

# 高精度測位補強サービスの将来展望について

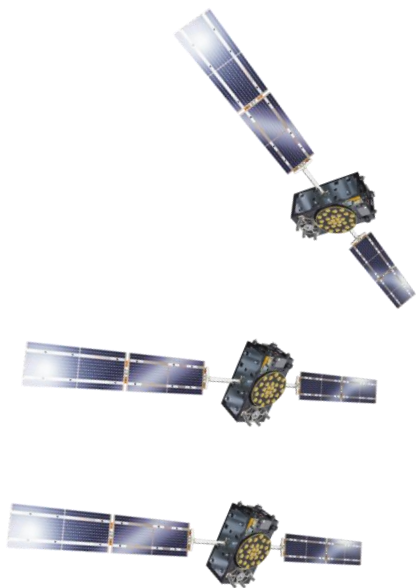
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QBIC第2回海外展開WG

廣川 類 (三菱電機株式会社)

2023年6月22日 13:35-14:05

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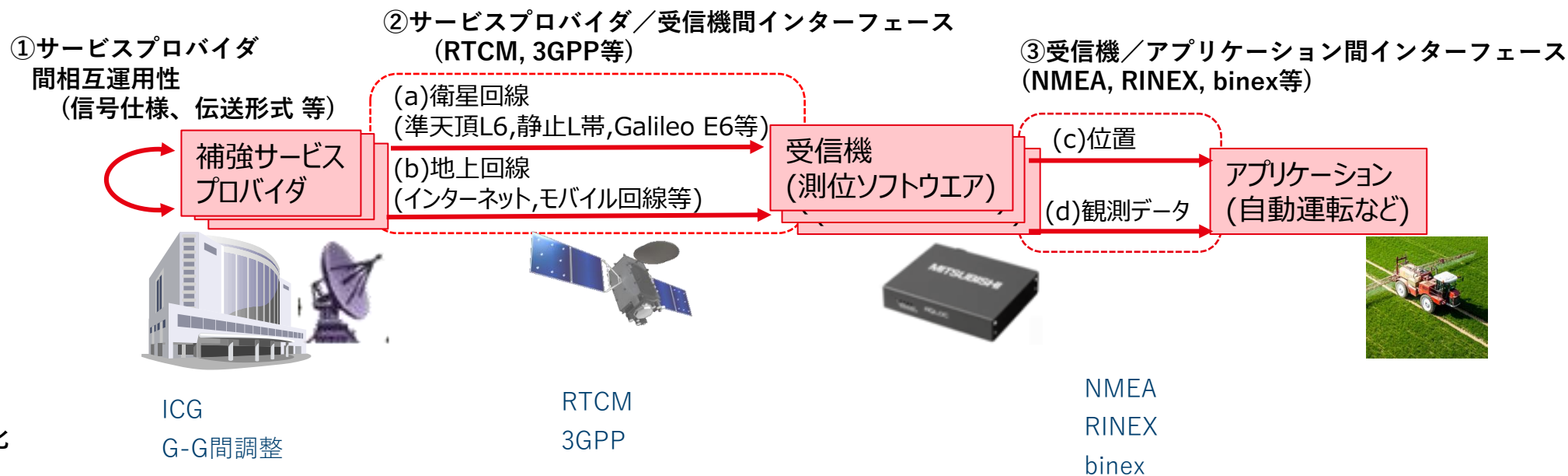
1. 高精度測位補強サービスの現状
2. QZSS CLAS機能向上の構想
3. PPP-RTK/PPP認証機能に関する研究

# 1

## 高精度測位補強サービスの現状

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- オープンな高精度補強サービス、低コストGNSS受信機が普及し、高精度測位を利用するアプリケーションが普及する
- 複数のプロバイダ（GNSS,補強サービス業者）、複数の受信機が混在して使用される
- 課題：組み合わせの数は非常に多く、開発・試験に多くのリソースが必要となる
- このため、プロバイダ・受信機間、受信機・アプリ間におけるインターフェースの定義・標準化が必要



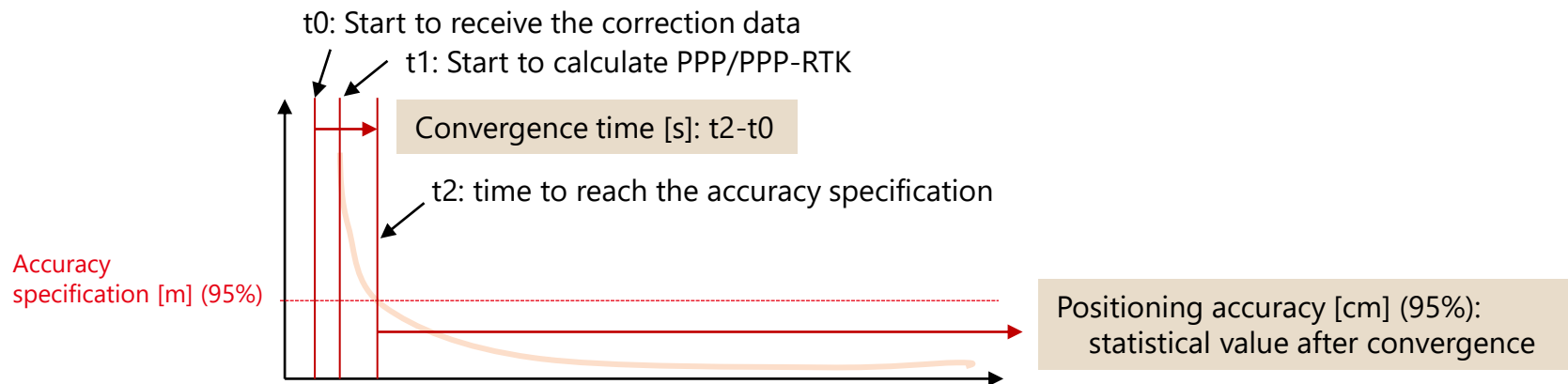
- 衛星配信によるオープンなPPP/PPP-RTK補強サービスが利用可能となっている
- UN-ICGの枠組みでPPPの相互運用性に関するタスクフォースを開始（2019-）：11団体
  - ✓ 2<sup>nd</sup> Workshopを実施（2023/3 at JRC）
  - ✓ パラメータ（性能指標等）の定義明確化、参照モデル等について議論、RTCMと連携
- 主要パラメータをまとめ、「PPP Service Providers Report」を作成(rev.2 draft)
- 伝送フォーマットについては日本発のCompact SSR (CSSR)（派生含む）でまとまりつつある

