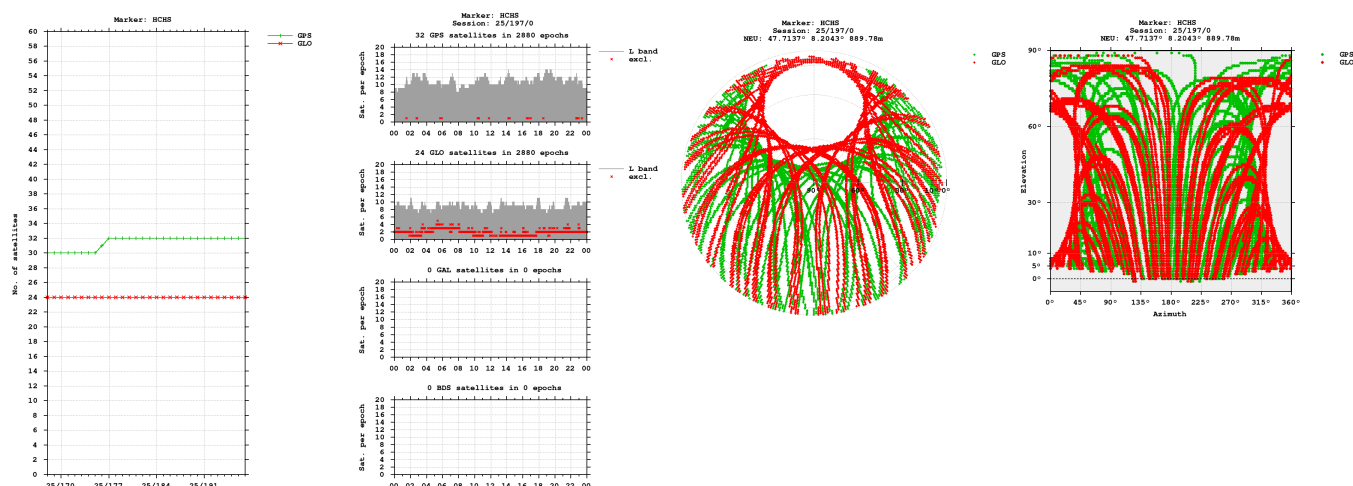


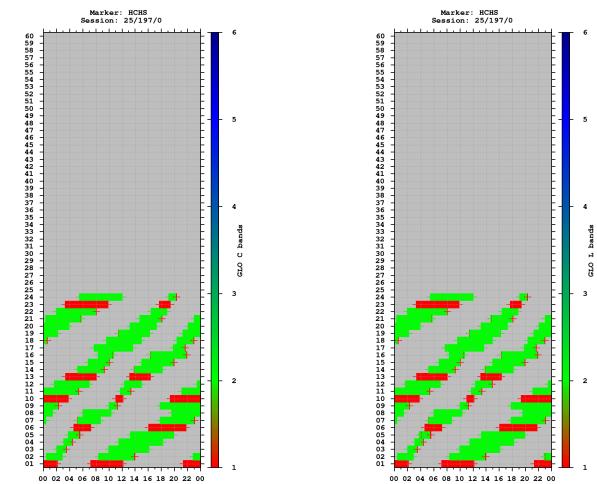
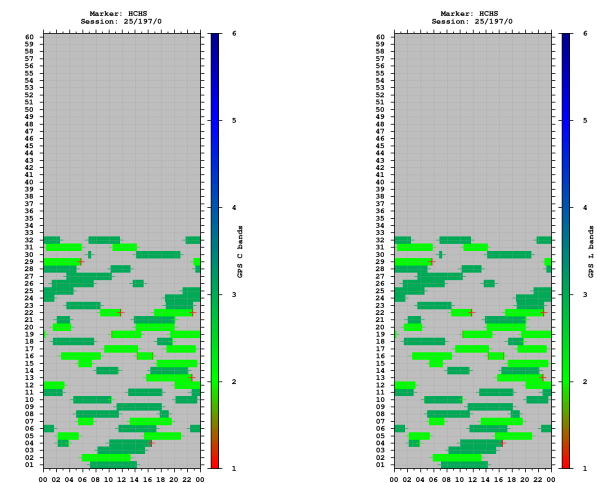
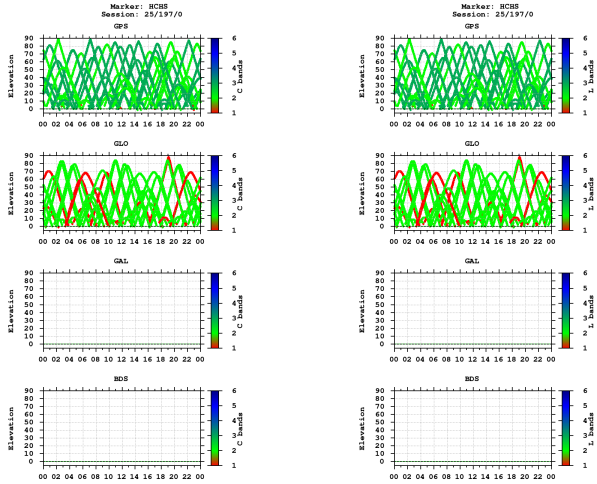
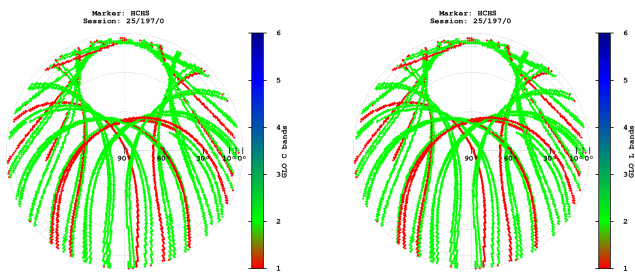
