

GNSS for sea level (accidental tide gauges)



Interference pattern between direct and reflected signals causes changes in the signal to noise ratio

In the absence of multipath SNR values smoothly rise from ~35 dB to ~52 dB and determined by the satellite transmitted power and the antenna gain pattern

$$\delta SNR = A \left(\frac{4\pi h}{\lambda} \sin(\theta) \right) \cdot \phi$$

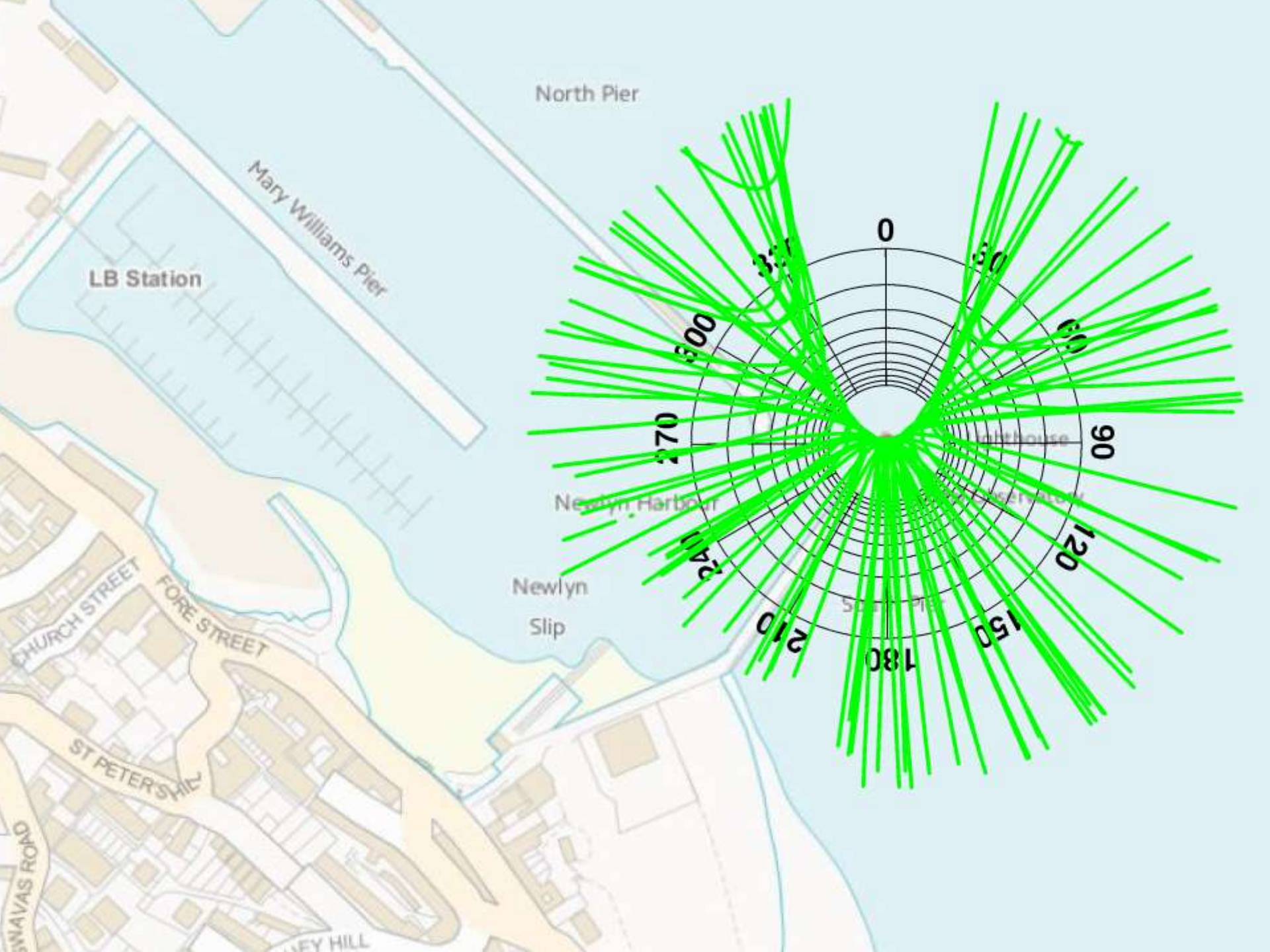
A is amplitude

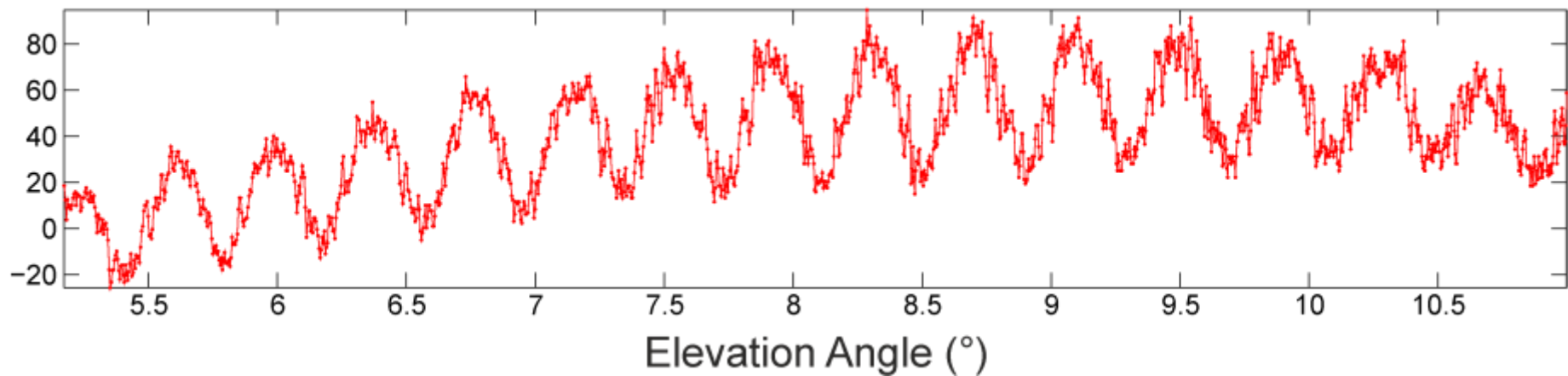
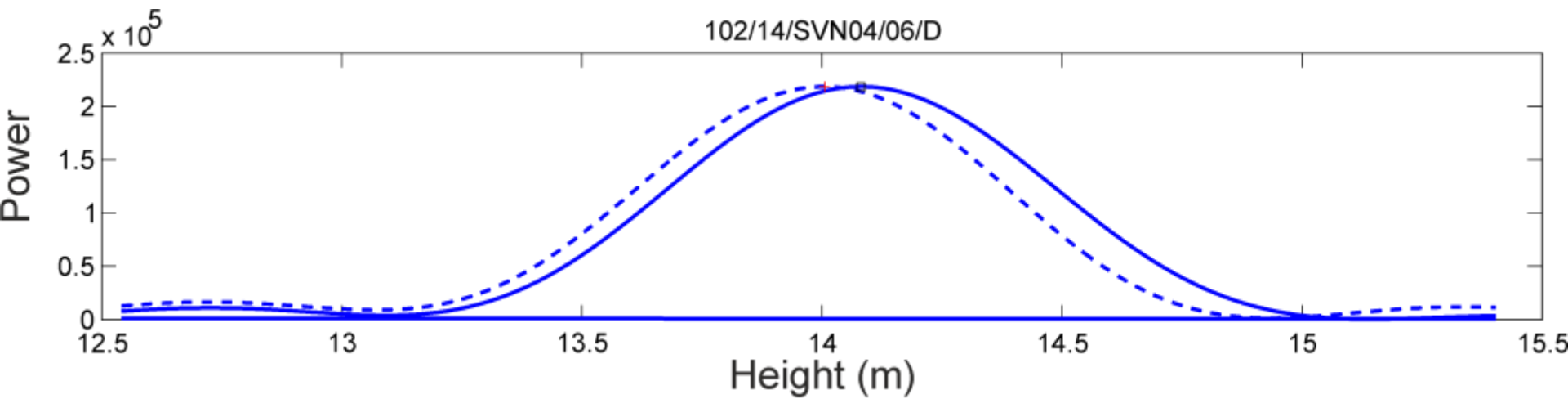
λ is GPS carrier wavelength

