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gLAB Upgrade with SBAS data processing

Software User Manual for SBAS processing

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Document Change Log

Iss./Rev.	Date	Section / Page	Change Description
1.0	5/09/2016	All	First version of the document.
1.1	26/09/2016	2.4	Added input parameter ‘-model:initcoordnpa’ for SBAS.
1.2	21/10/2016	2.4, 3.5.1	Added input parameter ‘-model:brdctranstime’ in gLAB. The '[NPA only]' tag from SBASUNSEL message number 36 has been erased.
1.3	14/02/2017	1, 2.8, 3.5.1, 5, 6.3, 6.4, 7, 8	Added SBAS plots mode in gLAB. Added messages to SBASUNSEL messages. Added station name map. Added options for SBAS summary, for disabling corrections and sigmas in SBAS, for maintaining GEO after GEO switch and for writing Stanford-ESA data to file. Added rings to show number of MIs in worst integrity ratio plots. Modified worst integrity ratio plots parameters. Added chapter 7 with examples of the plots.
1.4	07/04/2017	2.8	Updated SBAS summary fields for gLAB version 4.1.0

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Iss./Rev.	Date	Section / Page	Change Description
1.5	22/05/2017	2.4, 2.6, 4, 5.1	Added ‘gLAB SBAS Conversion’ chapter. Added ‘-model:sbasmaritime’, ‘-model:nomt10’ and ‘-model:nomt2728’ parameters. Added examples for the new parameters. Changed gLAB conversion behaviour. Now if an incorrect message is read, it will also be printed to output RINEX-B and EMS files. Updated SBAS Iono correction availability map image example to show the new default title for this map.
1.6	21/06/2017	2.9, 3.4, 3.6, 5.2, 6, 7.2, 7.4, 8.2, 8.3, 8.6, 9.7	Added figure with vertex order in SBASIONO message. Added ‘VPE’ field in the SBASOUT message. Updated VPE-VPL and Stanford plots in order to fit with the new field in the SBASOUT message (this simplifies the instructions). Added parameter ‘-sbasplots:hourlymaps’ for hourly SBAS availability maps. Added parameters ‘-sbasplots:inclusionarea’ and ‘sbasplots:exclusionarea’ for including or excluding regions the SBAS availability maps. Added chapter 6 “gLAB GUI Usage Example”. Added new parameters ‘--percentilex’ and ‘--percentiley’ in Stanford plots. Added new parameters ‘—nocbarpercent’ and ‘--cbarlabel’ in SBAS maps. Added chapter 6 with example of SBAS execution with the GUI. Updated SBAS Maps examples (now the colorbar height matches with the height of the plot). Added SBAS Maps examples for hourly maps and worldwide maps.
1.7	21/11/2017	2.8	Added parameter ‘-sbassummary:startime’ for SBAS summary.

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1.8	05/03/2018	2.4, 2.8, 2.9, 3.5.1,	Summary options, that started with '-sbassummary:' now start with '-summary'. The old format is still supported for backwards compatibility. Updated summary contents. Added SBASUNSEL error message number 48. Added option '-model:udreithreshold' for setting a discarding satellites with values equal or higher than a given UDREI. Added option '-model:sigfltnomt10offset' for changing the fast corrections sigma offset when message type 10 is not used. Added options '--SBASSystemname', '--PRNtext' and '--PRNtextnewline' in SBAS plots
1.9	04/06/2018	1.3.3, 2.5, 2.8, 2.9, 5.2, 7.3, 7.4, 8.5, 8.6, 9.4, 9.5, 9.7	Added data gaps, DOP percentiles and maritime continuity risk in SBAS summary. Added HDOP, PDOP and GDOP filter options. Added options for station network maps plots. Added options for SBAS Availability, Continuity Risk and Iono Availability plots. Added SBAS Maritime Continuity Risk plots. Added SBAS HDOP, PDOP and GDOP availability plots. Added command line examples for station network maps, DOP plots and Availability plots Changed SBAS maritime defaults. Changed plot examples for station network maps, and SBAS Availability maps. Changed symbol ">" to "≥" in Stanford-ESA plots.
1.10	16/11/2018	1.2, 2.4, 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 9.6	Added note in section 1.2 stating that this manual is a copy from the command line help (except for the usage examples and plot examples). Update for gLAB version 5.4.0
1.11	15/02/2019	7.3, 9.7	Added plotting tool options for adding together the availability percentage of several FIRs in SBAS maps. Updated WAAS+EGNOS Availability plot.

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1.12	05/03/2019	2.4	Added parameters for changing K factors in SBAS. Added third argument for parameter '-model:sigmpath'.

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Contents

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1 INTRODUCTION

The GNSS-Lab Tool suite (gLAB) is an interactive educational multipurpose package to process and analyse GNSS data. The first release of this software package allows processing only GPS data, but it was prepared to incorporate future module updates, such as an expansion to Galileo and GLONASS systems, SBAS and differential processing.

With the current upgrade, gLAB is able to process SBAS data for GPS positioning, as well as being capable of reading and converting RINEX-B and EMS files to Pegasus format and computing SBAS availability, continuity risk and ionosphere availability maps. Furthermore, the plotting functions have been upgraded, in order to be able to create Stanford plots, worst integrity ratio plots and SBAS availability, continuity risk and ionosphere availability maps.

In the current version, SBAS processing and Stanford/Stanford-ESA plots are available in the GUI, but the world maps, integrity ratio maps and the SBAS availability maps (for both processing and plotting) are only available through command line.

1.1 DOCUMENT SCOPE AND PURPOSES

This document contains detailed information related to the new functionalities added to gLAB and the new plotting functions, including an explanation of the new parameters available, output messages and usage examples through command line.

1.2 DOCUMENT OVERVIEW AND STRUCTURE

This document is split in sections, which describe:

- A list of all the new parameters for gLAB with their explanation.
- A description of the new output messages in gLAB.
- gLAB usage examples through command line.
- A list of all the new parameters for the plotting functions
- Plotting functions usage examples through command line.

