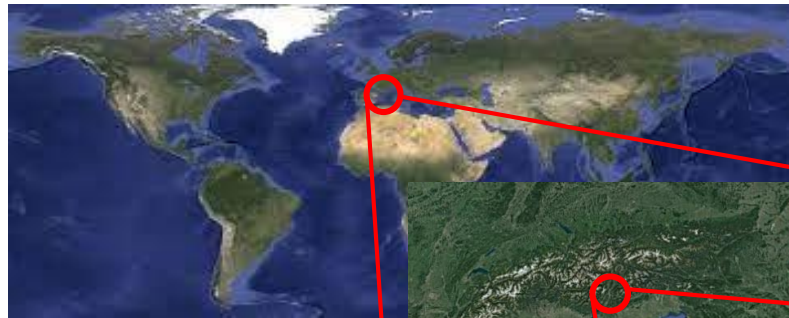
Google Earth according to their terms of services



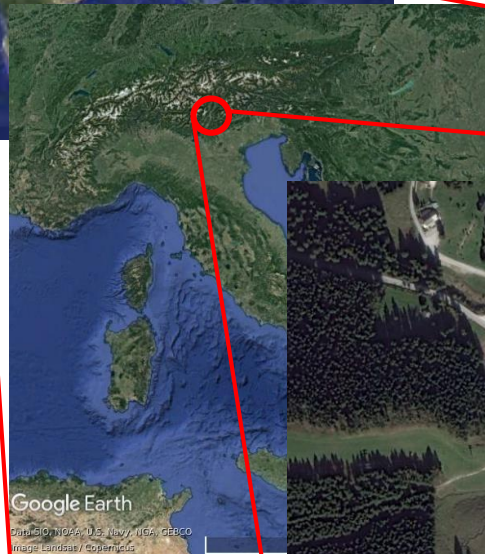
Trentino, Italy

Lavarone Plateau, 1400 m

STUDY AREA



Google Earth according to their terms of services



Trentino, Italy

Lavarone Plateau, 1400 m

Smooth horizontal snowpack surface



DATA ACQUISITION

GEODETTIC GRADE INSTRUMENTS March 2018



CONSUMER GRADE INSTRUMENTS February 2019



DATA ACQUISITION

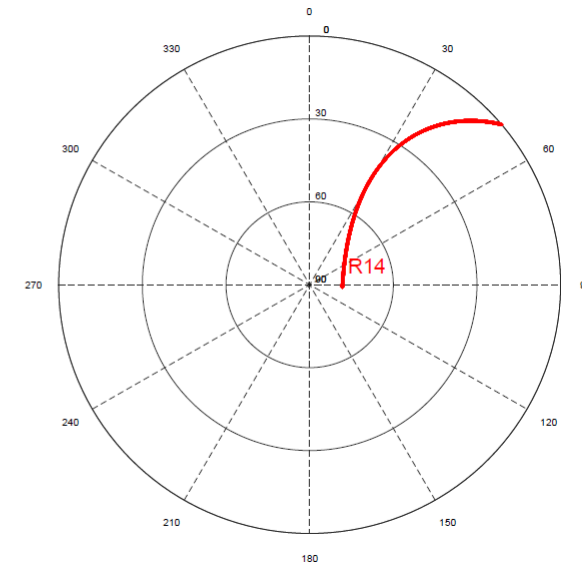
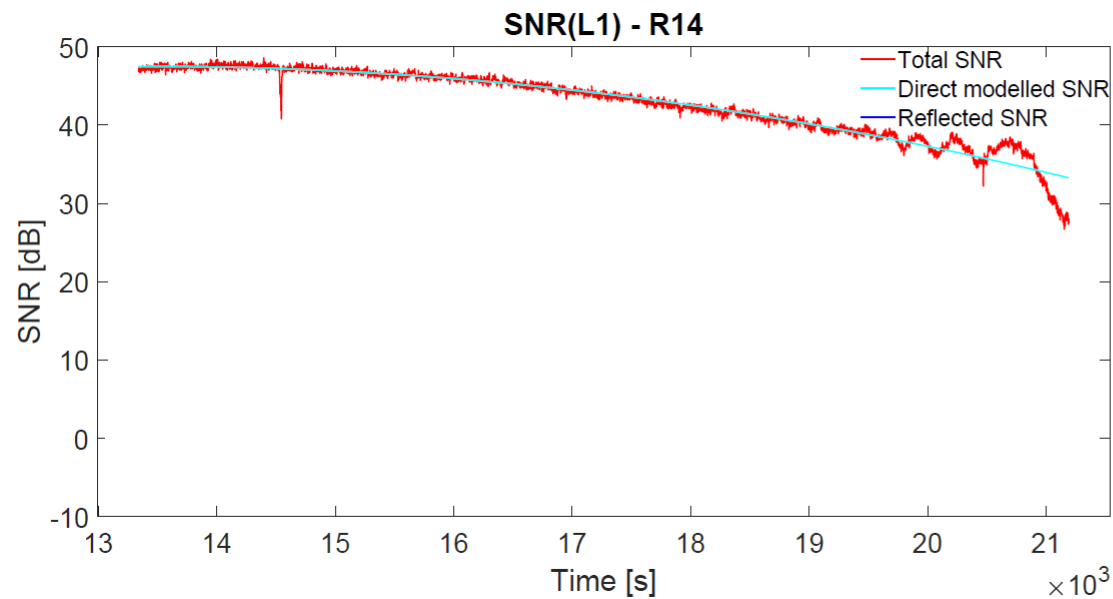
GEODETTIC GRADE INSTRUMENTS March 2018