θ is satellite elevation angle

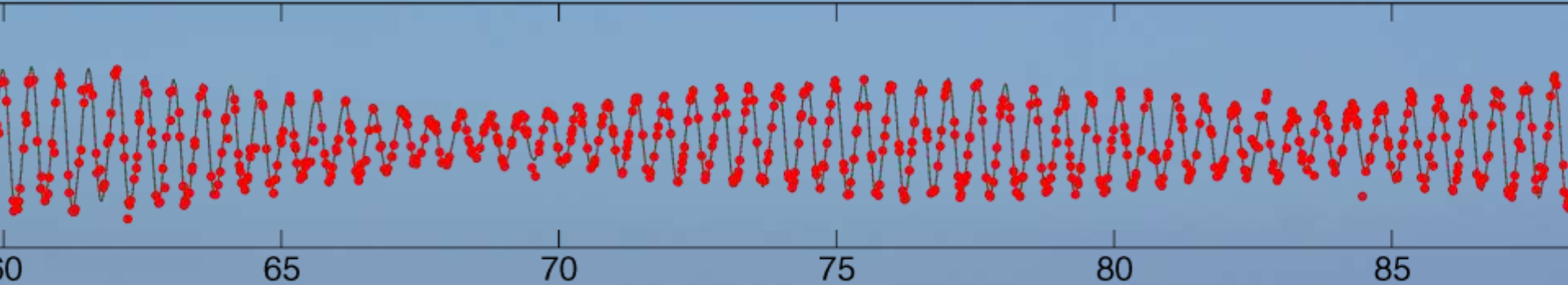
ϕ is phase offset







NEWLYN



Day of Year (2014)



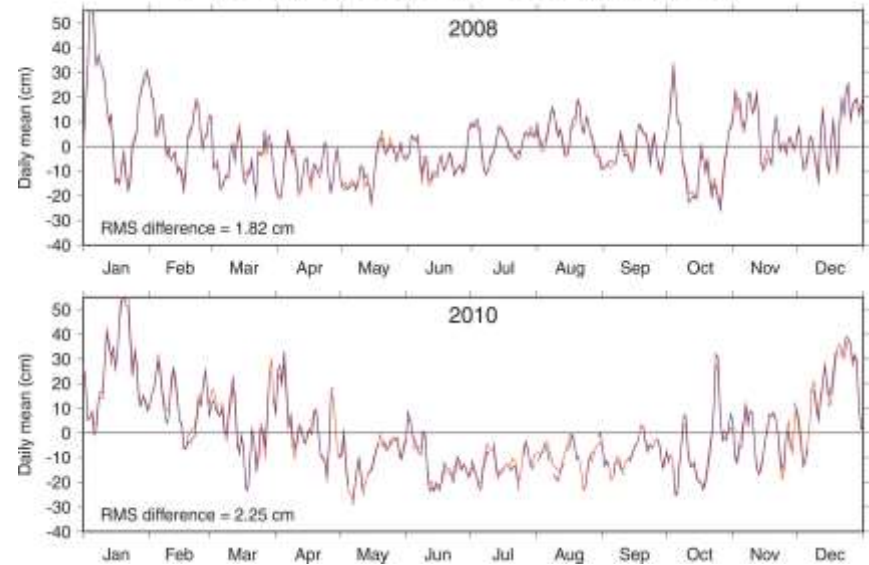
GNSS - Reflectometry

- Several different “flavours” of this
 - Pre-existing network sites with unmodified geodetic quality COTS receivers and antennas
 - Modify antenna
 - Phase tracking receiver
 - Twin antenna
- } None of which can be used for land movement studies
- Readiness for use? Yes and No
 - Geographical Scope