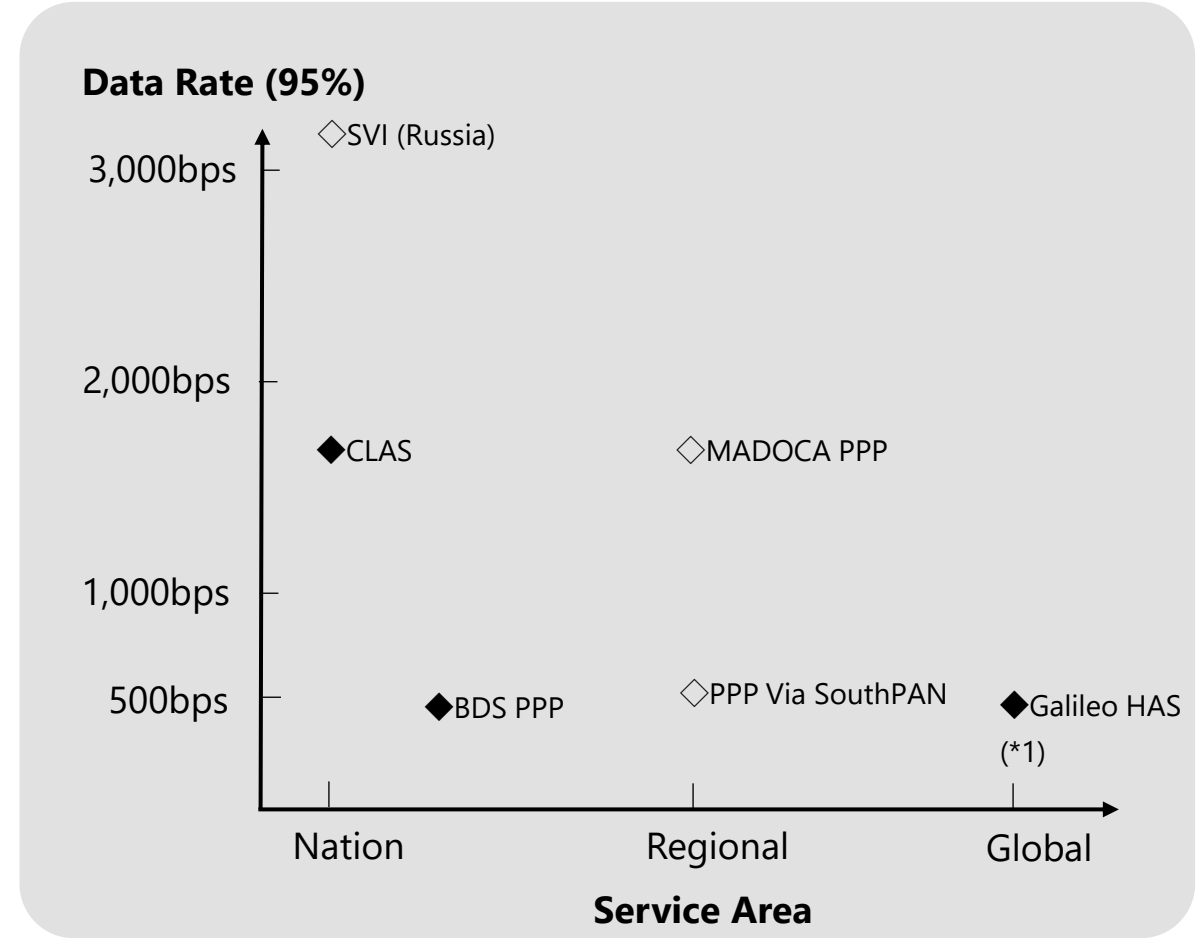
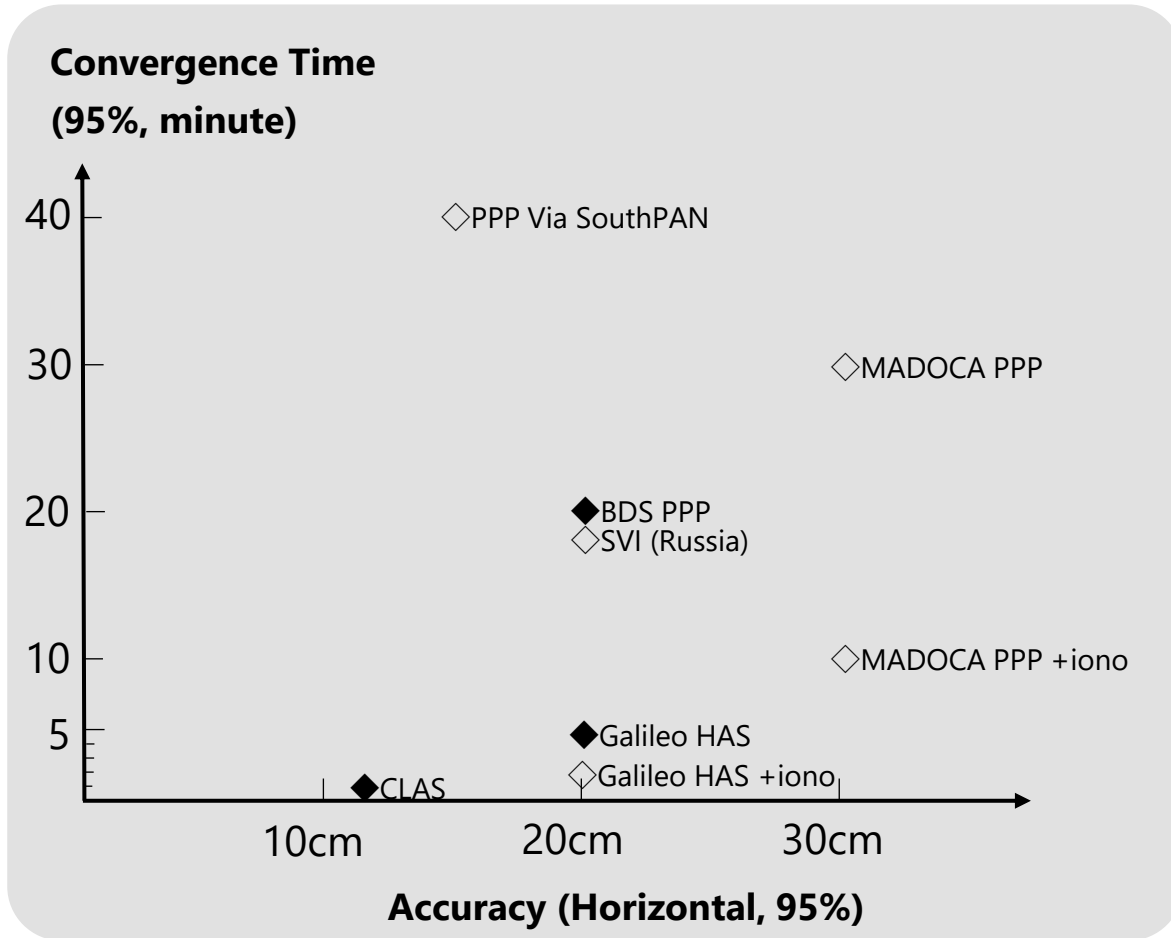
List of Open Satellite-Based High-Accuracy GNSS Correction Service

System	Country	Service Area	Service	Satellite	Status	Signal	Data Rate	Format in SIS
<b>QZSS CLAS</b>	Japan	Japan	PPP-RTK	IGSO/GEO	Operational (2018-)	1.278GHz (L6D)	1,695bps	<b>CSSR</b>
<b>QZSS MADOCA</b>	Japan	Asia/Oceania	PPP	IGSO/GEO	Trial service (*1)	1.278GHz (L6E)	1,695bps	<b>CSSR</b>
<b>Galileo HAS</b>	EU	Global	PPP	MEO	Operational (2023-)	1.278GHz (E6b)	448bps	Similar to <b>CSSR</b>
<b>BeiDou 3</b>	China	China+	PPP	GEO	Operational (2020-)	1.207GHz (B2b)	456bps	Customized <b>CSSR</b>
<b>PPP via SouthPAN</b>	AU/NZ	Oceania	PPP	GEO	Early Service (2022-)	1.207GHz (E5b)	500bps?	(TBD)
<b>GLONASS</b>	Russia	Russia	PPP	MEO/IGSO	Development (2030-)	1.202GHz (L3SVI)	3,155bps	<b>CSSR</b>
<b>KPS</b>	Korea	(TBD)	(TBD)	GEO	Development (2035-)	1.278GHz (L6)	(TBD)	(TBD)

\*1 Operational from 2024

- 追加: “reference time system”, “reference coordinates”
- 定義があいまい:
  - ✓ 測位精度:
    - Statics value after convergence? If so what is the definition of convergence?
  - ✓ 収束時間:
    - It is including time-to-receive correction data?
    - Time to reach specification or time to convergence?
    - If specification, what if error increases later?
  - ✓ 用語の定義: PPP, PPP-float, PPP-AR, PPP-RTK, PPP with iono
- Standardized algorithm for PPP: Galileo HAS reference algorithm
- OSS Toolkit: RTKLIB, PPPLIB, CLASLIB, MADOCALIB, cssrplib