```

Last RINEX file: HCHS1970.25D.Z
RINEX version: 3.04
Marker: HCHS
Receiver: 496695 LEICA GRX1200+GNSS 9.20/6.407
Antenna: 10401010 LEIAR25.R4 NONE

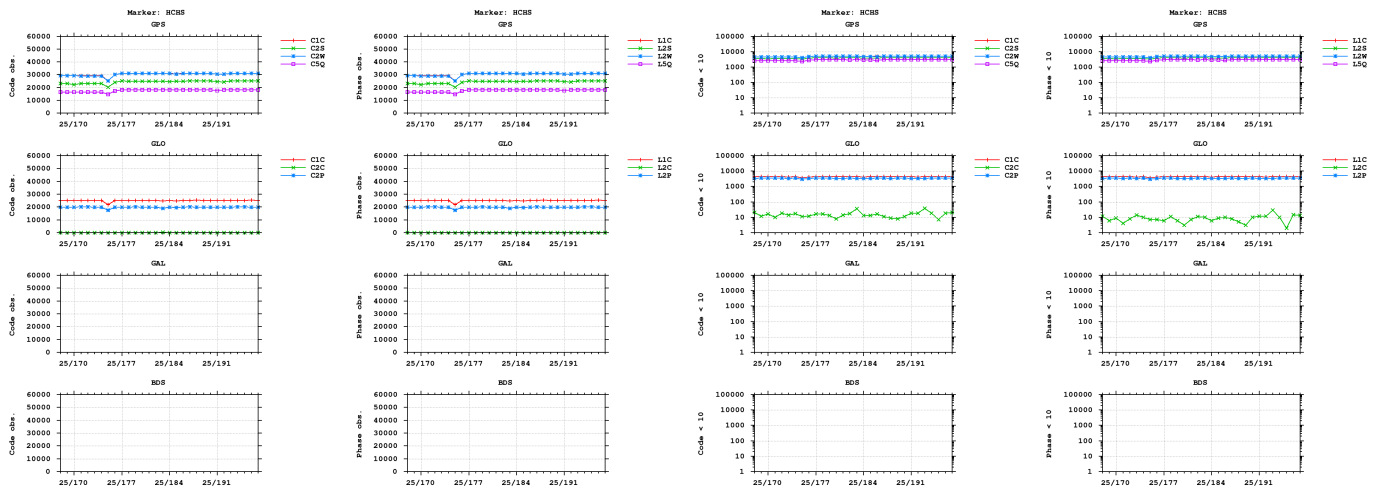
```

