# Permanent GNSS/GPS Stations - Reconnaissance Guidelines and Security Considerations

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# Permanent GNSS Stations - Reconnaissance Guidelines and Security Considerations

UNAVCO can assist with GNSS and other station reconnaissance as needed. The following issues are considered during GNSS site selection.



## Sky View

A clear view of the sky with no obstructions above an inclination angle of 10-15 degrees is ideal. A station obstruction diagram should be sketched or pictures taken to identify the approximate distance and bearing to the nearest obstacles.

### Foliage

Tall, dense trees and foliage near the site can contribute to intermittent signal loss, just as buildings do. Be aware of the impact of seasonal foliage when reconnaissance is conducted during the cold or dry season. If small trees are present but do not block the sky appreciably, assess their rate of growth if the station is to be occupied for several years.

### Reflectors

Flat surfaces (vertical or horizontal) near the antenna can cause serious multipath interference. As a rule of thumb, a one-story building should be at least 50 feet away while taller buildings need to be farther away.

Other potential fixed reflectors include chain-link fences, metal objects located in the vicinity, and time-varying reflectors such as parked cars, moving vehicles, scaffolding, etc.

### Radio Interference

Potential sources of radio interference include high-power television or microwave transmission towers. Ideally, the site should be kept at least 1 km away from such structures.

## Weather

Weather conditions are not normally a factor for permanent site selection since automation is a primary goal and maintenance visits can be arranged during periods of good weather. The local climate will mainly dictate the choice of equipment installed at the site; for instance, in a cold climate, snow accumulation on the antenna may become a factor, and an antenna radome should be considered.

## Data Quality

During the initial visit to the proposed site, try to collect data for at least 24 hours (preferably 48 hours) to assess the quality of the site.

## Communications

If the data are to be telemetered, consider the requirements for your chosen mode of communication. If using a cell modem, is there cell service at the site? If using a radio modem, does the site have a relatively uninterrupted view to the master radio? If telemetry is critical, test out the communications equipment before committing to the site.

## Site Access, Permissions, and Security

Consider ease of access and proper authorization from property owners. For example, permission to build a station may be granted by the owner, but access may have to be negotiated with landowners whose properties are adjacent to the site in question. Names and numbers of site contacts should be well documented.

Inquire with locals and/or police about vandalism incidents. There may be additional cost involved if a fence or other perimeter enclosure has to be built to protect the site, or if special precautions must be taken to camouflage it. Site safety and security must be considered both when selecting a site and when selecting ancillary equipment for the site. Consider human, animal, and environmental effects on the site.

### Human impact

- Often the most secure sites are on private property, where people live. Vandals and thefts are less likely to approach a station on private land, where defacing the instrument would also be perceived as a crime against the landowner.

- Minimize visibility of the instrumentation where possible. Build the station out of sight of roadways, spray the monument and enclosure with camouflaging paint, and install equipment low to the ground where practical.

- Use a locking enclosure where needed. Choose an enclosure that either has an internal lock or can be locked using a padlock.

## Animal impact

- Protect against large animals (cows, goats, sheep, bison, buffalo, bears, etc.) with fences where needed.

- Protect against small animals (e.g. rodents) by sheathing external cables in metal conduit. Consider burying cables where possible. This will also protect against weathering.

## Environmental impact

- Use a weatherproof enclosure for electronics, considering wind, precipitation, and temperature. In hot regions, a fan or venting may be necessary. In cold regions, use foam inserts to insulate the equipment.

- Where needed, fix a radome over the GNSS antenna to protect from snow. This will also prevent birds from nesting on the antenna.

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