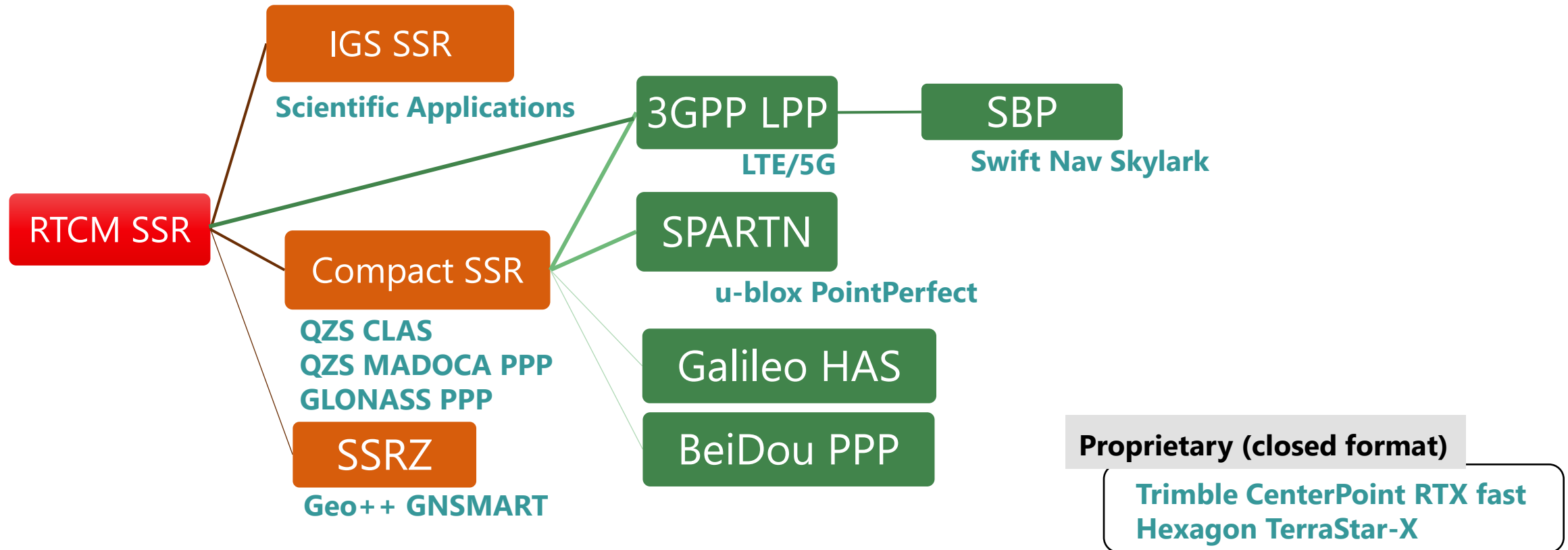


\*1 Currently, Asia/Oceania region is not supported yet

From PPP Service Providers Report, 2nd

◆ Operational   ◇ Development or Trial Service

- RTCM SC-104 委員会でSSR標準（RTCM-SSR）を2011年に定義（ステージ1：PPP）
- RTCM SSR互換のPPP/PPP-RTK用高効率オープンフォーマットCompact SSRが2015年に提案されQZSS CLASに採用。3GPP、Galileo HAS、GLONASS PPPにも適用。
- RTCM SSRは標準化が長らく滞っていたが、SSR TaskForceにより標準化提案をまとめ中。

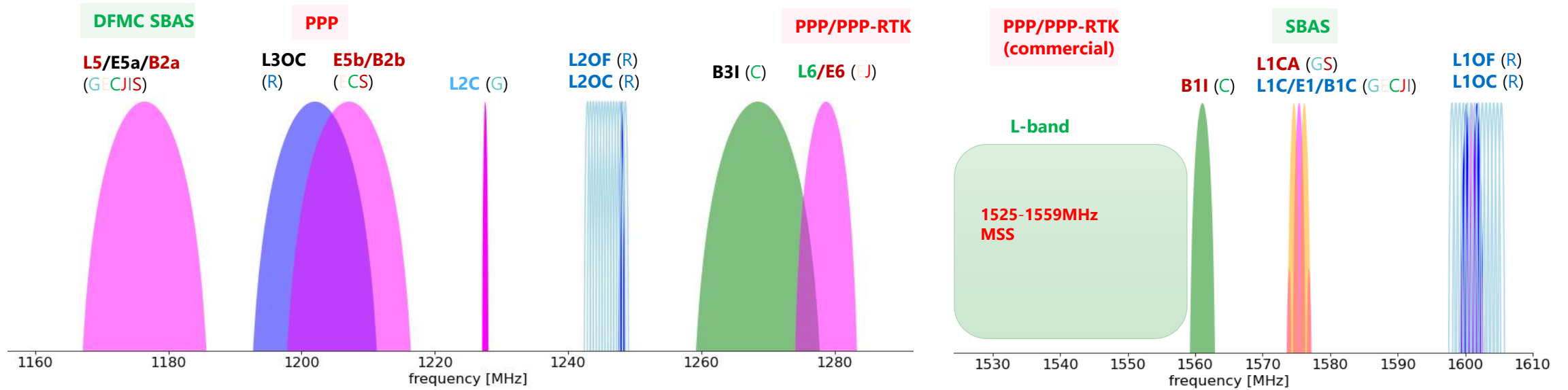




■ PPP/PPP-RTK補強信号がRNSSバンド (1.2GHz および 1.5GHz)で衛星から放送されている

• 4種類の補強信号に分類できる:

1. 1.575GHz (L1), 1.176GHz (L5): SBAS
2. **1.278GHz(L6/E6): QZSS PPP/PPP-RTK, Galileo PPP, (KPS)**
3. **1.202-1.207GHz(E5b/B2b/L3SVI): Beidou PPP, PPP via SouthPAN, Glonass PPP**
4. 1.525-1.559GHz (L-band): commercial PPP/PPP-RTK service



**Ranging or Correction**

**Ranging**      **Correction**

lower L-band (1.2GHz)

upper L-band (1.5GHz)

- SSRメッセージの標準化：SSRタスクフォースに参画、議論中。コンテンツ定義フェーズの後、圧縮メッセージについて議論予定（詳細後述）。
- LNAVメッセージの最新化：次版に反映予定（現在はJAXA時代のICDを参照）
- CNAV, CNAV2 メッセージ提案：GPSと連携して実施中
- NRTK マルチGNSS対応：Galileo, BDSは相互運用性テスト完了、QZSについては2社目の参加待ち
- MSMメッセージのL1C/B対応：内閣府と連携して、改訂案を提示。
- 受信機メーカーから相互運用性に関する指摘があり、定義を詳細化
  - ✓ 問題：L1C/BとL1C/Aの位相が厳密に一致する保障はなく、タイミングは受信機の実装に依存。
  - ✓ 対策：全世代のQZSで送信するL1Cをピボットとして、L1C-L1C/A、L1C-L1C/Bを90deg位相で定義することにより、互換性を確保する。「90deg位相」の符号はGPSの実装に合わせる。
  - ✓ L1C/B運用開始後に相互運用性試験を実施、フォーマット改訂を提案する方向で合意
- Network RTKのマルチGNSS対応に関する議論が行われている。現状のGPS/GLONASSに加えて、Galileo/BDS/QZSSを追加する提案。Galileo/BDSは相互運用性テストまで完了、規格化の予定。QZSSは相互運用性テストに参加する企業が1社のみで進んでいない状況。

### 3.1.7. Phase Relationship within Signals

#### 3.1.7.1. L1

For L1 signals, the phase relationships between L1CD, L1CP, and L1C/A (or L1C/B) are shown in Table 3.1.7-1 and Figure 3.1.7-1:

Table 3.1.7-1 Phase relationships

	Carrier wave	Phase lag	accuracy
Block I	L1CD and L1C/A	same phase	$\pm 5^\circ$
	L1CP and L1C/A	90° phase lag	$\pm 5^\circ$
	L1CP and L1CD	90° phase lag	$\pm 5^\circ$
Block II and III	L1CD and L1C/A (or L1C/B)	90° phase lag	$\pm 5^\circ$
	L1CP and L1C/A (or L1C/B)	90° phase lag	$\pm 5^\circ$
	L1CP and L1CD	same phase	$\pm 5^\circ$

