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PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- 1. INTRODUCTION
- 2. APPLICATION
- 3. CONCLUSION









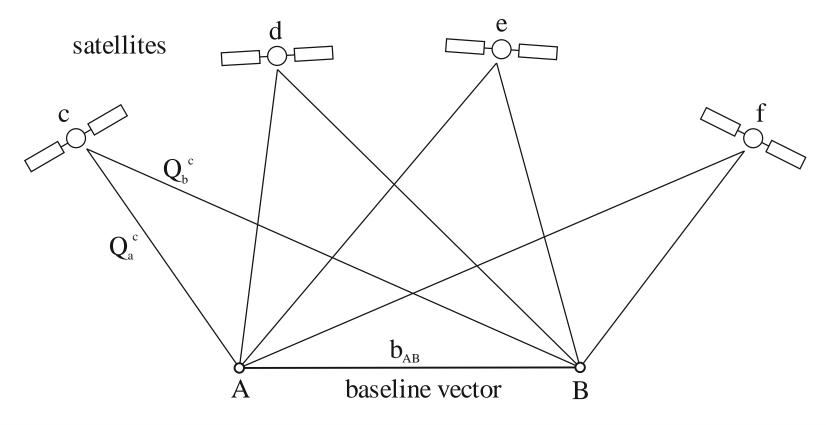








INTRODUCTION



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Session durations for static surveys

Receiver	Conventional Static	Rapid Static	
Single-frequency	30 min + 3 min/km	20 min + 2 min/km	
Dual-frequency	20 min + 2 min/km	10 min + 1 min/km	









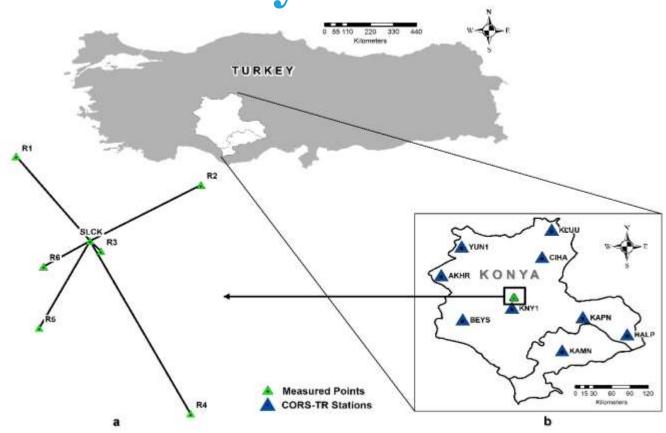




ENHANCING THE GEOSPATIAL MATURITY OF SOCIETIES

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Study Area



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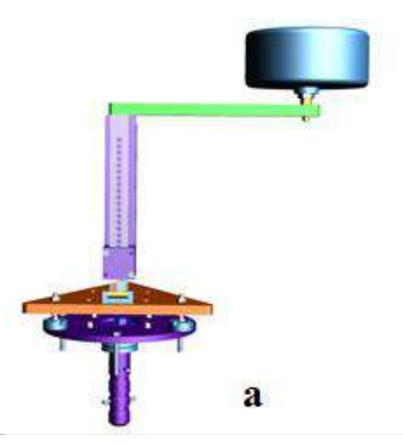


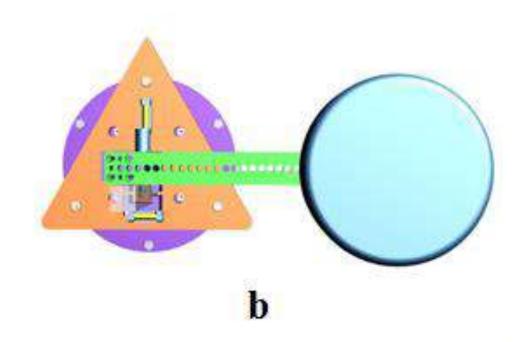


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Introduction of Mechanism





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FIG

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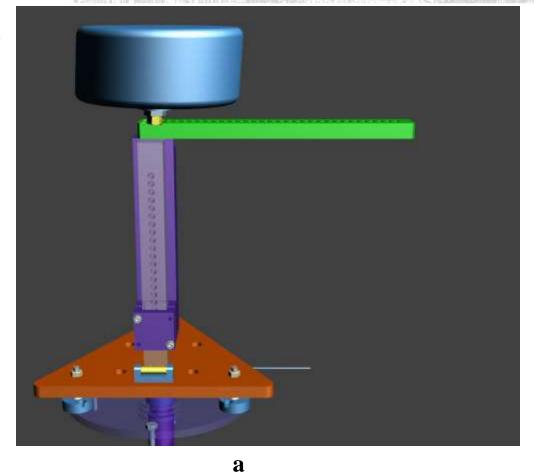