Antenna	Leica SmartAntenna ATX1230GG
Receiver	Leica GX1230GG
Δh	13 cm
Duration	120 mins
SNR resolution	0.25 dB
Frequency	GPS L1, GPS L2

CONSUMER GRADE INSTRUMENTS February 2019

Antenna	1) Tallysman TW4721 2) u-blox ANN-MS
Receiver	u-blox NEO-M8T
Δh	15 cm
Duration	90 mins
SNR resolution	0.25 dB
Frequency	GPS L1

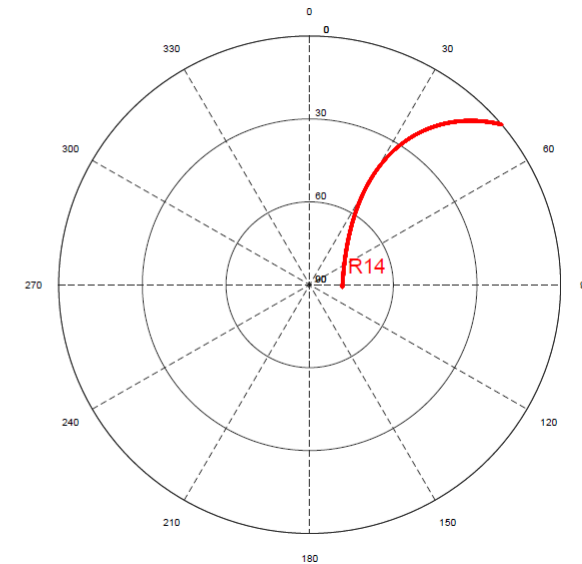
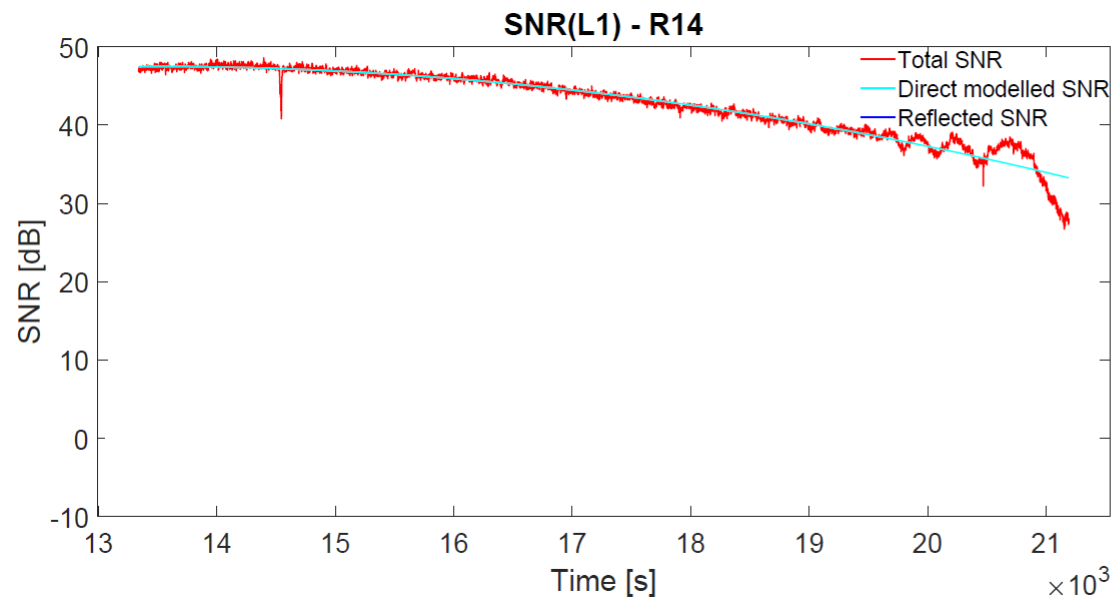
METHOD: SNR