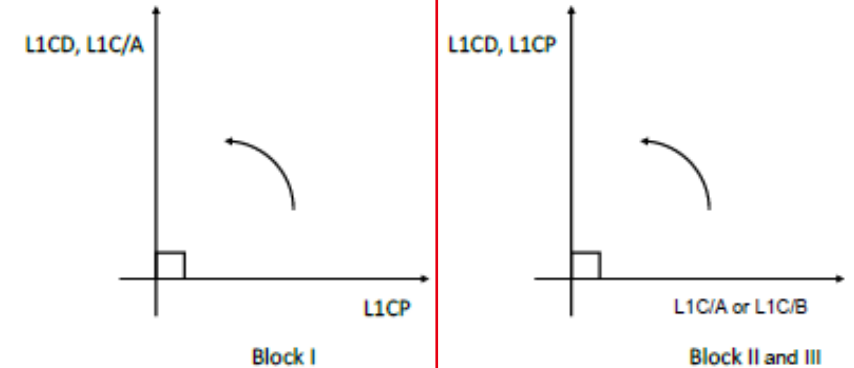
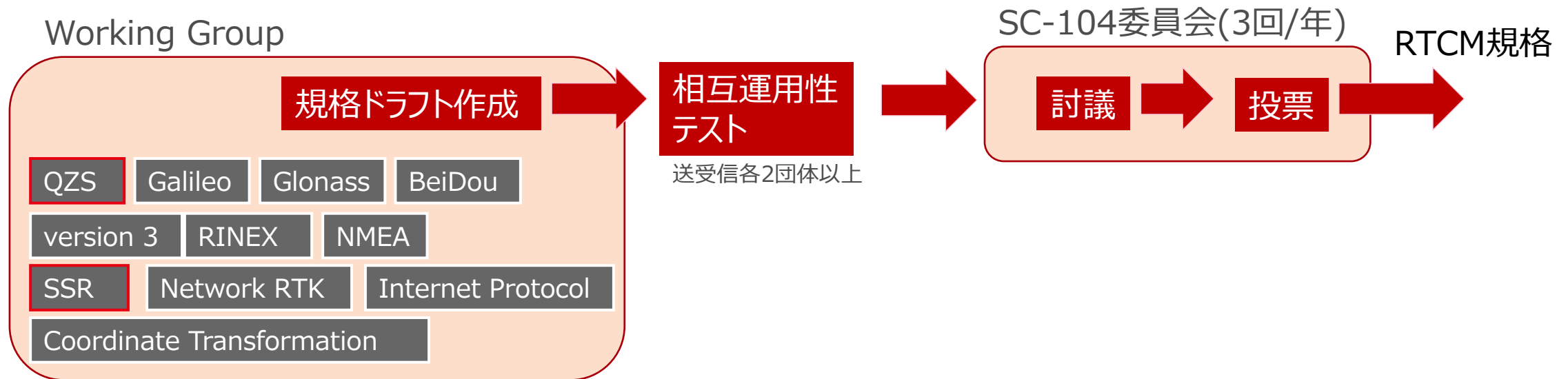


Figure 3.1.7-1 Phase Relationship of L1

補強情報配信形式の業界標準：RTCM SC-104委員会で定義されるRTCM 規格

- ・ 主要受信機メーカー、補強サービス業者、研究機関等が参加
- ・ 国内からJAXA、三菱電機、ALESが参加

三菱電機はQZS WGのチェアを務めており、CLASで使用する**圧縮方式SSR (Compact SSR)**の標準化、QZS関連規格化を推進



\* RTCM SC-104: The Radio Technical Commission for Maritime Service, Special Committee 104

- TFメンバーにより隔週ペースで議論を継続、TFドラフト提案段階までまとまってきた。
- PPPのみならずPPP-RTKを包含、トータルパッケージとして議論
- 受信機メーカー、プロバイダにより積極的な議論が行われている：Hexagon, Geo++, Swift, Trimble
- Interoperability testに関する議論も開始
- 1年程度でTF提案まで到達できると思われる。
- コンテンツを規格化後、圧縮メッセージ等を定義

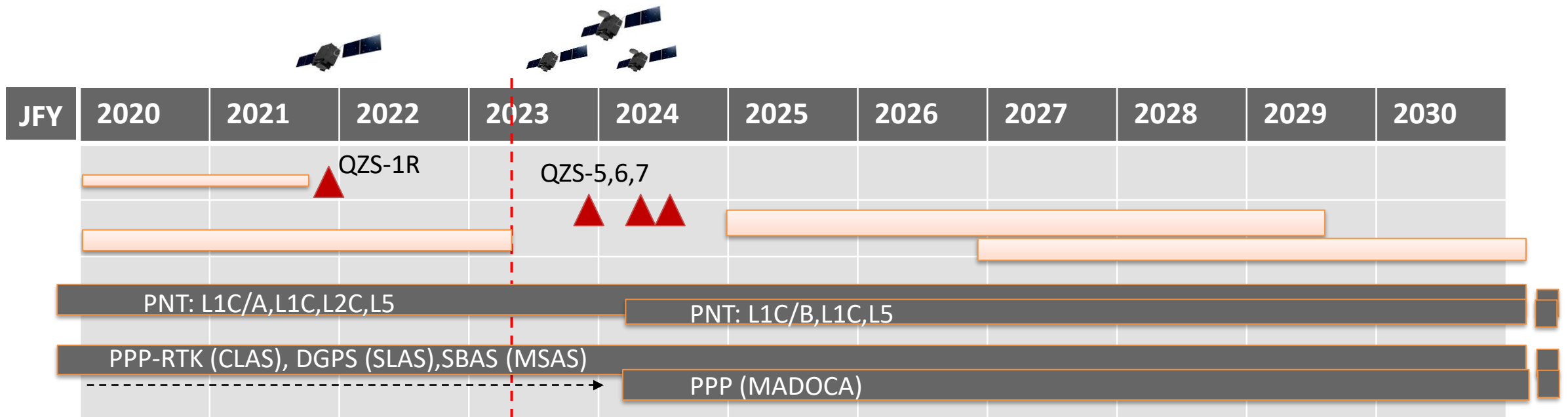
#	Item	TF Proposal
1	Satellite Orbit, Clock	As previously defined
2	Code Bias	As previously defined
3	Phase bias	RTCM SSR Phase Bias Message – Draft v6
4	Ionosphere message	RTCM SSR Ionospheric Correction Message – Draft v2
5	Tropospheric Correction Message	RTCM SSR Tropospheric Correction Message – Draft v2
6	Grid Definition Message	RTCM SSR Grid Definition Message – Draft v5
7	Satellite Antenna Message (PCV/GDV)	RTCM SSR Satellite Antenna Message – Draft v6
8	Metadata message	RTCM SSR Metadata Message - Draft v2

# 2

## QZSS CLAS機能向上の構想

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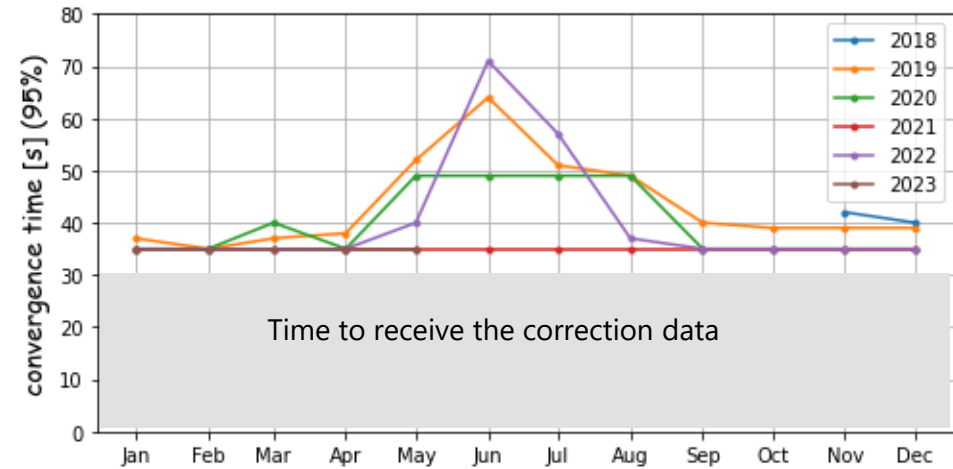
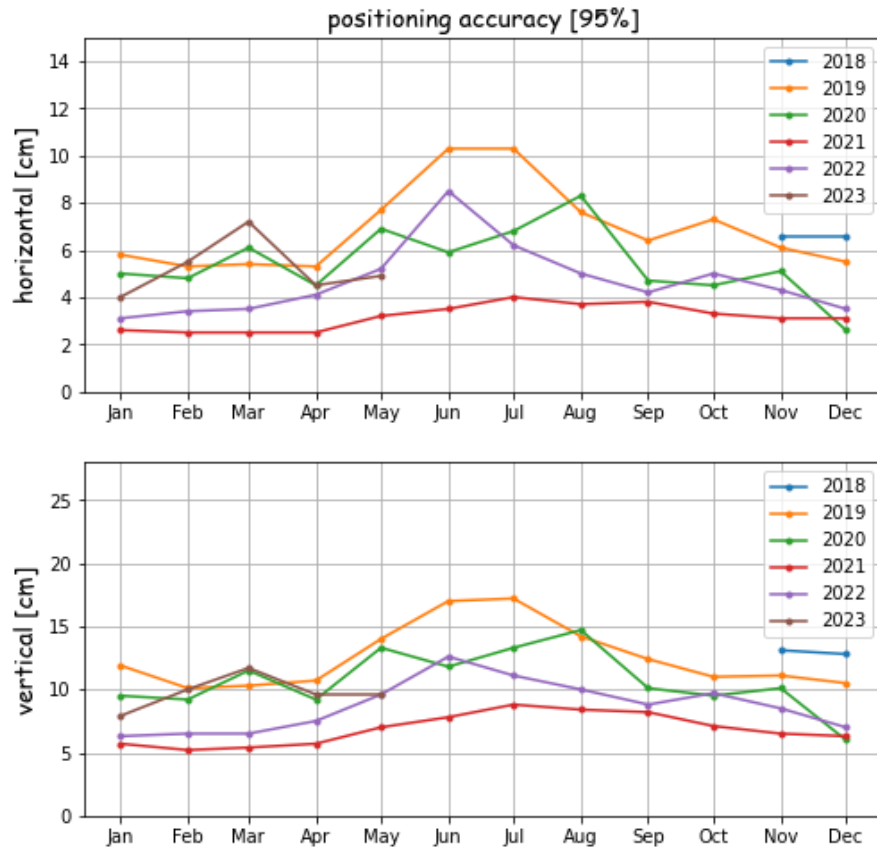
- QZSS 4 satellite constellation is in continuously operation with Q1R, Q2, Q4 and Q3.
- Development of QZS 5,6,7 is underway, they are planned to be launched in JFY2023-2024.
- Trial service of MADOCA-PPP with Compact SSR has started in Sep 2022, regional PPP service plans to be operational by JFY2024.
- L1C/B signal is planned to be operational in JFY2024 after QZS-5 is launched.
- QZNMA will be operational in JFY2024, draft ICD for QZNMA (IS-QZSS-SAS) was published on Jan 24, 2023.



