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# Optics and optical instruments — Field procedures for testing geodetic and surveying instruments —

# Part 8: GNSS field measurement systems in realtime kinematic (RTK)

Optique et instruments d'optique — Méthodes d'essai sur site des instruments géodésiques et d'observation —

Partie 8: Systèmes de mesure GNSS sur site en temps réel cinématique



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## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 17123-8 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 172, *Optics and photonics*, Subcommittee SC 6, *Geodetic and surveying instruments*.

ISO 17123 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Optics and optical instruments* — *Field procedures for testing geodetic and surveying instruments*:

- Part 1: Theory
- Part 2: Levels
- Part 3: Theodolites
- Part 4: Electro-optical distance meters (EDM instruments)
- Part 5: Electronic tacheometers
- Part 6: Rotating lasers
- Part 7: Optical plumbing instruments
- Part 8: GNSS field measurement systems in real-time kinematic (RTK)

## Introduction

This part of ISO 17123 can be thought of as one of the first steps in the process of evaluating the uncertainty of measurements (more specifically of measurands). The uncertainty of a result of a measurement is dependent on a number of factors. These include among others: repeatability, reproducibility (between day repeatability) and a thorough assessment of all possible error sources, as prescribed by the ISO Guide to the expression of uncertainty in measurement (GUM).

These field procedures have been developed specifically for *in situ* applications without the need for special ancillary equipment and are purposely designed to minimize atmospheric influences.