$$SNR^2 = A_D^2 + A_R^2 + 2A_D A_R \cos \Delta\phi$$

$$\Delta\phi = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} 2h \sin(\theta)$$

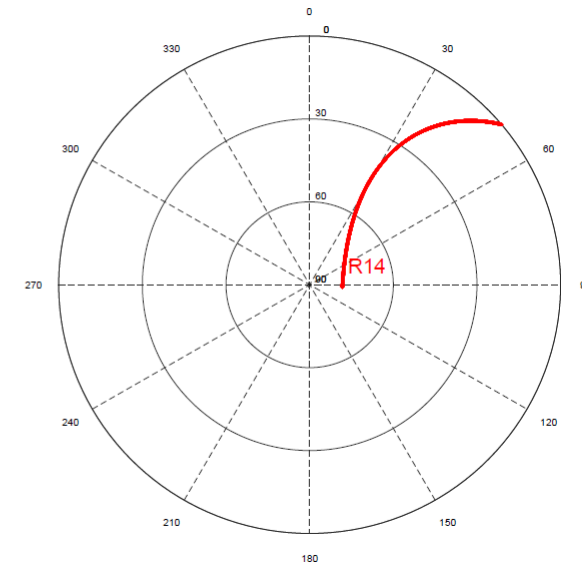
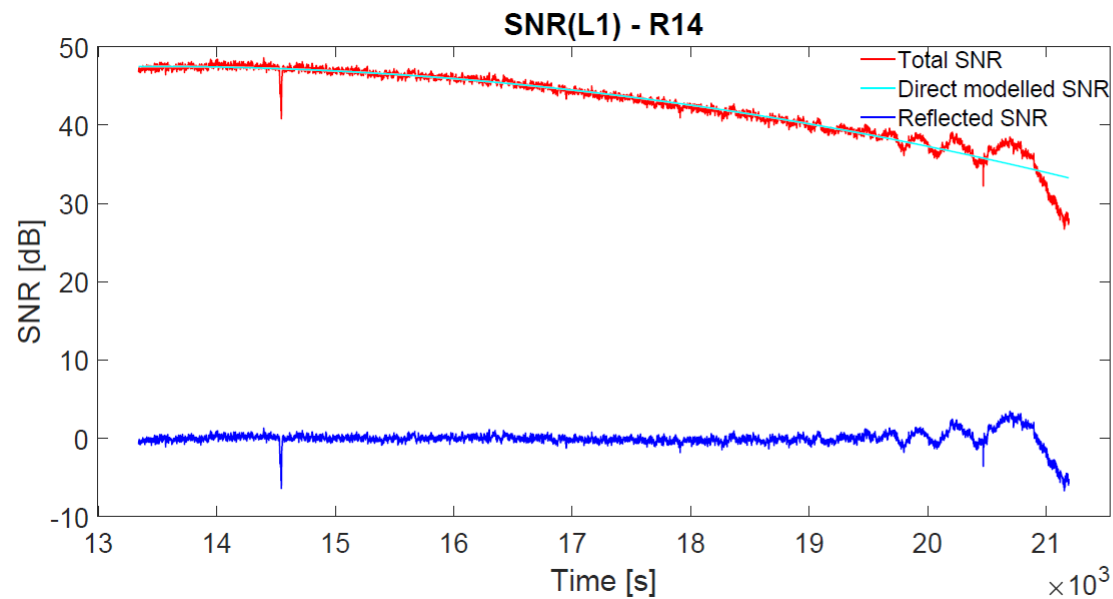
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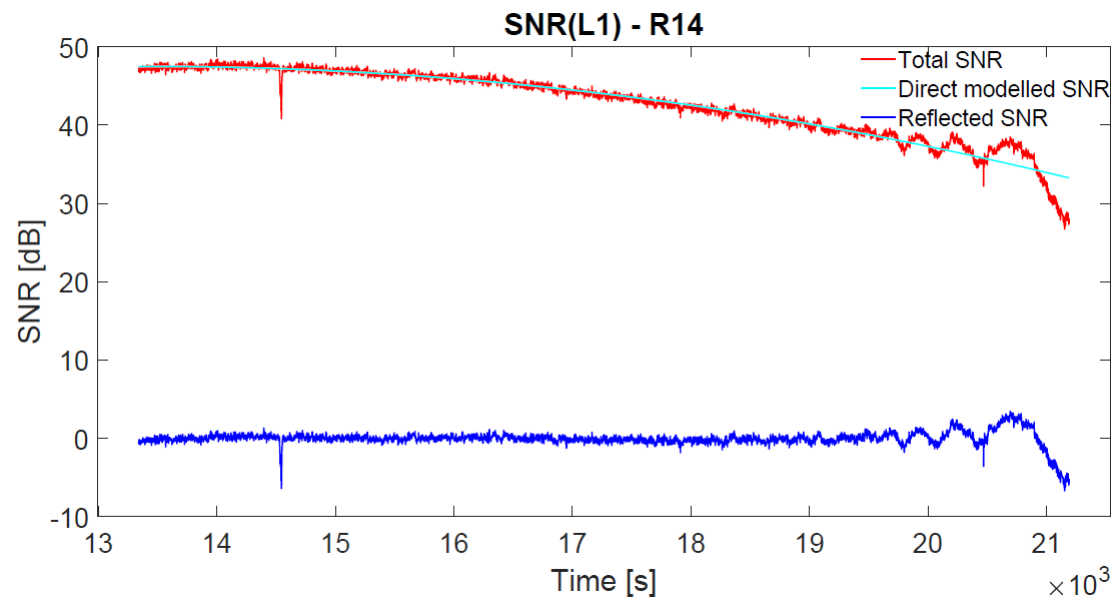
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METHOD: SNR