# 2-2 Performance of QZSS CLAS

- QZSS CLAS is operational since Nov. 2018, it proves quite good performance and the reliability.
- High-accuracy positioning solution can be obtained in 5 seconds after receiving correction data.

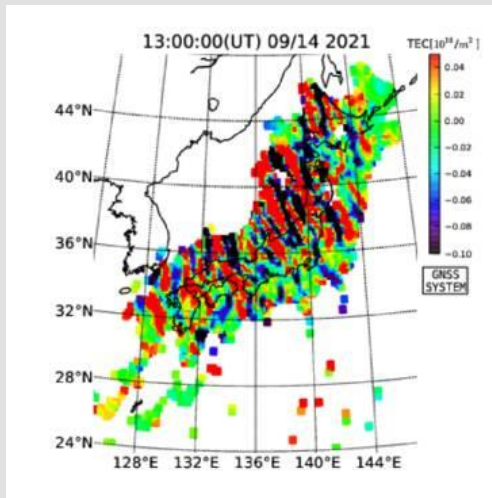
## Kinematic mode



\* Analyzed by CLASLIB, based on the daily solution of 72 CORS stations in Japan

## Atmospheric disturbance

- Ionospheric disturbance degrades the positioning performance



From: [https://aer-nc-web.nict.go.jp/GPS/QR\\_GEONET/MAP15/](https://aer-nc-web.nict.go.jp/GPS/QR_GEONET/MAP15/)

## Natural disaster and System events

- Power outage on reference stations because of earthquake or typhoon.
- Failure event on internal network and equipment.
- System outage of Galileo in July 2019.



From <https://qzss.go.jp>

## Positioning in Non-open sky condition

- The availability of high-accuracy position is limited on non-open-sky condition





- More satellites by combining multiple channels of multiple QZSS satellites.

**Availability**

- Correction Message Authentication (CMA) for PPP/PPP-RTK.

**Cyber-security**

- Localized heavy rainfall prediction by estimating IPWV.

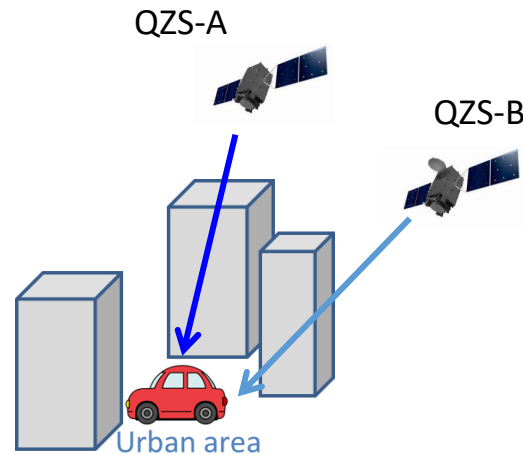
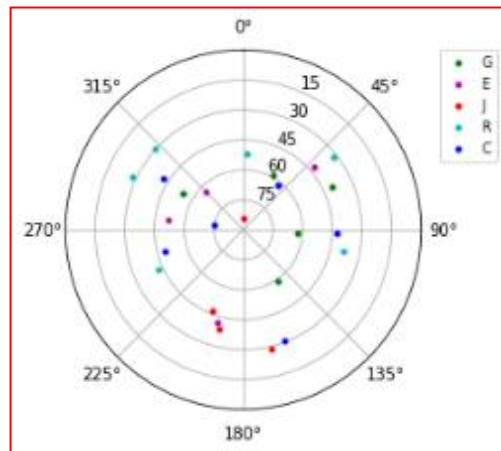
**Disaster Prevention**

- Applying the standardized message in RTCM SC-134 and 3GPP.