IMPORTANT NOTE: All parameters, options and output messages are copied from the command line help of the processing and plotting tools. Therefore, the command line help always has preference over this manual (and may sometimes be more complete), except for the command line usage examples and the plot examples, which are not in the command line help. The command line help can also be accessed through the GUI in the menu: Help->User manuals.

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1.3 APPLICABLE AND REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

1.3.1 APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS

The following documents refer to the applicable documents for the project.

AD-01 RTCA-DO229D. “Minimum Operational Performance Standards For Global Positioning System / Wide Area Augmentation System Airborne Equipment”. RTCA Inc. SC-159. December 2006.

AD-02 RTCA-DO229C. “Minimum Operational Performance Standards For Global Positioning System / Wide Area Augmentation System Airborne Equipment”. RTCA Inc. SC-159. November 2001

AD-03 PEGASUS Interface Control Document. PEG-ICD-02

AD-04 GNSS Lab Software User Manual, gAGE/UPC, 2009

1.3.2 REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

RD-1 RINEX-B 2.11 (ftp://igscb.jpl.nasa.gov/igscb/data/format/geo_sbas.txt)

RD-2 EMS (http://www.egnos-pro.esa.int/ems/EMS_UID_1_1_final.pdf)

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1.3.3 ACRONYMS AND TERMS

AD	Applicable Document
AWGN	Additive White Gaussian Noise
CRC	Cyclic Redundancy Check
DOP	Dilution of Precision
DoY	Day of Year
EGNOS	European Geostationary Navigation Overlay Service
EMS	EGNOS Message Server
ESA	European Space Agency
FIR	Flight Information Region
FTP	File Transfer Protocol
gAGE	Research Group of Astronomy and Geomatics
gLAB	GNSS-Lab tool
GDOP	Geometric Dilution of Precision
GEO	GEOstationary
GLONASS	GLObal NAvigation Satellite System
GNSS	Global Navigation Satellite System
GPS	Global Positioning System
HDOP	Horizontal Dilution of Precision
HE	Horizontal Error
HPE	Horizontal Positioning Error
HMI	Hazardous Misleading Information
HPL	Horizontal Protection Level
HWIR	Horizontal Worst Integrity Ratio
IALA	International Association of marine aids to navigation and Lighthouse Authorities
ICD	Interface Control Document
IGS	International GNSS Service
IGP	Ionospheric Grid Point
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IOD	Issue of Data
IODE	Issue of Data Ephemeris
IODF	Issue of Data Fast Correction
IODI	Issue of Data Ionospheric
IODP	Issue of Data PRN mask
IODS	Service Issue of Data
IONEX	IONosphere map Exchange format
IPP	Ionospheric Pierce Point
LTC	Long Term Corrections
MI	Misleading Information
MT	Message Type
MOPS	Minimum Operational Performance Standards
NPA	Non Precision Approach
OS	Operative System
PA	Precision Approach

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PDOP	Position Dilution of Precision
PL	Protection Level
PEGASUS	Prototype EGNOS and GBAS Analysis System Using SAPPHIRE
PRC	Pseudo Range Correction
PRN	PseudoRandom Noise
RD	Reference Document
RINEX-B	Receiver Independent EXchange format Binary
RRC	Range Rate correction
RSS	Root Sum Square
SAPPHIRE	Satellite and Aircraft Data Base for System Integrity Research
SBAS	Satellite Based Augmentation System
SIS	Signal In Space
SNR	Signal to Noise Ratio
SOW	Statement Of Work
S/W	Software
TBC	To Be Confirmed
TBD	To Be Determined
TBW	To Be Written
TDOP	Time Dilution of Precision
TGD	Total Group Delay
TOW	Time of Week
UDRE	User Differential Range Error
UDREI	User Differential Range Error Indicator
UIVE	User Ionospheric Vertical Error
UPC	Technical University of Catalonia
URA	User Range Accuracy
URL	Uniform Resource Locator
VDOP	Vertical Dilution of Precision
VE	Vertical Error
VPE	Vertical Positioning Error
VPL	Vertical Protection Level
VWIR	Vertical Worst Integrity Ratio
WIR	Worst Integrity Ratio

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2 gLAB PARAMETERS

These are the new parameters added to gLAB for SBAS processing. This list is included in the help message of gLAB (which is shown by executing the command 'gLAB –help'):

2.1 HELP PARAMETERS

-usererrorfile	Shows an example of user-defined error configuration file
-sigmamultipathfile	Shows an example of user multipath model configuration file

2.2 INPUT PARAMETERS

-input:sbasiono <file>	Sets the input RINEX-B or EMS SBAS file for ionospheric corrections
-input:sbas <file>	Sets the SBAS data file (RINEX-B v2.11 or EMS). Enables SBAS processing mode
-input:sigmpath <file>	Sets the data file for user sigma multipath model for SBAS (execute 'gLAB -sigmamultipathfile' for details)
-input:usererror <file>	Sets the data file for adding user defined noise signal to raw measurements (execute 'gLAB -usererrorfile' for details)

NOTE: The use of '-input:sbas' will preconfigure the parameters to work in SBAS mode.

2.3 PREPROCESSING PARAMETERS

-pre:geoexclude #	Exclude GEO satellite from SBAS. Data from this GEO will be ignored for SBAS corrections # = PRN number
-pre:geosel #	Select GEO satellite for SBAS corrections # = 0 => Use data from all GEO (all GEO mixed)[default in NPA if mixing GEO data is enabled] # = 1 => Use GEO from the first line of SBAS data read [default in PA] # = 2 => Use the GEO with highest elevation 120 <= # <= 210 => Use the GEO with the given PRN
-pre:snr	Enable SNR (Signal to Noise Ratio) deselection. The SNR is read from the observation file. [default off]. If no SNR is present in the observation file, no deselection is done. The default threshold is 35 dBHz