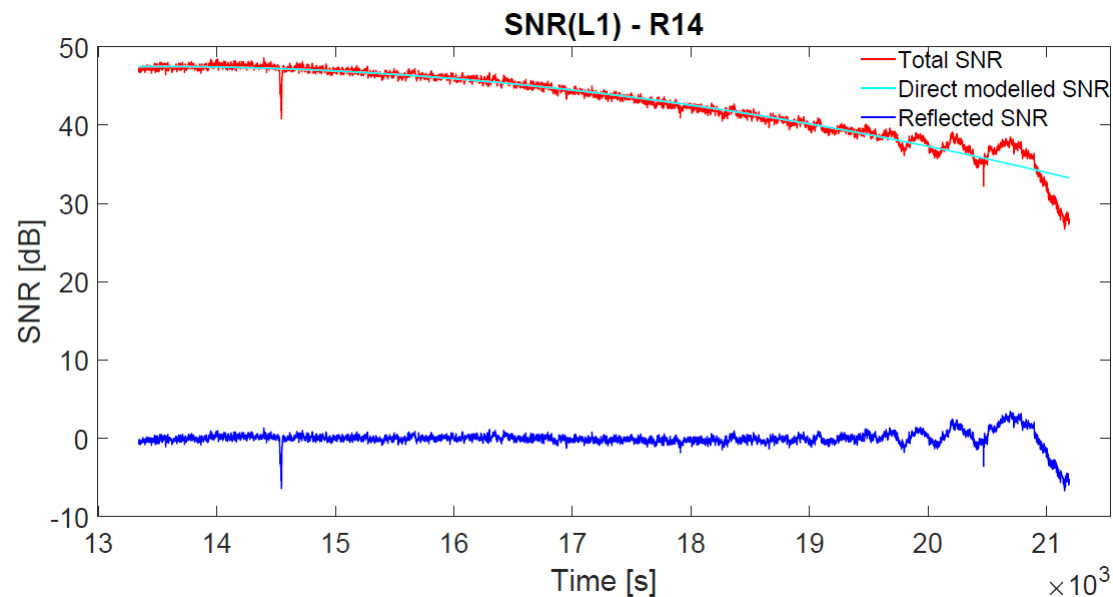


SPECTRAL ANALYSIS

$$h = \frac{\lambda f_M}{2 [\sin(\theta_{max}) - \sin(\theta_{min})]}$$

f_M is the MULTIPATH FREQUENCY

METHOD: SNR



SPECTRAL ANALYSIS

$$h = \frac{\lambda f_M}{2 [\sin(\theta_{max}) - \sin(\theta_{min})]}$$

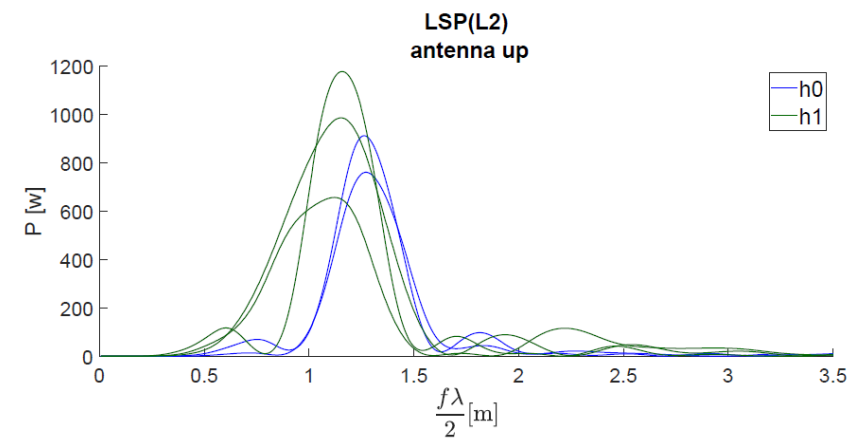