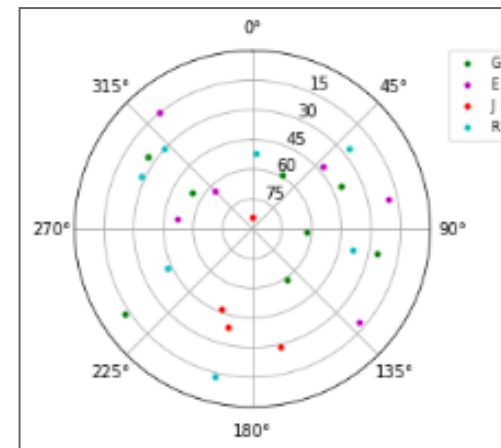
**Integrity**

1. QZS 5号機L6DチャンネルからのCLAS補強配信
2. 補強衛星数を増やすための更新 (下位互換性を確保)
3. CLAS補強メッセージへの認証機能の付与

Satellite group for correction  
from QZS-A



Satellite group for correction  
from QZS-B

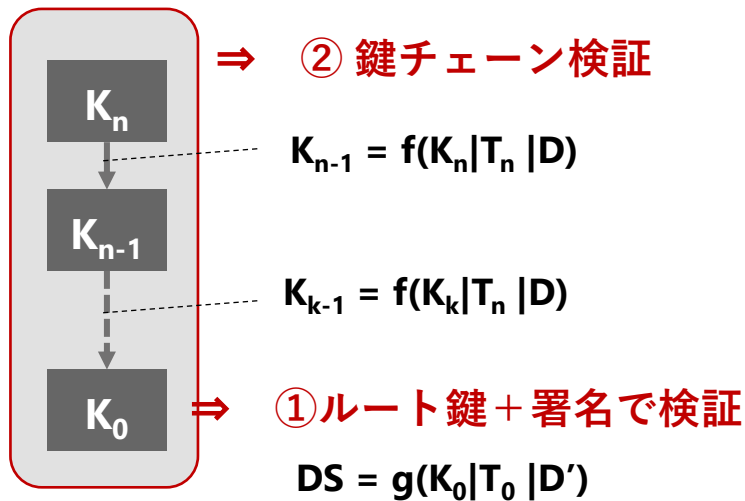


補強衛星数を増やすための方式例：号機別配信

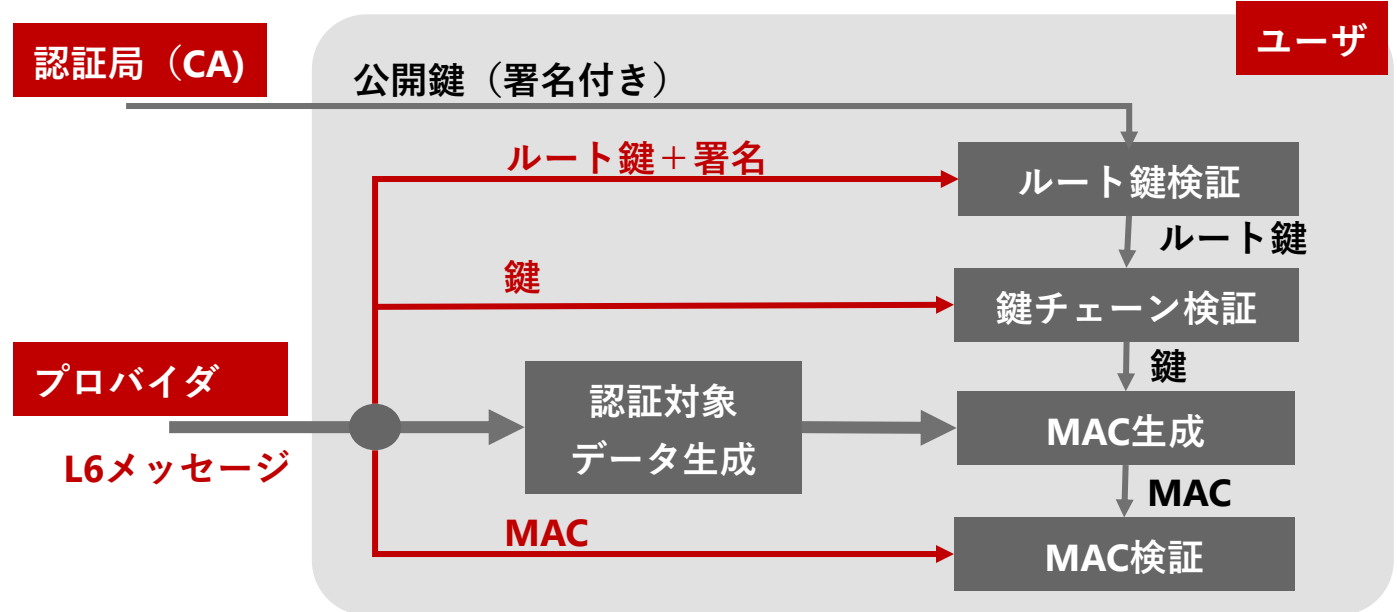
- CLAS補強メッセージに認証機能を付与（～JFY2026）
- 認証メッセージの送信方法：L6DまたはL6Eをユーザ利便性等に基づき判断
- 認証方式として、伝送効率・計算効率に優れるTESLA方式の採用を検討

(参考) TESLA方式：遅延鍵公開により秘密鍵を共有する認証方式（Galileo OSNMAで採用）

- ✓ デジタル署名（DS）伝送方式に比べてデータ伝送効率、計算負荷が約2倍優れる
- ✓ 前提条件：プロバイダ・ユーザ間で時刻がある程度（例：約1秒）整合している
- ✓ 検証手順
  - ① ルート鍵検証：公開鍵を用いてルート鍵署名を検証
  - ② 鍵チェーン検証：鍵チェーンをハッシュで順次計算、ルート鍵( $K_0$ )の整合性を確認
  - ③ MAC検証：L6メッセージから鍵を用いてMACを生成、送信されたMACと比較・検証



TESLA鍵チェーン検証の考え方



# 3

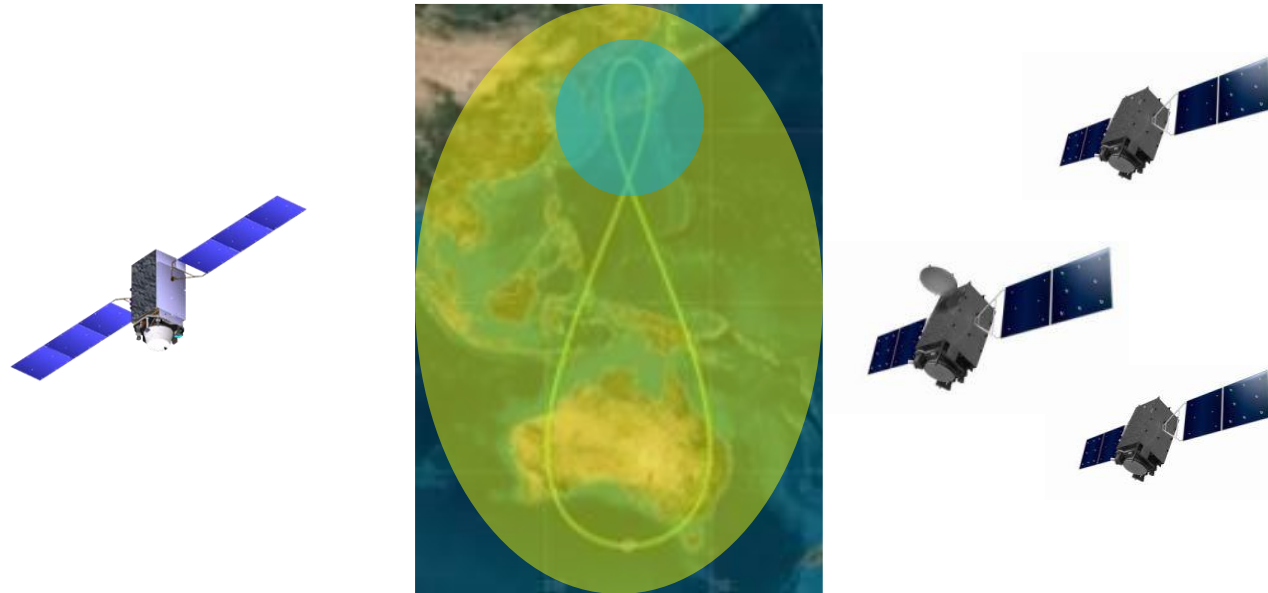
## PPP-RTK/PPP 認証機能に関する研究

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高精度補強認証関連の研究結果紹介 （注：CLAS高度化契約における仕様設計は別途検討中）

- a. [A Message Authentication Proposal for Satellite Based Nation-wide PPP-RTK Correction Service](#) (ION GNSS+ 2019)
- b. [PPP/PPP-RTK Message Authentication](#) (ION GNSS+ 2021, NAVIGATION)

# **A Message Authentication Proposal for Satellite Based Nation-wide PPP-RTK Correction Service**



**ION GNSS+ 2019**

**September 20, 2019 at Miami, Florida**

**Dr. Rui Hirokawa, Dr. Seigo Fujita**

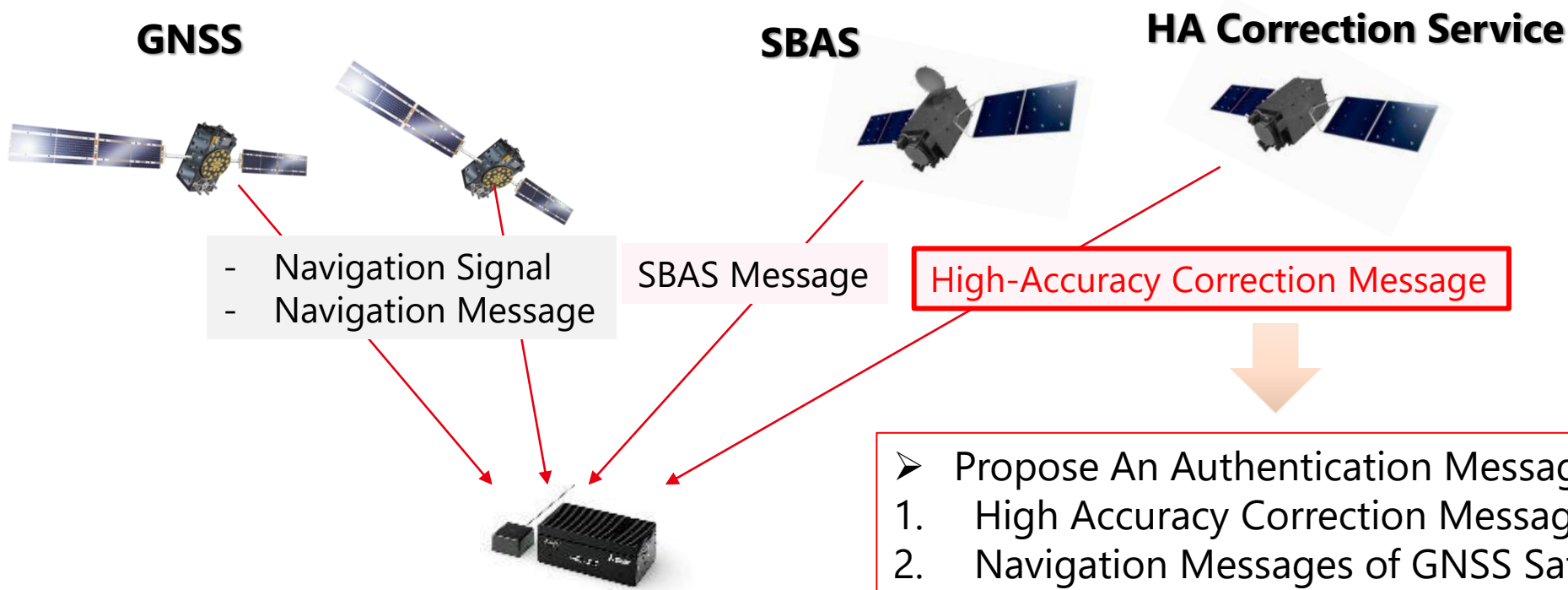
**MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORPORATION**

# Authentication of Navigation Message and Correction Service

- ✓ GNSS open signal can easily be attacked by low-cost GNSS signal spoofer.
- ✓ GNSS providers such as Galileo, GPS, QZS are working to provide the authentication information for their navigation signals and messages.
- ✓ In this paper, we present a fundamental study to add the authentication information for satellite based high-accuracy (HA) correction service.