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-pre:snrsel g# <val>	Set a SNR threshold for a given satellite. If this option is given, SNR deselection will be activated **g** = character determining GNSS system (G->GPS) # = PRN number. If #=0, then the threshold will be applied to all satellites of the selected GNSS system **<val>** Value for SNR threshold in dBHz. This value is compared to the SNR obtained from the RINEX file in all code and carrier phase measurements. If no SNR value is present in the RINEX file, this value will be omitted.
-pre:smoothmin <val>	Number of epochs of continuous code smoothing before steady-state operation [default 0 for non SBAS processing, 360 for SBAS processing] Satellites will be excluded until reaching this steady-state

2.4 MODELLING PARAMETERS

-model:iono <val>	**<val> = no** Do not correct ionosphere [default in PPP] (equivalent to '--model:iono') **<val> = Klobuchar** Correct measurements with Klobuchar model [default in SPP] = BeiDou Correct measurements with BeiDou model **<val> = IONEX** Correct measurements with IONEX file data **<val> = FPPP** Correct measurements with FPPP file data **<val> = NeQuick** Correct measurements with NeQuick model **<val> = SBAS** Correct measurements with SBAS iono corrections (but do not apply any other SBAS correction)
-model:brdctranstime	Only valid when using broadcast products. Check that transmission time of message is equal or before of current time [default on for non SBAS processing, off for SBAS processing]
-model:sbasmaritime	Configure SBAS parameters for SBAS maritime mode (see notes on SBAS maritime below) [default off]
-model:alarmmsgtype2	When reading an SBAS message type 0, parse it as type 2 [default off]
-model:ignoretype0	Ignore all SBAS messages type 0 [default off]
-model:udreithreshold #	Set the UDREI threshold (from fast corrections) for discarding satellites. Satellites with UDREI equal or higher than this threshold will be discarded. Threshold values have to be in the range [1-13] [default no threshold]
-model:sigfltnomt10offset #	When message type 10 is not available or disabled, the fast correction sigma is computed as UDRE sigma plus an offset of 8 metres. With this parameter the offset of 8 metres can be changed to any value (in metres)
-model:sbasmode <val>	Select navigation mode for SBAS processing: **<val> = PA** Precision Approach [default] **<val> = NPA** Non Precision Approach

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-model:geoswitch	Enable GEO switch for SBAS processing [default off]
-model:selectbestgeo	If GEO switching for SBAS processing is enabled, gLAB will compute the protection levels for all GEO available and will select the one with lower protection levels. [default off]. Enabling this option will noticeably increase the computation time (specially if there are many GEOs in the SBAS data file), as gLAB needs to compute the SBAS modelling with each GEO, and then select the best one. Read section "Selection of best GEO:" below for details on the criteria of how the best GEO is selected.
-model:maintaingeo	If GEO switch for SBAS is enabled, maintain current GEO while possible independently if it is the GEO selected by the user or it has been selected due to a GEO switch [default on]
-model:geofallback	If GEO switch for SBAS is enabled, always try to return to the initial selected GEO [default off] By default, gLAB will try to keep the same GEO during SBAS processing, independently of how it has been selected
-model:sbasmodeswitch	Enable navigation mode switching for SBAS processing [default off]
-model:mixedgeo	Enable the usage of mixed GEO data (messages from all GEO are treated as if there were from an unique GEO) [default off]
-model:initcoordnpa	In SBAS mode, if receiver coordinates are to be calculated without giving any initial condition (parameter -pre:setrecpos calculate), compute the first epochs using Klobuchar until the receiver coordinates have converged. This is useful due to the initial gLAB coordinate may do that the IPPs (Ionospheric Pierce Point) fall outside the SBAS region, making all satellites unavailable due to the lack of ionosphere. This option only has effect if SBAS mode switch is disabled and receiver coordinates are set to 'calculate' [default on]
-model:sbasreceiver #	Set receiver class type for SBAS (for computing variance of the airborne receiver) # = 0 User defined receiver model (given in file with parameter '-input:sigmpath') # = 1 Class 1 equipment # = 2,3,4 Class 2,3,4 equipment (all equivalent) [default 2]
-model:geoacqtime #	Set the minimum time (in seconds) to consider that gLAB has received enough SBAS corrections from a GEO counting from the first message received [default 300] This timer is set to ensure that we have received enough corrections from the GEO we want to switch to. If this timer is set too low (few seconds), it may happen that we switch to a GEO with not enough data (due to we are in initialization or the GEO has received an alarm message). gLAB will not switch to any GEO before this time, except for when an alarm message is received and there is no other GEO available
-model:switchtime #	Set the minimum time (in seconds) between a GEO or mode switch and the following one [default 20] This timer is set to avoid continuous switching in the same epoch when all GEO do not have enough data. If this timer is set to zero, a maximum of 2 switches per epoch (for both mode and GEO) will be done