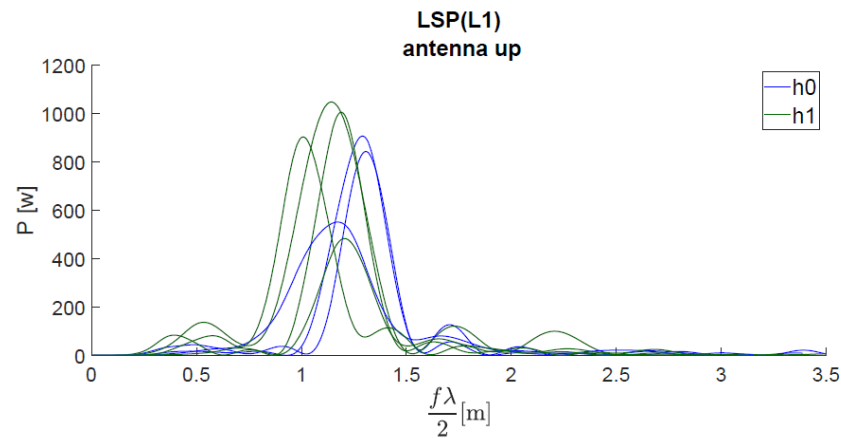
f_M is the MULTIPATH FREQUENCY

SNR written as a function of the elevation angle ($\sin \theta$)

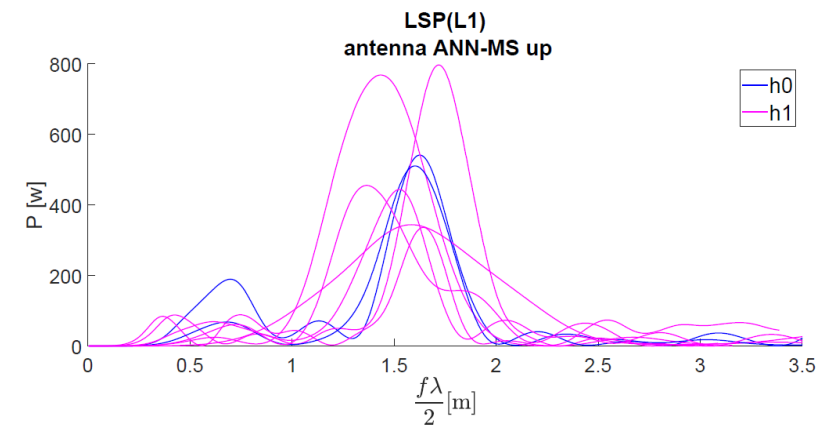
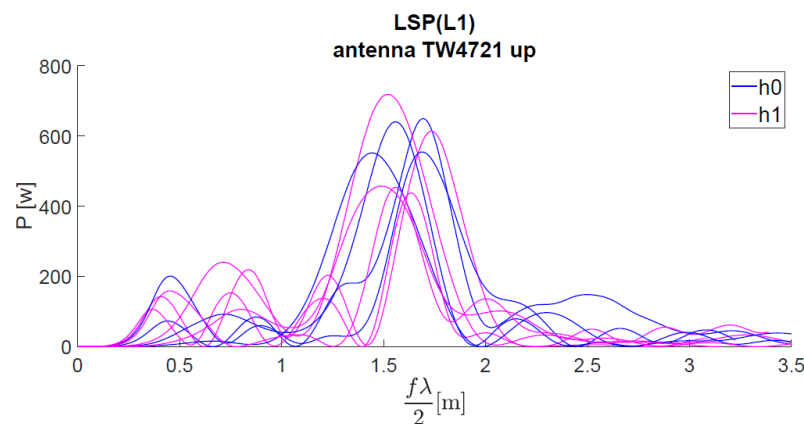
- Uneven series
- Lomb Scargle Periodogram for spectral analysis