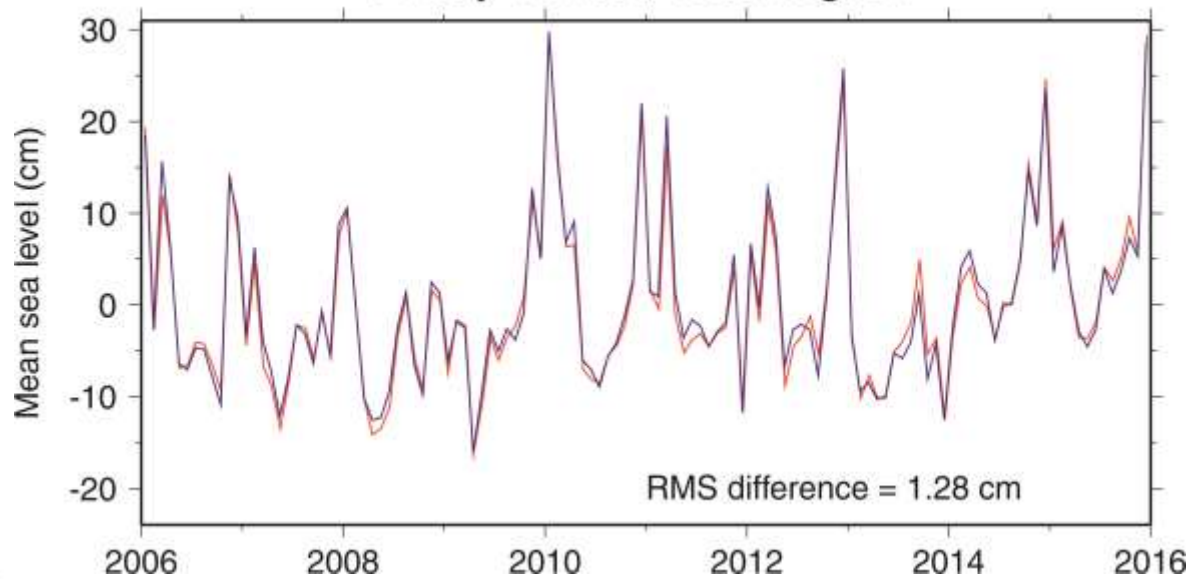




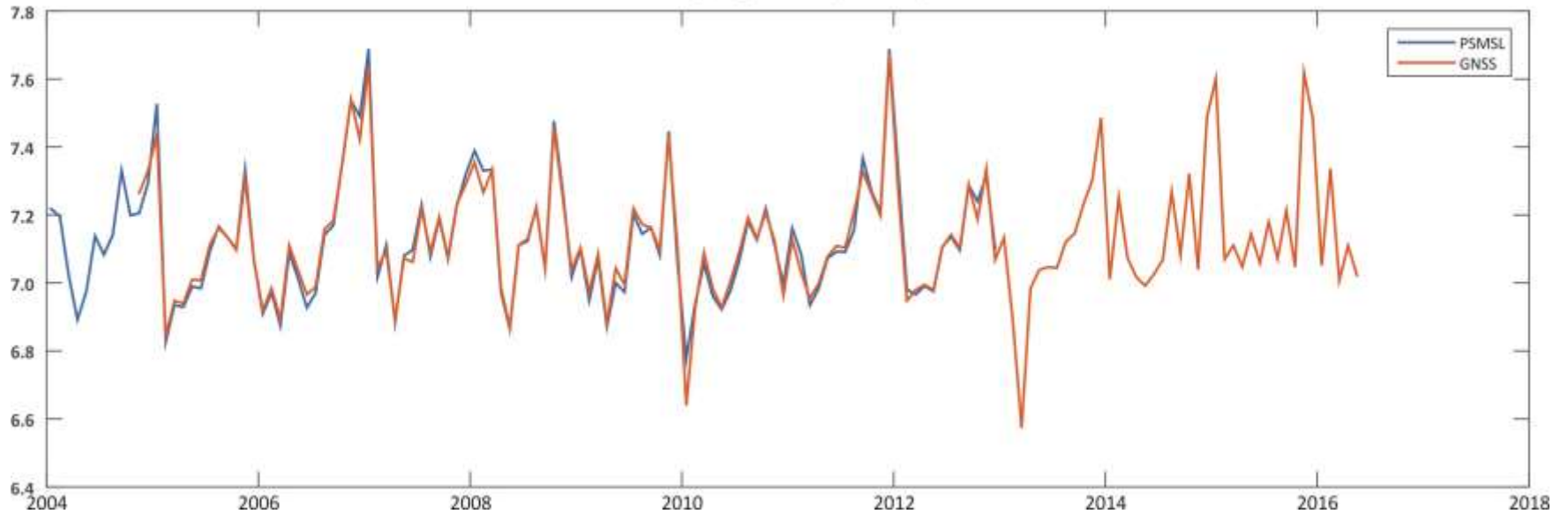