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-model:sbastmout <n> <val>	Set time out value for SBAS messages (except for fast and range rate corrections) in both modes, PA and NPA **<n>** is the message type number **<val>** is the time out value (in seconds)
-model:sbastmoutpa <n> <val>	Set time out value for SBAS messages (except for fast and range rate corrections) in PA mode **<n>** is the message type number **<val>** is the time out value (in seconds)
-model:sbastmoutnpa <n> <val>	Set time out value for SBAS messages (except for fast and range rate corrections) in NPA mode **<n>** is the message type number **<val>** is the time out value (in seconds)
-model:sbastmoutfc <val>	Set time out value for fast corrections in both modes, PA and NPA **<val>** is the time out value (in seconds)
-model:sbastmoutfcpa <val>	Set time out value for fast corrections in PA mode **<val>** is the time out value (in seconds)
-model:sbastmoutfcnpa <val>	Set time out value for fast corrections in NPA mode **<val>** is the time out value (in seconds)
-model:sbastmoutrrc <val>	Set time out value for range rate corrections in both modes, PA and NPA **<val>** is the time out value (in seconds)
-model:sbastmoutrrcpa <val>	Set time out value for range rate corrections in PA mode **<val>** is the time out value (in seconds)
-model:sbastmoutrrcnpa <val>	Set time out value for range rate corrections in NPA mode **<val>** is the time out value (in seconds)
-model:sigmpath <val1> <val2> [<val3>]	Set parameters a,b and c for sigma multipath for SBAS airborne receiver, being sigma=a+b*e^(-satelevation/c) **<val1>** a value (in metres) [default 0.13 for class 2/3/4 receiver] **<val2>** b value (in metres) [default 0.53 for class 2/3/4 receiver] **[<val3>]** c value (in degrees) [default 10 for class 2/3/4 receiver]. This argument is optional in order to maintain compatibility with previous versions
-model:sigdiv <val>	Set a fixed value (in metres) for sigma divergence for SBAS airborne receiver
-model:signoise <val>	Set a fixed value (in metres) for sigma noise for SBAS airborne receiver
-model:khpa <val>	Set the Kh factor value used when computing the horizontal protection level in PA mode [default 6]
-model:khnpa <val>	Set the Kh factor value used when computing the horizontal protection level in NPA mode [default 6.18]
-model:kvpa <val>	Set the Kv factor value used when computing the vertical protection level in PA mode [default 5.33]
-model:kvnpa <val>	Set the Kv factor value used when computing the vertical protection level in NPA mode [default 5.33]
-model:nofastcor	Set SBAS fast and RRC corrections values to 0 [default off]
-model:norrccor	Set SBAS RRC correction value to 0 [default off]
-model:noslowcor	Set SBAS slow corrections values to 0 [default off]
-model:noionocor	Set SBAS ionosphere correction value to 0 [default off]
-model:nofastsigma	Set SBAS fast and RRC sigmas (sigma UDRE and degradation terms) values to 0 [default off]
-model:norrcsigma	Set SBAS RRC degradation term value to 0 [default off]
-model:noslowsigma	Set SBAS slow correction degradation term to 0 [default off]

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-model:noionosigma	Set SBAS ionosphere sigma to 0 [default off]
-model:notroposigma	Set SBAS troposphere sigma to 0 [default off]
-model:noenroutesigma	Set SBAS En Route Through NPA degradation term to 0 [default off]
-model:nodeltaudre	Set SBAS Delta UDRE factor to 1 [default off]
-model:nomt10	Disable use of message type 10 in all modes [default off]
-model:nomt2728	Disable use of messages type 27 and 28 in all modes (this is equivalent to parameter '-model:nodeltaudre') [default off]

NOTE: When setting any fast, slow, ionosphere correction or their sigmas to 0, gLAB will still check all the conditions for the current mode. For example, if gLAB is in PA mode and the '-model:nofastcor' parameter is set, then it will search for a fast correction, and if it is available, it will set the value to 0 instead of the one given in the SBAS message. If there is no SBAS fast correction available, the satellite will not be used.
NOTE: The SBAS timeouts given by the user will override the defaults stated in MOPS-D.
NOTES for SBAS mode and GEO switching:

- If both mode and GEO switch are enabled, GEO switch is tried first always, as switching GEO keeps PA mode.
- If option '-model:geofallback' is enabled, gLAB will try to switch to the first GEO used in processing after the time between switches (defined by parameter '-model:switchtime') after a GEO switch occurs.
- If option '-model:maintaingeo' is enabled gLAB will maintain the current GEO (independently if it was selected by the user or by a GEO switch) during all the processing while it can provide a PA solution.
- If both options '-model:maintaingeo' and '-model:geofallback' are enabled, '-model:geofallback' option behaviour will prevail.
- If both options '-model:maintaingeo' and '-model:geofallback' are disabled, after a GEO switch, gLAB will try to switch to the previous GEO independently if it was the first one used or not. If there are only two GEOs available (and the use of mixed GEO data is disabled), this behaviour is equivalent as in the '-model:geofallback' option, due to the previous GEO will be always the first GEO used.

Selection of best GEO:

When option '-model:selectbestgeo' is enabled, gLAB will compute in each epoch the full SBAS model and the protection levels with all the GEOs available, and then select the best GEO according to the following criteria:

1 - Select the GEOs which have PA solution with protection levels under the alarm limits, and from these ones, select the GEO whose sum of the horizontal and vertical protection levels is smaller.

2 - If no GEOs had PA solution with protection levels under the alarm limits, select the GEOs with PA solution and then select the GEO whose sum of the horizontal and vertical protection levels is smaller.

3 - If no GEOs had PA solution, select the GEOs with NPA solution and then select the GEO whose sum of the horizontal and vertical protection levels is smaller.

If option '-print:sbasunused' is enabled, the 'MODEL', 'SBASCORR', 'SBASVAR', 'SBASUNSEL' and 'SATSEL' for each discarded iteration be printed. All messages from discarded iterations will have an '*' next to message name to indicate it was discarded. The iterations without solution will be printed first, and the last ones printed will be the iterations discarded but had solution.

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If INFO messages are enabled (option '-print:info'), an INFO message with the epoch, GEO PRN and its protection levels will be printed for each iteration that provided a solution. The unselected iteration will have a '(Not selected)' text to indicate that it was not selected. The selected iteration will be printed last, with the text '(Selected)'.

Note that this option will noticeably increase computation load, especially if there are many GEOs in the SBAS data file.

If selection of best GEO is set, the options '-model:switchgeo' will be automatically set. Moreover, option '-model:switchtime' must be set to 0 (if not set, it will be automatically set to 0), as in an epoch multiple GEO changes will be done.

NOTES for SBAS maritime

- Maritime mode is a special configuration for SBAS. In this configuration, message type 10 (degradation parameters), type 27 (service message) and type 28 (clock ephemeris covariance matrix) are not used. Therefore, the sigma of fast and long term corrections is computed with the following formula:

$$\sigma^2_{i,flt} = [\sigma_{i,UDRE} + 8]^2$$

- The ‘8’ constant in the formula above can be changed to any value with the parameter ‘-model:sigfltnomt10offset’

- Alarm limits in maritime mode are not used (in gLAB alarm limits cannot be disabled, so they are set to 100Km), and a filter for HDOP (Horizontal Dilution of Precision) and PDOP (Position Dilution of Precision). A valid epoch must have a HDOP<4 or a PDOP<6 (it only needs to fulfil one of these two conditions).

