

A GNSS measurement for High School Students of EEE Project

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EEE Meetings for Students

EEE Run Coordination Meeting open to schools

Wednesday 5 Jun 2019, 14:30 → 16:05 Europe/Rome

14:30	→ 14:35	Introduzione	🕒 5m
Speaker: Silvia Pisano (Centro Fermi)			
14:35	→ 14:45	Chiusura Run-5	🕒 10m
Speaker: Marcello Abbrescia (Università di Bari)			
14:45	→ 14:55	Analisi dell'Asimmetria e della Curtosi degli Istogrammi relativi alla velocità dei muoni	🕒 10m
Speaker: Liceo Scientifico "Cavour" - Roma			
14:55	→ 15:05	Cosmic Box measurements	🕒 10m
Speaker: Liceo Scientifico "G. Galilei" - Lanciano			
15:05	→ 15:15	Costruzione delle camere del rivelatore dei raggi cosmici al CERN	🕒 10m
Speaker: Liceo Scientifico "A. Volta" - Reggio Calabria			
15:15	→ 15:25	Stima della durata del freon tramite equazioni di stato del gas	🕒 10m
Speaker: Liceo Scientifico B. Touschek - Grottaferrata			
15:25	→ 15:35	Misura automatica di tensione e corrente delle camere	🕒 10m
Speaker: IIS Nobili - Reggio Emilia			
15:35	→ 15:40	Oggi spiego io! - Dialogo sopra i minimi sistemi del mondo	🕒 5m
Speaker: Liceo Moretti (sede associata IIS C. Beretta) - Gardone Val Trompia			

- Coordination Meetings
- Students report about their activity on EEE
- Status and Maintenance of the Telescopes, Data Analysis, Questions and Discussions
- General Lessons from EEE researchers
- Hardware, Software, Organization of events

- Conferences of EEE project
- Students describe their activities
- General Lessons and Masterclasses
- Students in groups perform measurements and data analysis and report about their work
- Prizegiving for best contributions and analysis



10° Conference of CF Projects

Turin, March 6-8, 2019

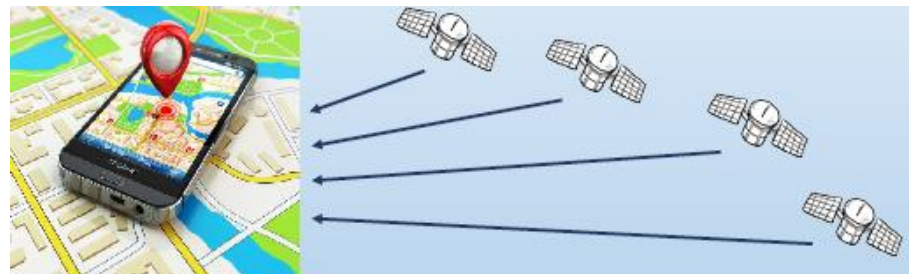
In collaboration with Dr. M. Sellone and Dr. G. Cerretto
Istituto Nazionale di Ricerca Metrologica



Global Navigation Satellite System

Simulation of GNSS functioning by measuring the range between local representative receiver and satellites

How a GNSS works



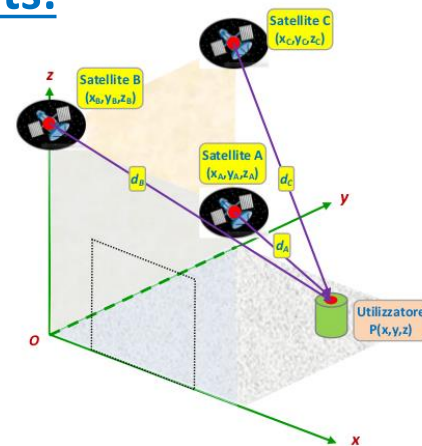
- 4 satellites in view
- Solve 4 non linear equations to get position and time
- Distance measurements
 - through the time of flight of a signal sent by a transmitter on the satellite
 - Δt between clock on satellite and on receiver

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Exercise for students:

- Put 3 simulated satellites on a cartesian reference
 - Simple positions: on the intersections between walls
- Use a laser distance meter to measure their positions
 - $(x_A, y_A, z_A), (x_B, y_B, z_B), (x_C, y_C, z_C)$
- Measure your distances from the 3 satellites
 - d_A, d_B, d_C



The laser distance meter uses the time of flight of a laser to compute distances

→ Then the signal is transmitted and received by the same instrument

→ As the receiver and the satellite clocks are synchronized → Only 3 range measurements required

- Compute your position by inverting the equations of distances
- Check the results with an “actual measurement” → rule, laser meter, etc.

$$\begin{aligned}R_A &= \sqrt{(x - x_A)^2 + (y - y_A)^2 + (z - z_A)^2} \\R_B &= \sqrt{(x - x_B)^2 + (y - y_B)^2 + (z - z_B)^2} \\R_C &= \sqrt{(x - x_C)^2 + (y - y_C)^2 + (z - z_C)^2}\end{aligned}$$

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Example of Results

- Python Code developed by Dr. V.Pettiti (INRIM)

- 2 points → P1 and P2

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1	Distanze misurate			Posizione stimata			Posizione misurata			Scostamento		
2	d_A	d_B	d_C	x	y	z	x	y	z	Δx	Δy	Δz
3	[m]	[m]	[m]	[m]	[m]	[m]	[m]	[m]	[m]	[m]	[m]	[m]
4												
5	5.54	4.29	4.37	1.46	2.50	0.38	1.45	2.51	0.45	-0.01	0.01	0.07
6												
7	4.12	4.72	5.55	3.13	1.74	0.48	3.18	1.78	0.45	0.05	0.04	-0.03
8	4.13	4.78	5.56	3.18	1.79	0.46	3.18	1.78	0.45	0.00	-0.01	-0.01
9	4.12	4.75	5.54	3.16	1.78	0.48	3.18	1.78	0.45	0.02	0.00	-0.03
10	4.13	4.74	5.55	3.15	1.76	0.47	3.18	1.78	0.45	0.04	0.02	-0.02
11	4.13	4.75	5.55	3.15	1.77	0.47	3.18	1.78	0.45	0.03	0.01	-0.02

P₁

P₂

```
*****
Distanza dal satellite A [m]: 5.54
Distanza dal satellite B [m]: 4.29
Distanza dal satellite C [m]: 4.37

Numero di iterazioni: 5

x [m]: 1.46
y [m]: 2.50
z [m]: 0.38
>>>
```

Dati forniti
da tastiera

Stime
fornite dal
programma

- Compare

- Estimated Coordinates (given by the code)
- Measured Coordinates (obtained by an instrument)

- Max observed deviation → 5 cm

- Uncertainties of the same order of magnitude in satellite positions
- Not complete orthogonality of the walls

A good method for didactic experiment!

Useful links

- **General lessons:**

- <https://agenda.centrofermi.it/event/120/contributions/1041/>
- <https://agenda.centrofermi.it/event/120/contributions/1042/>

- **Python code:**

- *****If you plan to use code, please cite author: “Valerio Pettiti (INRIM)”*****

- https://indico.cern.ch/event/855335/contributions/3627925/attachments/1953452/3244196/Simula_GPS_Pettiti_EEE.py