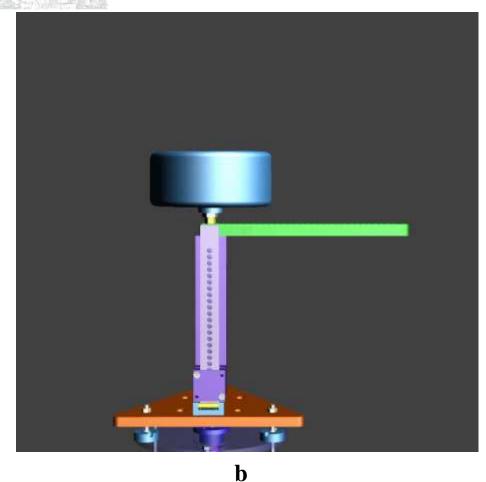




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APPLICATION







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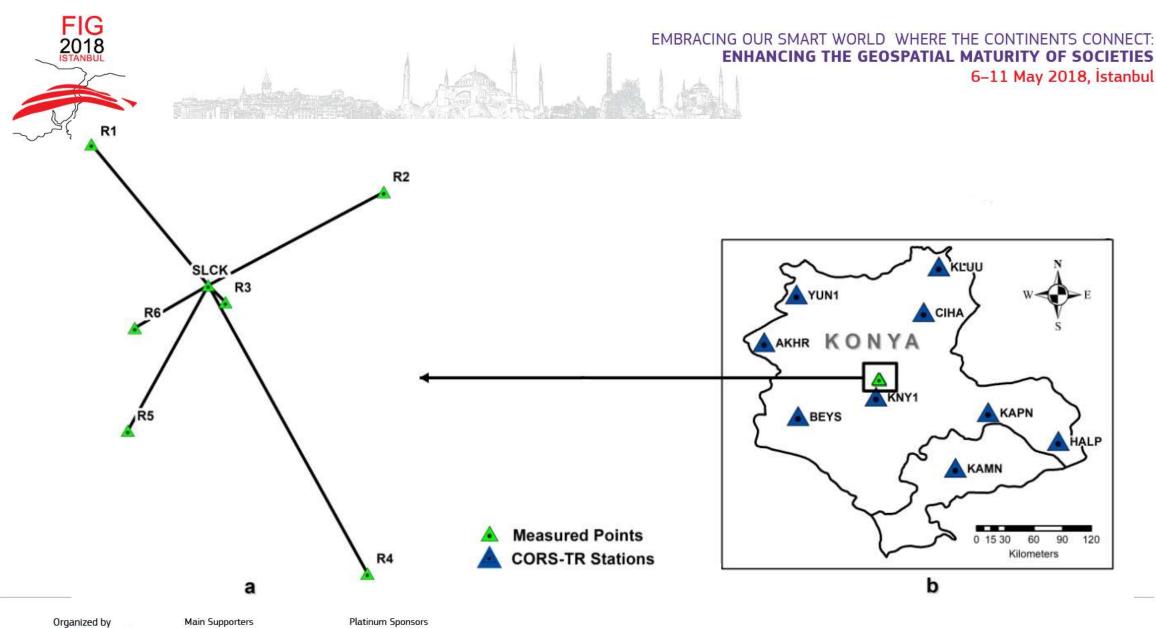


























The coordinate differences (dx, dy, dh) between 1 cm interval points on the mechanism;

$$d\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}_{i+1} - \mathbf{x}_i$$

$$dy = y_{i+1} - y_i$$

$$dx = x_{i+1} - x_i$$
 $dy = y_{i+1} - y_i$ $dh = h_{i+1} - h_i$

• errors of these coordinate differences (ε_x , ε_v , ε_h);

$$\epsilon_x = dx - true \ value \qquad \epsilon_v = dy - true \ value \qquad \epsilon_h = dh - true \ value$$

$$\varepsilon_{y} = dy - true value$$

$$arepsilon_{
m h}=$$
 dh $-$ true value

• The rms for the results of the coordinate differences (dx, dy, dh) obtained from 2-h, 30min. and 15-min observations on the coordinate axes directions, m_x , m_y , m_h :

$$m_{x} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{\left[\varepsilon_{x}^{2}\right]}{n}},$$

$$m_y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{\left[\epsilon_y^2\right]}{n}},$$

$$m_h = \pm \sqrt{\frac{\left[\epsilon_h^2\right]}{n}}$$

















RMS	The north-south			The east-west		
	2-h	30-min	15-min	2-h	30-min	15-min
m _x (mm)	±1.49	±1.60	±1.74	±1.58	±1.68	±1.72
m _y (mm)	±0.76	±0.79	±1.04	±1.12	±1.24	±1.28
m _h (mm)	±1.70	±1.90	±3.02	±2.16	±3.10	±3.30













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CONCLUSION

- Just as classical terrestrial techniques, GNSS techniques can also be widely used today in determination of point movements. The use of GNSS techniques is easier, faster and more economical than terrestrial techniques.
- With the help of the mechanism designed in this study, the point positions were virtually changed in the direction of the coordinate axes and the determination of these movements was investigated.

















- Coordinates of consecutive points were determined by the static positioning method on the mechanism and the calculated point movements were compared with the true value on the mechanism in terms of 2-h, 30-min and 15-min session durations.
- If the distance of the reference points to the object point is short, it can be said that the differences obtained by the 15-min and 2-h observations equal to each other. In this case, it seems that a 15-min session duration is sufficient for such short baselines.

















THANK YOU







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