Friday Harbor, Washington

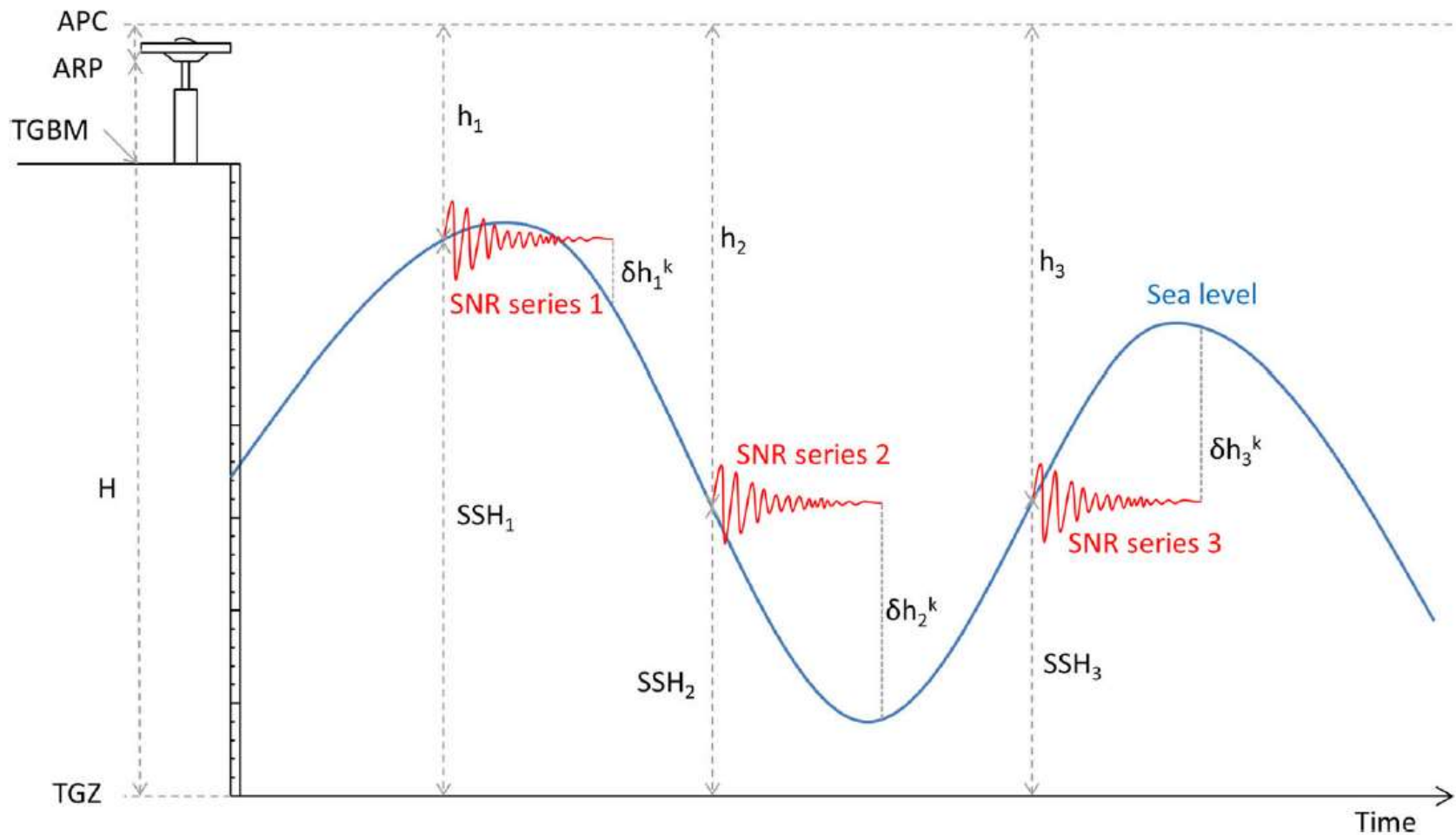