LimeSDR-mini  
+GPS-SDR-sim



- Propose An Authentication Message for,
  1. High Accuracy Correction Messages for PPP/PPP-RTK
  2. Navigation Messages of GNSS Satellites (option)

# Example of Other GNSS/SBAS

- ✓ For the variable length stream, the message occupation rate depends on the number of available satellites and signals. The priority control of messages will be necessary.
- ✓ HA correction should be high priority, NMA could be low priority.

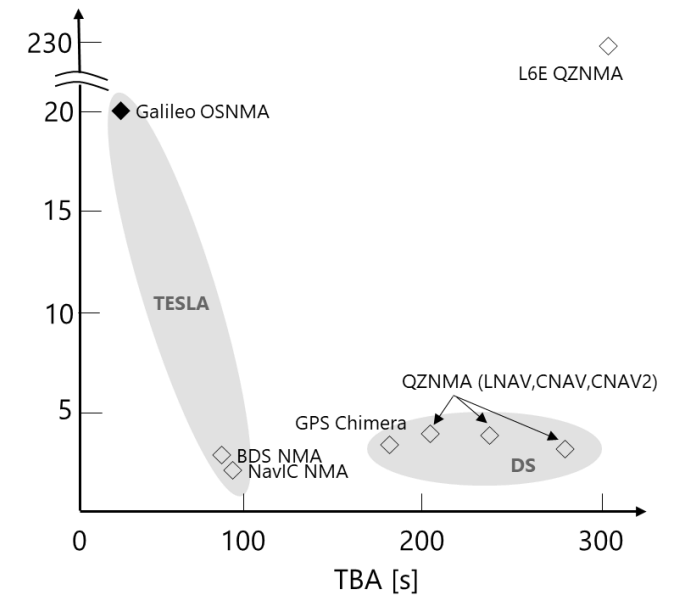
	Navigation Message	Navigation Signal	SBAS Message	HA Correction Message
Application	Galileo E1B OS-NMA	GPS L1C Chimera	- SBAS, DFMC SBAS	CLAS/Compact SSR
Frame Coding	fixed	fixed	fixed	variable (RTCM stream)
Data Rate	125bps	50bps	250bps	1,695bps
Update Interval	10 minute	2 hour	30-216sec	5sec clock, 30sec other
Data Rate	16.6% (20bps)	6% (3bps)	22% (55bps)	3-5% (50-85bps)
TBA	10sec	6sec,3min	6sec	5sec (correction) 30sec or more(NMA)
Encryption	TESLA	ECDSA P224	TESLA	TESLA



# (参考) NMAパラメータ比較

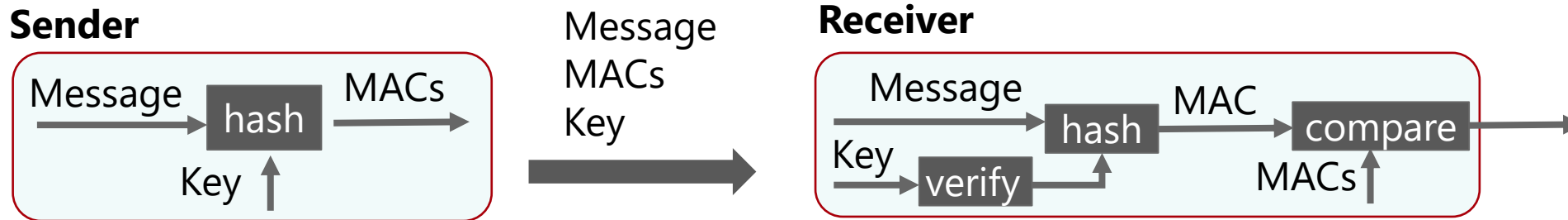
	Galileo E1B OSNMA	BDS B1C NMA	NavIC NMA	GPS L1C Chimera	QZNMA LNAV	QZNMA CNAV	QZNMA CNAV2	QZNMA L6E
Auth-Type	TESLA	TESLA	TESLA	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS
Authentication Delay	30sec	90sec	96sec	180sec	240sec	216sec	288sec	300sec
Time to First Authentication	<150sec	?	144sec	180sec	240sec	216sec	288sec	300sec
Time between Authentication	30sec (432sec)	90 or 36sec	96sec	180sec	240sec	216sec	288sec	300sec
Security Level	128bits <sup>*1</sup>	128bits	116bits	112bits	128bits	128bits	128bits	128bits
Size of Key	128bits <sup>*1</sup>	128bits	116bits	-	-	-	-	-
Size of MAC	40bits <sup>*2</sup>	?	30bits	-	-	-	-	-
Size of DS	512bits	512bits	?	448bits	512bits	512bits	512bits	512bits
Data rate	20bps	2.5 or 6.3bps	2.3bps	3.0bps	3.8bps	4.2bps	2.9bps	230bps
Hash Algorithm	SHA-256 <sup>*3</sup>	SM3	?	SHA-512	SHA-256	SHA-256	SHA-256	SHA-256
MAC Function	HMAC-SHA256 <sup>*4</sup>	HMAC-SM3	?	-	-	-	-	-
DS Algorithm	ECDSA P-256 <sup>*5</sup>	SM2	?	ECDSA P-224	ECDSA P-256	ECDSA P-256	ECDSA P-256	ECDSA P-256
Self Auth	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-
Cross Auth	Galileo	-	-	-	-	-	-	GPS+Galileo
UTC Auth	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Signal	E1B	B1C	?	L1C	L1C/B (C/A)	L5	L1C	L6E

Data rate [bps]



# Type of Key for Authentication

- ✓ The message is authenticated by the digital signature (symmetric/asymmetric).
- ✓ We should care about the authentication performance (security level, time between authentication) and the resource limitation (band-width, computational).



technique	Key handling	Advantage	Drawback
Symmetric key	the key is shared by transmitter and receivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lower computational resource</li> <li>• Shorter key length</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Difficulty to share the private key</li> </ul>
Asymmetric key	a private key known only to transmitter, a public key can be distributed publicly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-disclosure of secret key (*1)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High computational resource</li> <li>• Longer key length</li> </ul>

\*1 the authentication of public key is still needed.