Satellites

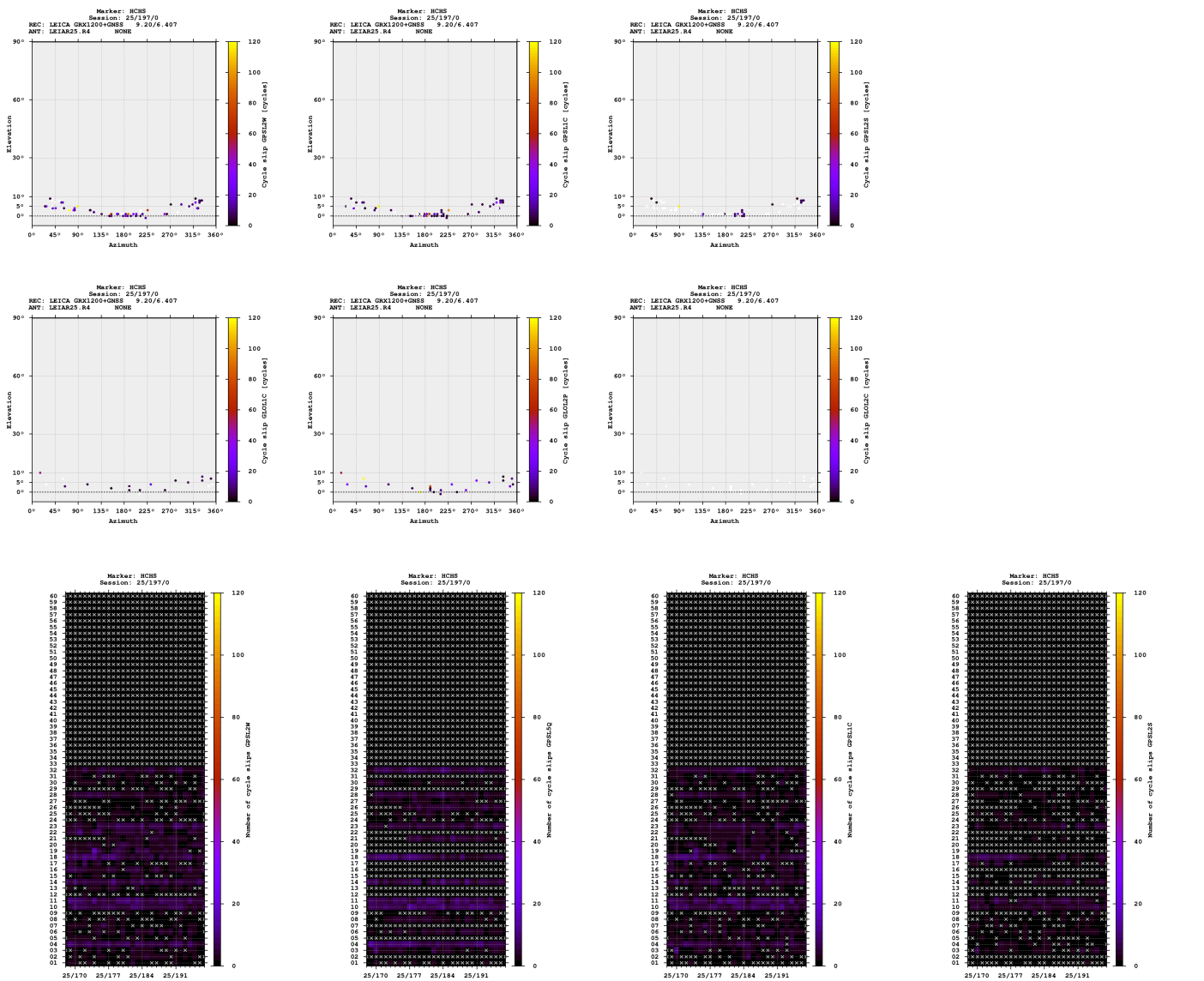


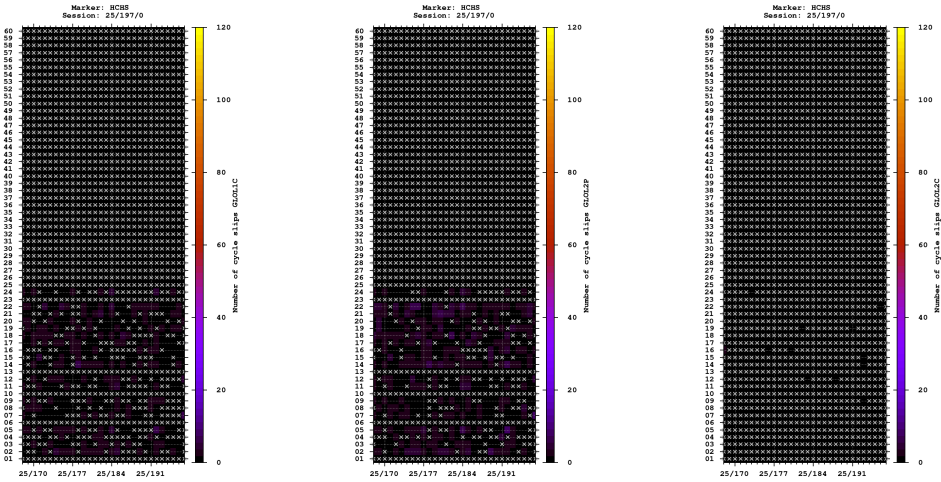