- Furthermore, for maritime mode, another mode for computing the continuity risk is used. Instead of a sliding windows of 15 seconds, it is used a fixed window of 15 minutes (900 seconds). That is, every time a discontinuity event occurs, it will affect the previous 15 minutes, independently if there had been a discontinuity within the previous 15 minutes (where as in aviation mode, each discontinuity only affects the last seconds until the previous discontinuity -up to the window size-). This is an optimistic computation of the continuity risk, but maritime mode has more relaxed requirements, as seen above. If desired, the user can change the size of the 15 minute window to any value. The disadvantages of this mode of continuity risk computation are that if several discontinuities occur in a time span smaller than the window size (which usually happens in the SBAS coverage border), then epochs with discontinuities may be counted more than one, which may do that the continuity risk ends up being greater than 1 (this effect can be mitigated by using large time spans). The other disadvantage is that if some discontinuities occur but each of them have a duration larger than the window size, the total continuity risk will be much smaller compared to the aviation continuity risk, as only the epochs of the size of the window will be counted for the discontinuity, but the other epochs in a discontinuity but greater than the window will not be counted. This effect is also maximized as the continuity risk is computed using the number of epochs processed, not the number of epochs with solution in PA mode. The formula to compute the maritime continuity risk is:

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$$\text{Continuity Risk} = \frac{CTF}{MTBF} = \frac{WindowSize}{\frac{N_{Epochs\_processed}}{N_{Num\_discontinuities}}} = \frac{WindowSize \cdot N_{Num\_discontinuities}}{N_{Epochs\_processed}}$$

Where:

- **CTF:** Continuity Time Interval, which is the window size.
- **MTBF:** Mean Time Between Failures, which is computed as the total epochs processed divided by the number of discontinuities.

This formula is from IALA (International Association of Marine Aids to Navigation and Lighthouse Authorities),, available in the following document:: http://www.iala-aism.org/product/performance-and-monitoring-of-dgnss-services-in-the-frequency-band-283-5-325khz-1112/

- Maritime mode is configured with parameter '-model:sbasmaritime', which is a shortcut for providing these parameters: '-model:nomt10' and '-model:nomt2728' , '-model:geoswitch', '-filter:maxhdop 4', '-filter:maxpdop 6', '-filter:hdoporpdop', '-summary:hal 100000', '-summary:val 100000', '-summary:windowsize 900' and '-summary:windowsizemar 900'.

2.5 FILTER PARAMETERS

-filter:stepdetector	Check for jumps in measurements using the prefits residuals [default off] Use '--filter:stepdetector' to disable it
-filter:maxhdop <val>	Set the HDOP threshold which will make gLAB do the following when the threshold is exceeded: **In SPP/PPP**: Skip the epoch [default disabled] **In SBAS:** It will try to switch mode or GEO (if allowed), otherwise it will skip the epoch [default disabled in SBAS aviation mode, 4.0 in maritime SBAS mode] **In DGNSS:** Switch from DGNSS to SPP [default 30.0]
-filter:maxpdop <val>	Set the PDOP threshold which will make gLAB do the following when the threshold is exceeded: **In SPP/PPP**: Skip the epoch [default disabled] **In SBAS:** It will try to switch mode or GEO (if allowed), otherwise it will skip the epoch [default disabled in SBAS aviation mode, 4.0 in maritime SBAS mode] **In DGNSS:** Switch from DGNSS to SPP [default 30.0]
-filter:maxgdop <val>	Set the GDOP threshold which will make gLAB do the following when the threshold is exceeded: **In SPP/PPP**: Skip the epoch [default disabled] **In SBAS:** It will try to switch mode or GEO (if allowed), otherwise it will skip the epoch [default disabled in SBAS aviation mode, 4.0 in maritime SBAS mode] **In DGNSS:** Switch from DGNSS to SPP [default 30.0]
-filter:hdoporpdop	If HDOP and PDOP thresholds are enabled, set the option to only need to fulfill one the two requirements (HDOP or PDOP)

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	instead of both (i.e. HDOP and PDOP conditions are ORed - logical OR-) [default disabled in all modes except in maritime SBAS mode]
-filter:stfdesa	Compute values for Stanford-ESA plot (only available for SBAS processing) [default disabled] The output data is written in a separate file (which has to be processed with graph.py). See parameter '-output:stfdesa'
-filter:stfdesaloi	If Stanford-ESA computation is enabled, write to file all geometries which produce an integrity ratio equal or higher than the horizontal or vertical thresholds (any of them). See parameters '-output:stfdesaloi' [default enabled]

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-filter:stfdesa:xmax <val>	Set the maximum value for the horizontal axis (error axis, in metres) for Stanford-ESA plot [default 50]
-filter:stfdesa:ymax <val>	Set the maximum value for the vertical axis (protection level axis, in metres) for Stanford-ESA plot [default 50]
-filter:stfdesa:xres <val>	Set the horizontal resolution (error axis, in metres) for Stanford-ESA plot [default 0.1]
-filter:stfdesa:yres <val>	Set the vertical resolution (protection level axis, in metres) for Stanford-ESA plot [default 0.1]
-filter:stfdesa:hwir <val>	Set the horizontal integrity ratio threshold for which the geometry info will be written to file [default 0.7]. See parameters '-filter:stfdesaloi' and '-output:stfdesaloi' for more details.
-filter:stfdesa:vwir <val>	Set the vertical integrity ratio threshold for which the geometry info will be written to file [default 0.7]. See parameters '-filter:stfdesaloi' and '-output:stfdesaloi' for more details.