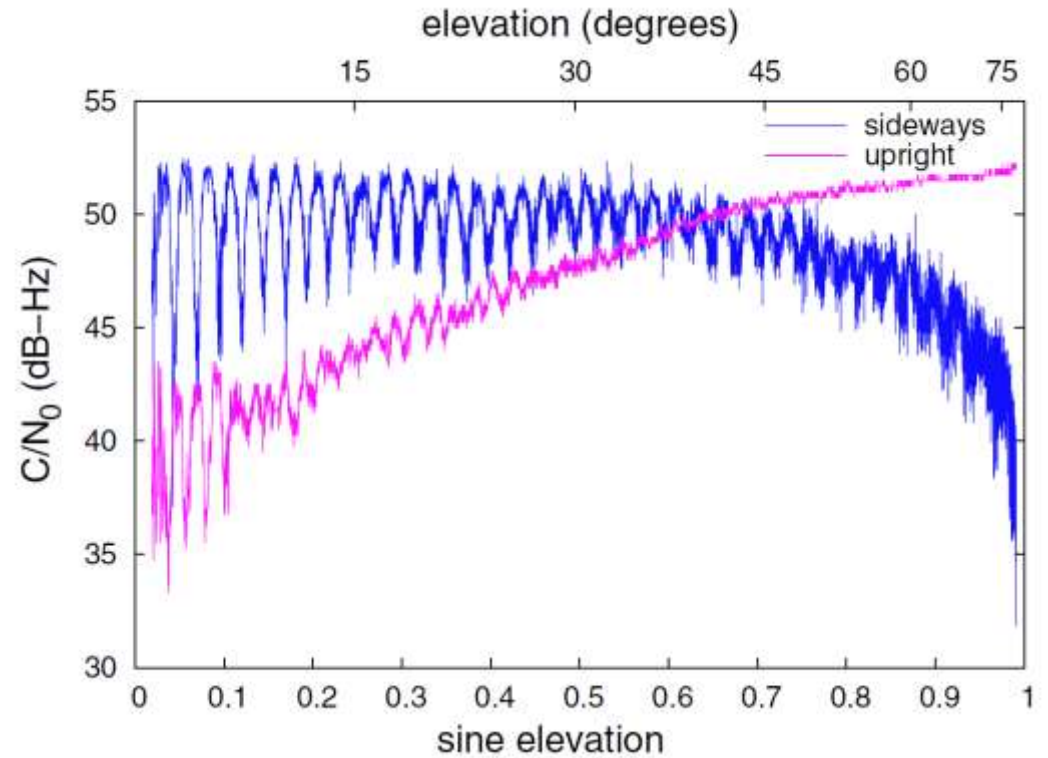
Friday Harbor, Washington



Esbjerg Havn (ESBH)