Observations

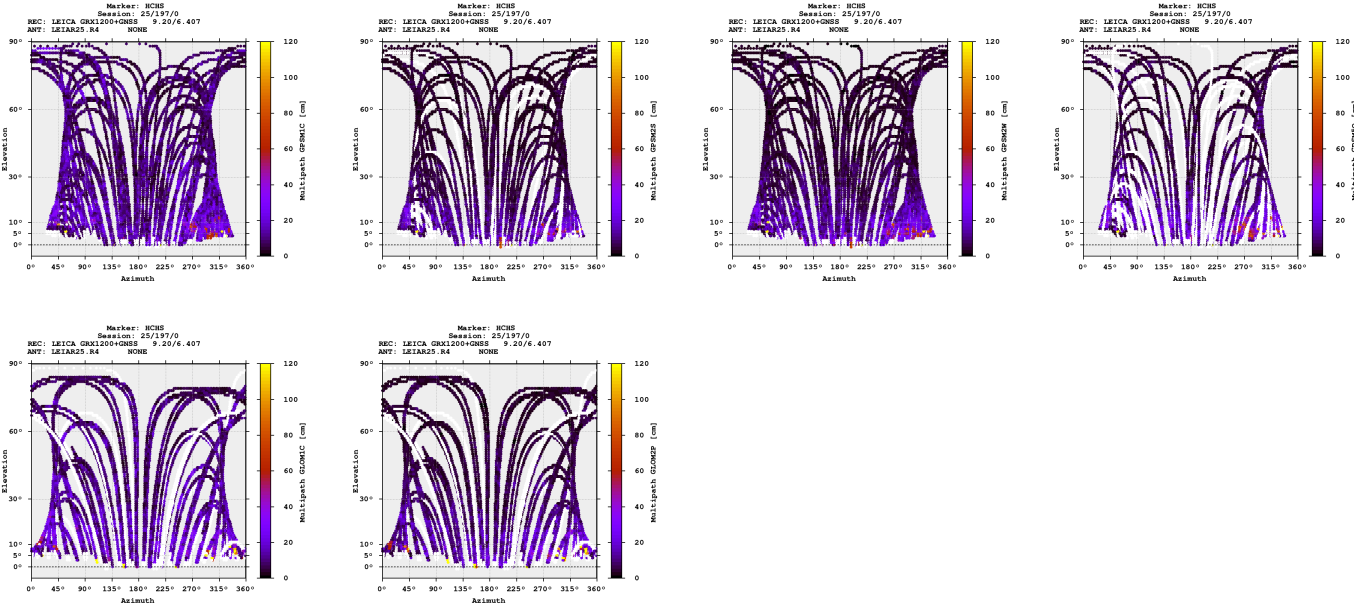
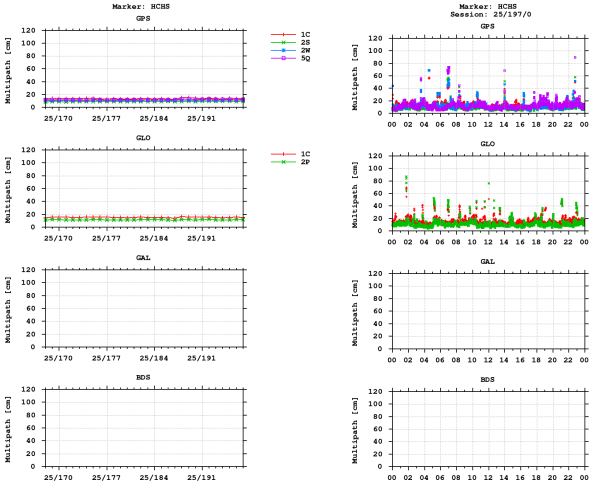