2.6 OUTPUT PARAMETERS

-output:rinexb	Generate a RINEX-B file from the SBAS data (only for SBAS) [default off]
-output:ems	Generate a EMS file from the SBAS data (only for SBAS) [default off]
-output:pegasus	Generate Pegasus file format from the SBAS data (only for SBAS). See note on Pegasus format below. [default off]
-output:pegstrictrinex	When generating a RINEX-H file for Pegasus, follow the RINEX 2.11 rules for transmission time, health flag and URA (only active if -output:pegasus has been set) [default off]
-output:pegspace	Set the field separator in Pegasus files to space character (' ') instead of a semicolon (';') [default off]
-output:pegfilealign	Print Pegasus files with all columns aligned [default off]
-output:sbasdir <name>	Set the directory where to write the output SBAS files ('.' for current directory) [default "SBAS"]
-output:stfdesa <name>	Set the filename where to write the output data for Stanford-ESA plots [default "observationfilename_stdESA.txt"] The output file is a columnar text file to be processed with graph (with '--sf' parameter) to generate the Stanford-ESA plots
-output:stfdesaloi <name>	Set the filename where to write the geometries of Stanford-ESA whose integrity ratio are over the horizontal or vertical integrity ratio (any of them). [default "observationfilename_stdESA_LOI.txt"] This option sets enables the following parameter automatically: '-filter:stfdesaloi'.
-onlyconvert	Convert EMS or RINEX-B file to RINEX-B, EMS or Pegasus and exit without processing any GNSS data [default off]

NOTE FOR PEGASUS FORMAT: Pegasus is GNSS data processing from Eurocontrol. Pegasus does not read the RINEX-B or EMS SBAS files, it converts them to columnar text

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files and later processes with these text files. Each text file contains one message type -except for fast correction messages, which are all grouped in the same file; and the GEO navigation data, which is RINEX 2 format-. Each columnar text file has a header line with the name of each value, and the values are printed in decimal format. A full explanation of the Pegasus format can be found in appendixes I.5-I.16 in their ICD.

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2.7 VERBOSE PARAMETERS

-print:sbascor	Print SBASCORR messages (only for SBAS) [default off]
-print:sbasvar	Print SBASVAR messages (only for SBAS) [default off]
-print:sbasiono	Print SBASIONO messages (only for SBAS) [default off]
-print:sbasout	Print SBASOUT messages (only for SBAS) [default on]
-print:sbasunsel	Print SBASUNSEL messages (only for SBAS) [default off]
-print:sbasunused	Print messages from discarded satellites due to SBAS GEO switch (only for SBAS) [default off]. The discarded messages are MODEL, SBASCORR, SBASVAR, SBASIONO and SBASUNSEL, but only the ones selected from user parameters will be printed. Also, an asterisk '*' will be added at the end of the first field to indicate that it is a discarded measurement.
-print:usererror	Print user added error to raw measurements [default on]

NOTE: Use -print:... to activate, --print:... to deactivate.

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2.8 SBAS SUMMARY PARAMETERS

When processing with SBAS corrections, a statistical summary will be printed at the end of the output file.

-summary:hal <val>	Sets the Horizontal Alarm Limit (in metres) for computing availability and continuity risk [default 40]
-summary:val <val>	Sets the Vertical Alarm Limit (in metres) for computing availability and continuity risk [default 50]
-summary:percentile <val>	Sets the value for computing the error and protection level percentile [default 95]
-summary:windowsize <val>	Sets the sliding window size (in epochs) for computing the continuity risk [default 15 for aviation, 900 for maritime]
-summary:windowsizemar <val>	Sets the fixed window size (in epochs) for computing the maritime continuity risk [default 15 for aviation, 900 for maritime]]
-summary:waitfordaystart	If the observation file starts at 22 hours or later, gLAB will assume that from the first epoch until epoch 23 hours 59 minutes 59 seconds are given just to fill the SBAS message buffer and wait for the smoothing and filter converge, and the following epochs from the next day are the ones of interest. During this convergence period, Stanford-ESA values will not be computed and they will not be taken into account for the SBAS summary. This option is useful to avoid false MIs or high error epoch in the summary during the convergence time. [default on] This option can be disabled with '--summary::waitfordaystart'
-summary:starttime	Set the first epoch to be used in the SBAS summary. The following date formats are accepted: YYYYMMDD HH:MM:SS (HH in 24 hour format) YYYY/MM/DD HH:MM:SS (HH in 24 hour format) YYYY/DoY SoD GPSWeek SoW
-summary:stationnetworkname <name>	Sets the station network name to be printed in the last line of summary. This is useful for doing stations maps with each station network having different marker type, colour or size with the graphical tool (after merging the last line of the summary of several processed stations in a single file) [default 'Other']

NOTE: The computation of the continuity risk takes into account the sampling rate and data gaps in the observation file.

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The SBAS summary has the following fixed format:

```
INFO -------------------- SBAS Summary --------------------
INFO Horizontal Alarm limit:  40.00 metres
INFO Vertical   Alarm limit:  50.00 metres
INFO HDOP Threshold:   4.00
INFO PDOP Threshold:   6.00
INFO GDOP Threshold: 100.00
INFO First epoch of summary: 27/10/2016 00:00:00.00 / 2016 301     0.00 / 1920 345600.00
INFO Last  epoch of summary: 27/10/2016 23:59:59.00 / 2016 301 86399.00 / 1920 431999.00
INFO Total epochs processed: 86293
INFO Total epochs processed with PA solution: 85932 ( 99.582% )
INFO Total epochs processed with PA solution under alarm limits: 85932 ( 99.582% )
INFO Total epochs processed with PA solution and position from reference file: 0 ( 0.000% )
INFO Total epochs processed with NPA solution: 0 ( 0.000% )
INFO Total epochs omitted in summary due to no position from reference file: 0 ( 0.000% )
INFO Total epochs skipped due to no position from reference file for modelling: 0 ( 0.000% )
INFO Total epochs skipped due to less than 4 valid satellites available: 361 ( 0.418% )
INFO Total epochs skipped due to singular geometry matrix: 0 ( 0.000% )
INFO Total epochs skipped due to any DOP exceeding the threshold:       0 ( 0.000% )
INFO Total epochs skipped due to HDOP exceeding the threshold:          0 ( 0.000% )
INFO Total epochs skipped due to PDOP exceeding the threshold:          0 ( 0.000% )
INFO Total epochs skipped due to HDOP and PDOP exceeding the threshold: 0 ( 0.000% )
INFO Total epochs skipped due to GDOP exceeding the threshold:          0 ( 0.000% )
INFO Total epochs skipped (any reason): 361 ( 0.418% )
INFO Total epochs missing in observation file (during summary period):   5
INFO Total epochs missing in observation file (all the file):           13
INFO Number of data gaps  in observation file (during summary period):   4
```