RESULTS: LOMB SCARGLE PERIODOGRAM

GEODETIC
GRADE



CONSUMER
GRADE



RESULTS: REFLECTOR HEIGHT

	Geodetic (L1, L2)		Consumer (Tallysman)		Consumer (u-blox)	
Heights [m]	h0	h1	h0	h1	h0	h1
Measured	1.29	1.16	1.71	1.56	1.71	1.56
Estimated (mean)	1.32	1.18	1.83	1.51	1.81	1.52
Error	-0.03	-0.02	-0.12	0.05	-0.01	0.04
N° estimations	5	7	4	5	2	6

- Extend the duration of data acquisition, in order to have more SNR time series to analyze
- Individuate more selection criteria based on the Fresnel reflection zones and on the LSP results

REFERENCES

Rover, S.; Vitti, A. GNSS-R with Low-Cost Receivers for Retrieval of Antenna Height from Snow Surfaces Using Single-Frequency Observations. *Sensors* **2019**, *19*, 5536. <https://doi.org/10.3390/s19245536>

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Nievinski, F.G.; Larson, K.M. Inverse modeling of GPS multipath for snow depth estimation, Part I: Formulation and simulations. *IEEE Trans. Geosci. Remote Sens.* **2014**, *52*, 6555–6563, doi:10.1109/tgrs.2013.2297681.



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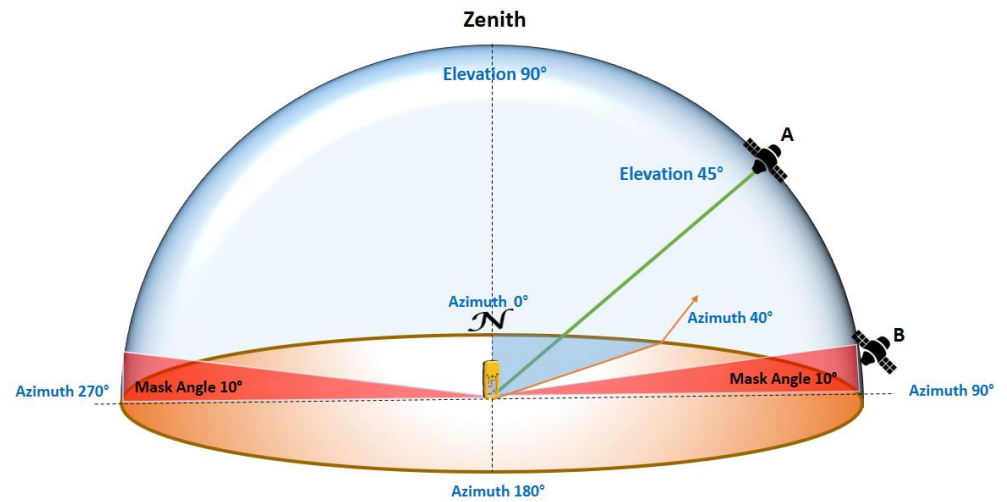


THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND ATTENTION :)

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METHOD: DATA SELECTION



Chinmaya S Rathore, CoG, IIFM

Azimuth: 90° - 270°
Elevation: 5° - 25°