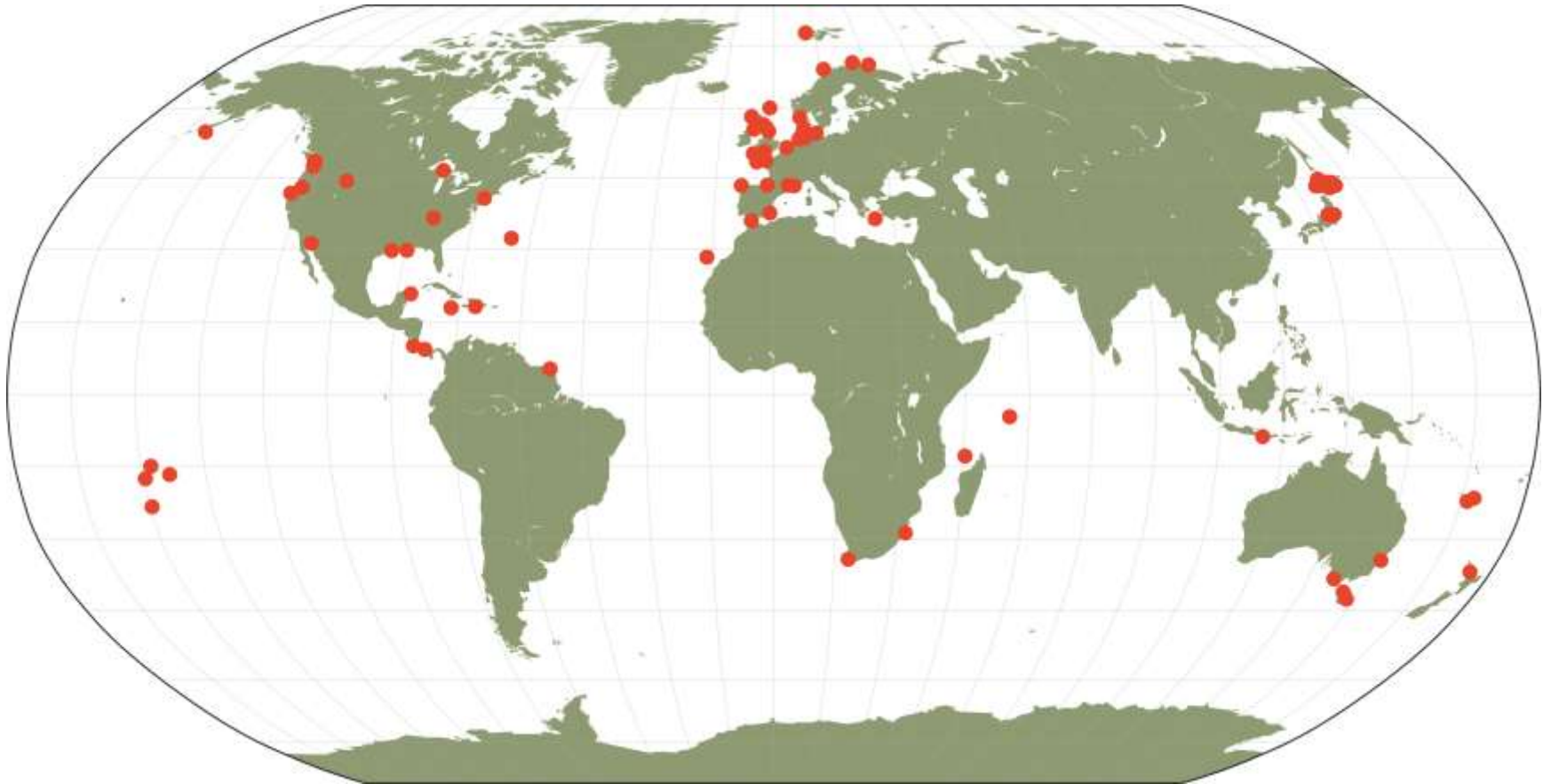




Sideways antenna : mean levelling
difference of 5mm RMS 3cm

Upright antenna : mean levelling
difference 1-2cm RMS 10cm

Current Reflectometry Sites



Applicability

- Levelling, reference frame, World Height System, Mean Dynamic Topography, Ellipsoidal heights
 - Need some work
- Tide gauge
 - instrument not in sea so no biofouling
 - Less chance of instrument being broken from shipping
 - Can be on cliff edge, building – security
 - Easier to set up and maintain
 - Currently ~ 10cm RMS (more satellite networks, newer frequencies)
 - Vertical land movement