Cycle slips





Multipath



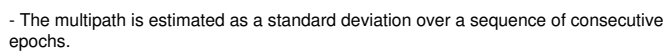
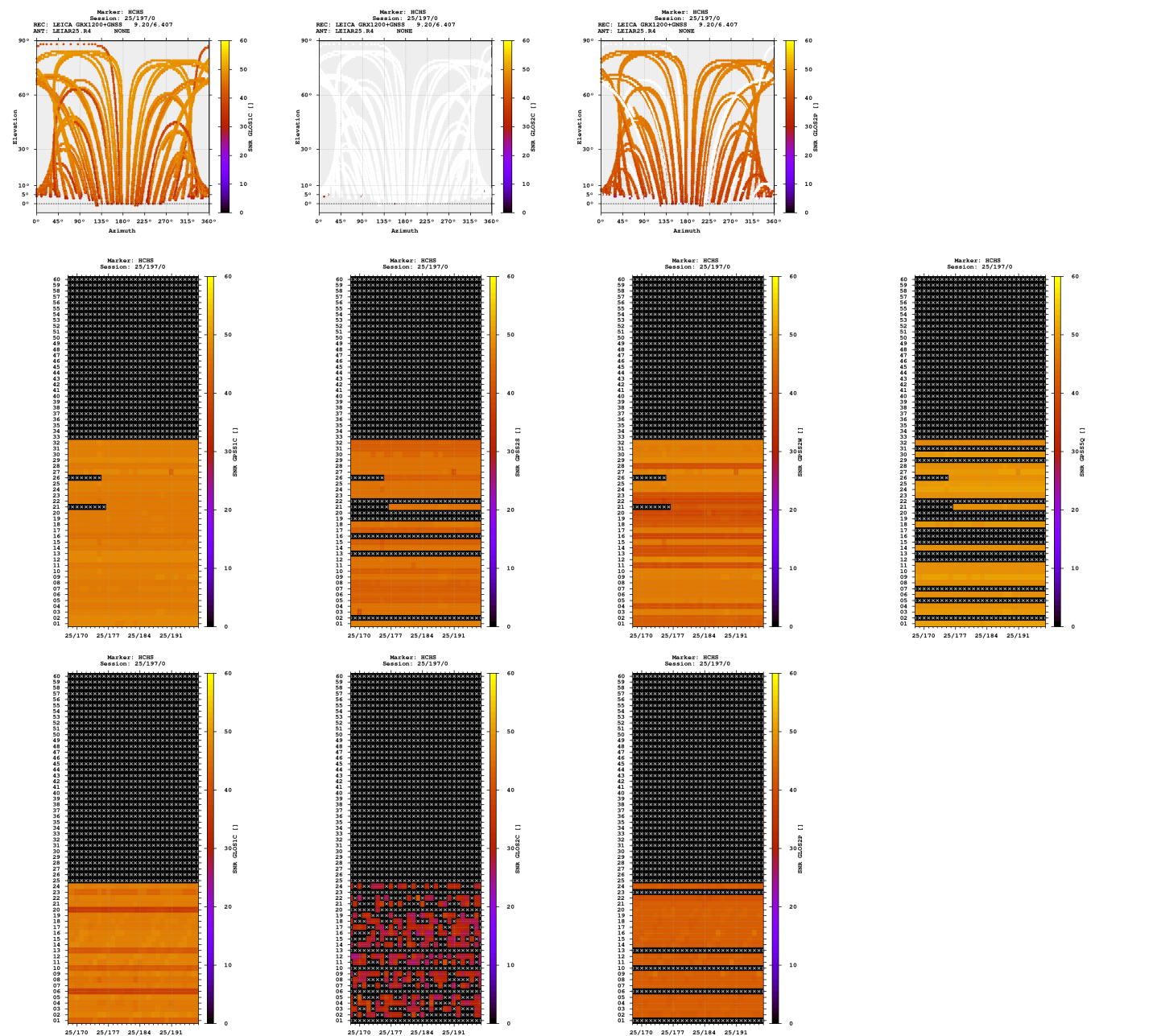