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```
INFO Number of data gaps  in observation file (all the file):          7

INFO Maximum data gap size in observation file (during summary period):
2 at epoch 26/01/2018 23:50:04.00 / 2018 026 85804.00 / 1985 517804.00

INFO  Maximum  data  gap  size  in  observation  file  (all  the  file):
6 at epoch 25/01/2018 23:46:36.00 / 2018 025 85596.00 / 1985 431196.00

INFO PDOP  95 Percentile:   2.33

INFO GDOP  95 Percentile:   2.69

INFO TDOP  95 Percentile:   1.34

INFO HDOP  95 Percentile:   1.30

INFO VDOP  95 Percentile:   1.98

INFO  Maximum  PDOP     3.04  at  epoch  26/01/2018  23:52:30.00  /  2018  026
85950.00 / 1985 517950.00

INFO  Maximum  GDOP     3.57  at  epoch  26/01/2018  23:52:30.00  /  2018  026
85950.00 / 1985 517950.00

INFO  Maximum  TDOP     1.87  at  epoch  26/01/2018  23:52:30.00  /  2018  026
85950.00 / 1985 517950.00

INFO  Maximum  HDOP     1.60  at  epoch  26/01/2018  02:20:30.00  /  2018  026
8430.00 / 1985 440430.00

INFO  Maximum  VDOP     2.66  at  epoch  26/01/2018  23:52:30.00  /  2018  026
85950.00 / 1985 517950.00

INFO Continuity Risk Airborne (15 epochs sliding window): 1.7456E-04

INFO Continuity Risk Maritime (15 epochs fixed window):   1.8156E-03

INFO First epoch of summary for computing MIs and percentiles: 27/10/2016
00:00:00.00 / 2016 301     0.00 / 1920 345600.00

INFO Last  epoch of summary for computing MIs and percentiles: 27/10/2016
23:59:59.00 / 2016 301 86399.00 / 1920 431999.00

INFO Total epochs with MIs: 0 ( 0.000% )

INFO Total epochs with Horizontal MIs: 0 ( 0.000% )

INFO Total epochs with Vertical   MIs: 0 ( 0.000% )

INFO Total samples in Stanford-ESA processed: 111056799

INFO Total  samples  in  Stanford-ESA  processed  with  solution:  111056798  (
99.999% )

INFO  Total  samples  in  Stanford-ESA  skipped  due  to  singular  geometry
matrix: 1 ( 9.004E-07% )

INFO Total samples in Stanford-ESA with MIs: 219 ( 1.972E-04% )

INFO Total samples in Stanford-ESA with Horizontal MIs: 157 ( 1.414E-04% )

INFO Total samples in Stanford-ESA with Vertical   MIs: 139 ( 1.252E-04% )

INFO Stanford-ESA Worst Horizontal Integrity Ratio: 1.6777

INFO Stanford-ESA Worst Vertical   Integrity Ratio: 1.9140
```


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```
INFO Horizontal  95 Positioning Error Percentile:   0.80 metres

INFO Vertical    95 Positioning Error Percentile:   1.73 metres

INFO Horizontal  95 Protection  Level Percentile:  10.27 metres

INFO Vertical    95 Protection  Level Percentile:  16.50 metres

INFO Maximum Horizontal Positioning Error:      4.26 metres at epoch
27/10/2016 17:40:32.00 / 2016 301 63632.00 / 1920 409232.00

INFO Maximum Vertical     Positioning Error:     7.53 metres at epoch
27/10/2016 17:40:32.00 / 2016 301 63632.00 / 1920 409232.00

INFO Maximum Horizontal Protection    Level:    16.21 metres at epoch
27/10/2016 17:40:32.00 / 2016 301 63632.00 / 1920 409232.00

INFO Maximum Vertical     Protection    Level:    23.92 metres at epoch
27/10/2016 17:40:32.00 / 2016 301 63632.00 / 1920 409232.00

INFO Worst Horizontal Integrity Ratio: 0.5317 at epoch 27/10/2016
17:40:32.00 / 2016 301 63632.00 / 1920 409232.00

INFO Worst Vertical     Integrity Ratio: 0.4763 at epoch 27/10/2016
17:40:32.00 / 2016 301 63632.00 / 1920 409232.00

INFO Station: helg Lon:   7.89309376 Lat:   54.17448223 Height:   48.4689
HWIR:    0.5317 VWIR:    0.4763 MIs:      0 Hor_MIs:      0 Ver_MIs:      0
HPE_Percentile:   95    0.80 VPE_Percentile:   95    1.73 MaxHPE:    4.26
MaxVPE:     7.53 HPL_Percentile:   95   10.27 VPL_Percentile:   95   16.50
MaxHPL:    16.21 MaxVPL:    23.92 Avail%:    99.582 Cont_Risk: 1.7456E-04
HWIR_ESA:    1.6777 VWIR_ESA:    1.9140 MIs_ESA:    219 Hor_MIs_ESA:    157
Ver_MIs_ESA:  139 Cont_Risk_Mark: 0.0000E+00 PDOP_Percentile:    95    2.33
Max_PDOP:      3.06 GDOP_Percentile:      95      2.69 Max_GDOP:      3.60
TDOP_Percentile:   95   1.35 Max_TDOP:   1.88 HDOP_Percentile:   95   1.30
Max_HDOP:      1.81 VDOP_Percentile:      95      1.98 Max_VDOP:      2.68
Epochs_missing_Sum:   5 Epochs_missing_All_file:  13 Num_DataGaps_Sum:   4
Num_DataGaps_All_file:             7    MaxSize_DataGap_Sum:             2
MaxSize_DataGap_All_file:   6 Station_Network_Name: Other
```

NOTES:

- If observation file starts at 22 hours or later, gLAB will automatically assume that all the epochs until the start of the next day (0 h) are for convergence time. During this convergence time, all the epochs computed will not be taken into account for the SBAS summary and the Stanford-ESA computation will be skipped. This behaviour can be disabled with the parameter '--summary::waitfordaystart'.
- If rover position is not provided, the percentile lines will not appear.
- If user provides a reference file for comparing the solution and if at a certain epoch the reference file position is not available, the epoch will be skipped from the summary.
- If receiver position is not provided, the station coordinates will be the solution from the last computed epoch.
- The last line of the SBAS summary contains all the values of the previous lines along with the station coordinates. This line is useful for plotting world maps with data from each station.
- The fields at the end of the last line 'HWIR_ESA', 'VWIR_ESA', 'MIs_ESA', 'Hor_MIs_ESA' and 'Ver_MIs_ESA' correspond to the values computed in Stanford-ESA.