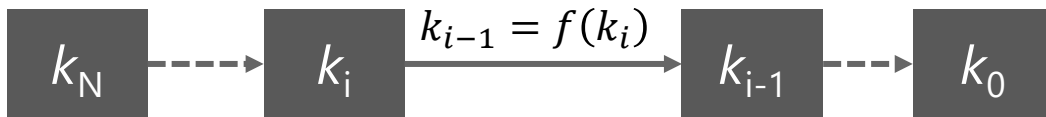
# TESLA: Timed Efficient Stream Loss-tolerant Algorithm

- TESLA provides delayed per-packet data authentication, defined in RFC4082, ISO/IEC 29192-7:2019(E).
  - Efficient and robust protocol
  - Requirement:
    1. Loose time synchronization.
    2. Initial commitment to the key chain: the last key of chain ( $k_0$ ) with signature

## Sender

1. Generate key chain with non-reversible function  $f$
2. Disclose key with reverse order ( $k_0, \dots, k_N$ ) with delay

disclose key to the receivers



$$k_{i-1} = f(k_i) = \text{trunc}(\text{hash}(k_i || \text{salt}))$$

"salt" can prevent pre-computational attacks

$m_i, MAC_i$   
 $k_{i-1}$



$k_0$   
Sign of  $k_0$



## Receiver

1. Receive message  $m_i$  and  $MAC_i$
2. Receive key  $k_i$  with delay
3. Verify  $k_i$  with key-chaining
  - $k_0$  is verified with signature of sender
  - Signature is verified by certification of sender
4. Calculate MAC for  $m_i$  using  $k_i$ , compare with  $MAC_i$ :

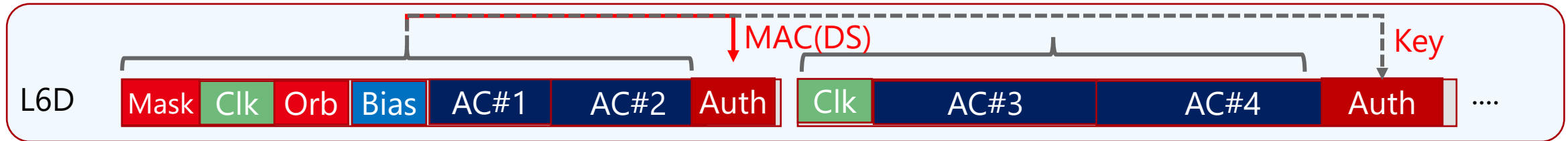
$$MAC = \text{trunc}(\text{hash}(m_i, k_i || \text{salt}))$$

Certification (public-key) of sender

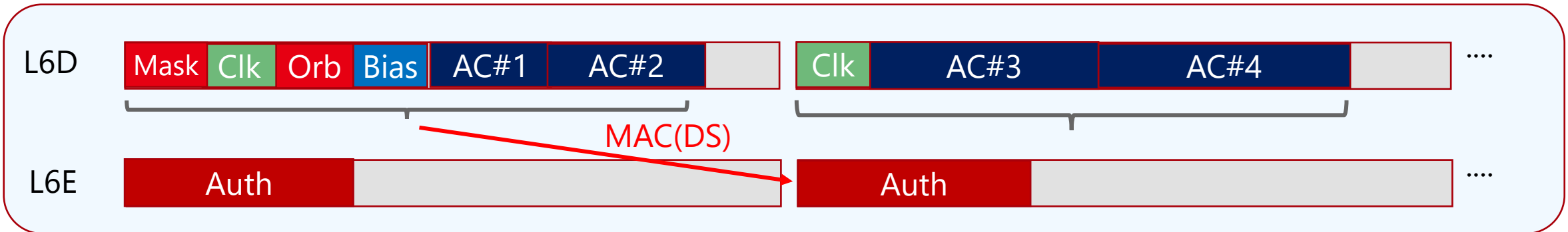


# Messaging Design for QZS L6

- (1) Same channel (L6D)
- Independency of Service
  - Slower TTFAF, TBA
  - TESLA



- (2) Separate channel (L6E)
- Faster TTFAF, TBA
  - Need additional channel
  - Asymmetric Encryption (like ECDSA) can be applied



# Message data rate for Authentication

## Message rate for authentication:

$$d_{rate} = \left[ (N_0 + N_{SL} + N_{MAC}) + N_s \left( 1 + \frac{N_{MAC}}{n} \right) \right] / t_{TBA}$$

Header      SL length      MAC length      #Satellites

For CMA      For NMA

$$n = t_{TBA-NM} / t_{TBA}$$

## Example for MAC=30b,SL=112b

Without NMA:

47bps (2.8%) with PKI info

37bps (2.2%) without PKI info

With NMA (20SVs, without PKI info):

$t_{TBA-NM} = 30sec \Rightarrow 1.2bps/sat \Rightarrow 61bps (3.6\%)$

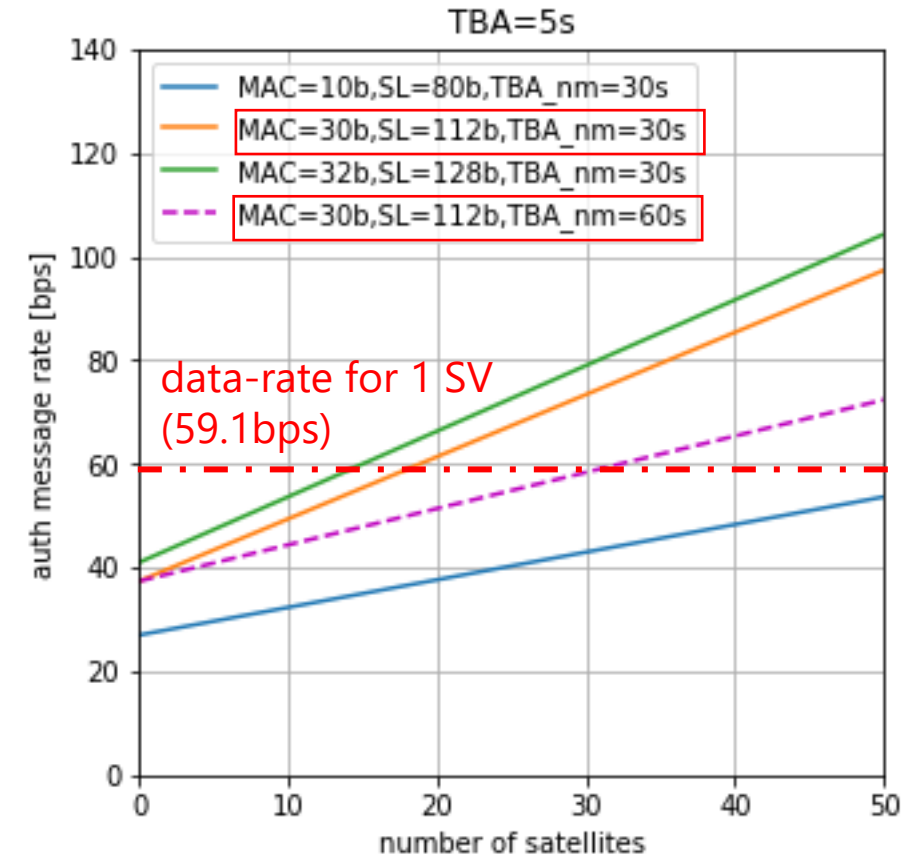
$t_{TBA-NM} = 60sec \Rightarrow 0.7bps/sat \Rightarrow 51bps (3.0\%)$

## Message rate for PPP-RTK correction (Compact SSR):

SIS : 7.6bps/sat

Local: 0.24bps/sat/grid

$\Rightarrow 59.1bps/sat$  for CLAS (212grids)



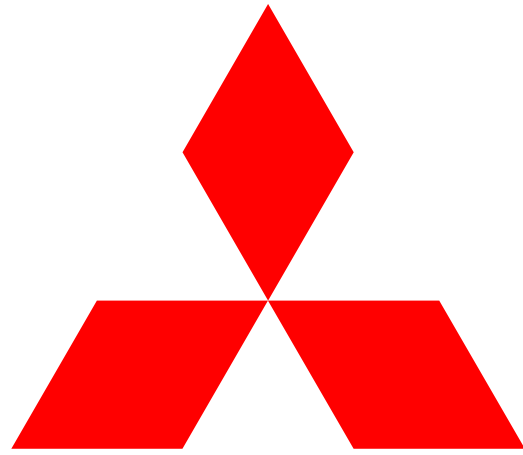
one more satellite or authentication message?

# Authentication Message Structure

- Assigned for Compact SSR SubType 13 (RTCM 3 compatible)
- Parameters for TESLA is compatible with Galileo OS-NMA
  
- Parameters include:
  - Encryption Type, Key-Size, MAC size,...
  - **PKI-info** to send root-key/OTAR information
  - NMA can be included as option, throughput can be minimized using **mask**.

MT: 4073
SubType: 13
MMI, IOD SSR
Encryption Type
NMA/Chain status
Chain ID
Hash/MAC function
Key/MAC/PKI size
MAC availability
Num of messages
PKI-info
Auth SV mask
MAC-CMA
MAC-NMA
Key

- オープンな高精度補強サービスはQZSが世界をリードする分野であり、Galileo HASをはじめグローバルサービスの立ち上がりにより、普及期に向かう。
- 我が国の重要インフラであるQZSSのプレゼンスを維持・発展させるべく、機能・ユーザ利便性の向上に努めていく。
- また、海外サービスとの相互運用性の確保も普及のために重要であり、国際標準化活動等に関して引き続き活動していく。



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