Figure 1 displays a 4x2 grid of plots showing SNR and SNR_CROSSC for various markers (GPS, GLO, GAL, BDS) and sessions (25/17/0, 25/19/0). The plots are organized as follows:

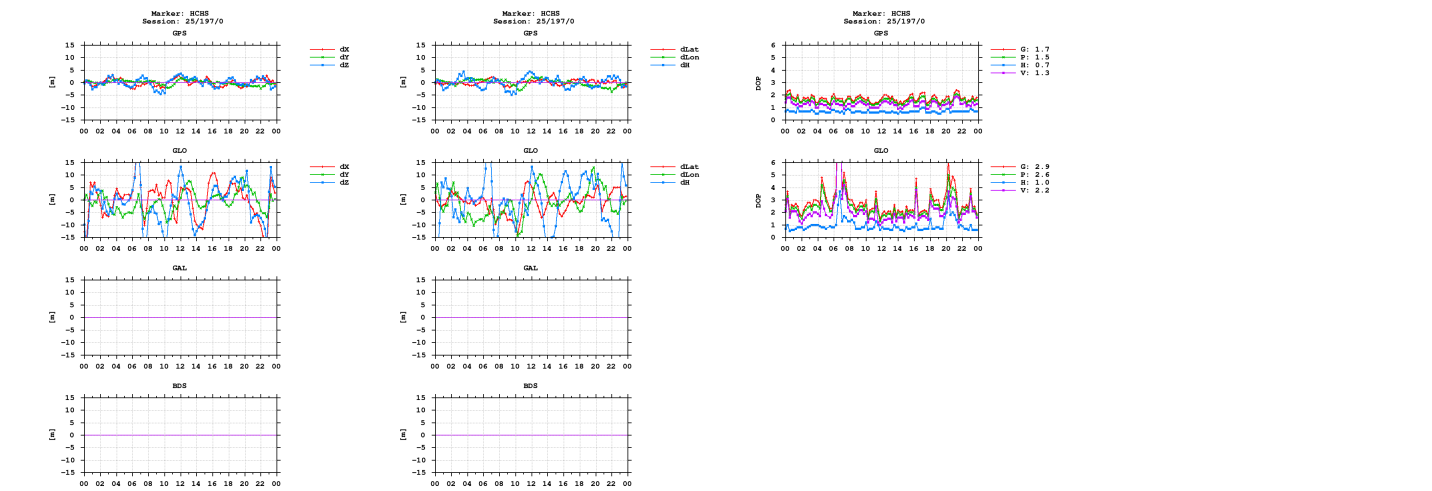
- Top Row:** SNR [dB] vs. Time [h:m:s] for GPS, GLO, GAL, and BDS. The y-axis ranges from 0 to 60 dB, and the x-axis ranges from 25/170 to 25/191.
- Second Row:** SNR [dB] vs. Time [h:m:s] for GPS, GLO, GAL, and BDS. The y-axis ranges from 0 to 60 dB, and the x-axis ranges from 00 to 22.
- Third Row:** SNR [dB] vs. Time [h:m:s] for GPS, GLO, GAL, and BDS. The y-axis ranges from 0 to 60 dB, and the x-axis ranges from 00 to 22.
- Bottom Row:** SNR [dB] vs. Azimuth [deg] for GPS, GLO, GAL, and BDS. The y-axis ranges from 0 to 60 dB, and the x-axis ranges from 0° to 360°.

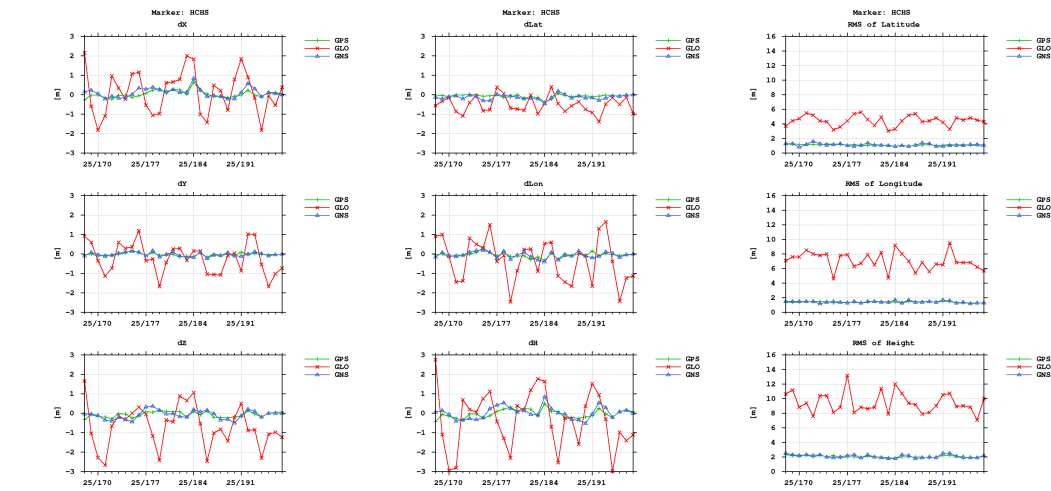
The plots show that SNR is generally higher for GPS and GLO than for GAL and BDS, and that SNR_CROSSC is generally higher for GPS and GLO than for GAL and BDS.



Estimates

2025-07-16 00:00:00 GPS 4255914.2012 613610.2536 4696173.7668 47.713680938 8.204268476 889.8545
2025-07-16 00:00:00 GLO 4255914.5443 613609.5476 4696172.4664 47.713671914 8.204258625 888.6685





Equipment

2025-06-17 00:00:00 LEICA GRX1200+GNSS 9.20/6.407 496695 LEICA GRX1

Program info

G-Nut/Anubis Free [3.10] Mar 19 2025 09:09:21 (Rev: 4538)