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- Stanford-ESA messages will not appear if Stanford-ESA computation has not been enabled.
- HDOP, PDOP and GDOP threshold messages will not appear if HDOP, PDOP or GDOP thresholds have not been enabled respectively. Number of epochs with NPA epoch message will not appear if mode switching has been enabled.
- If user forced NPA processing through parameters, then all values SBAS in summary will be referred to NPA mode.

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2.9 SBAS PLOTS MODE PARAMETERS

SBAS plots mode is a special mode of gLAB. It does not perform navigation, it just computes the SBAS availability on a certain region (by default over the EGNOS region).
To enable this mode, **only two input files** must be provided to gLAB:

-input:sbas <file>	Sets the SBAS data file (RINEX-B v2.11 or EMS). Enables SBAS processing mode.
-input:nav <file>	Sets the navigation data file (RINEX v2.11-3.03).

The following parameters options are exclusively for this mode:

-sbasplots:minlat <val>	Sets the minimum latitude (in degrees) for the SBAS plots. The minimum resolution is 0.01º [default 25.0]
-sbasplots:maxlat <val>	Sets the maximum latitude (in degrees) for the SBAS plots. The minimum resolution is 0.01º [default 70.0]
-sbasplots:minlon <val>	Sets the minimum longitude (in degrees) for the SBAS plots. The minimum resolution is 0.01º [default -30.0]
-sbasplots:maxlon <val>	Sets the maximum longitude (in degrees) for the SBAS plots. The minimum resolution is 0.01º [default 40.0]
-sbasplots:plotarea <minlon> <maxlon> <minlat> <maxlat>	This parameter is a shorter way to provide the same values as in '-sbasplots:minlon' '-sbasplots:maxlon', '-sbasplots:minlat' and '-sbasplots:maxlat' parameters.
-sbasplots:recheight <val>	Sets the receiver height (in metres) [default 0 (at sea level)]
-sbasplots:hal <val>	Sets the Horizontal Alarm Limit (in metres) for computing the Availability plots [default 40]
-sbasplots:val <val>	Sets the Vertical Alarm Limit (in metres) for computing the Availability plots [default 50]
-sbasplots:availstep <val>	Sets the resolution (in degrees) for both longitude and latitude for Availability and Continuity Risk maps. The minimum resolution is 0.01º [default 1.0]
-sbasplots:ionostep <val>	Sets the resolution (in degrees) for both longitude and latitude for Ionosphere Corrections Availability map. The minimum resolution is 0.01º [default 0.3]
-sbasplots:ionotimestep <val>	Sets the time step (in seconds) for ionosphere availability plot [default 300]
-sbasplots:windowsize <val>	Sets the sliding window size (in seconds) for computing the continuity risk [default 15 for aviation, 900 for maritime]
-sbasplots:windowsizemar <val>	Sets the fixed window size (in seconds) for computing the continuity risk for maritime [default 15 for aviation, 900 for maritime]
-output:sbasavailplots <file>	Sets the output file for the SBAS Availability plots data. The output file is a columnar text file to be processed by graph program (with '--sbas' parameter) [default "SBASAvailPlots_sbasfilename.txt"]
-output:sbasriskplots <file>	Sets the output file for the SBAS Continuity Risk plot data. The output file is a columnar text file to be processed by graph program (with '--sbas' parameter) [default "SBASRiskPlots_sbasfilename.txt"]

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-output:sbasriskmarplots <file>	Sets the output file for the SBAS Continuity Risk (maritime mode) plot data. The output file is a columnar text file to be processed by graph program (with '--sbas' parameter) [default "SBASRiskMarPlots_sbasfilename.txt"]
-output:sbasionoplots <file>	Sets the output file for the SBAS Ionosphere availability plot data. The output file is a columnar text file to be processed by graph program (with '--sbas' parameter) [default "SBASIonoPlots_sbasfilename.txt"]
-output:sbasriskdisc <file>	Sets the output file for the list of SBAS solution discontinuities found during the computation of SBAS Continuity Risk plot. The output file is a columnar text file [default "SBASRiskDisc_sbasfilename.txt"]
-sbasplots:hourlymaps	Print the hourly availability maps. The files will have the same name as the daily maps, but with '_HHh' added before the file extension (being HH the hour with two digits)
-sbasplots:noavailplot	Do not compute the SBAS Availability and Continuity Risk plots [default off]
-sbasplots:noriskplot	Do not compute the SBAS Continuity Risk plot [default off]
-sbasplots:noionoplot	Do not compute the SBAS Ionosphere corrections availability plot [default off]
-sbasplots:noionomodel	Do not use SBAS ionosphere during the computation of Availability and Continuity Risk plots [default off]. This parameter is equivalent to '-model:iono no'
-sbasplots:hdopplot	Compute SBAS HDOP plots. This option is automatically set if '-output:sbashdopplots' is set. [default off] In order to do HDOP plots, SBAS Availability plots must be enabled.
-sbasplots:pdopplot	Compute SBAS PDOP plots. This option is automatically set if '-output:sbaspdopplots' is set. [default off] In order to do PDOP plots, SBAS Availability plots must be enabled.
-sbasplots:gdopplot	Compute SBAS GDOP plots. This option is automatically set if '-output:sbasgdopplots' is set. [default off] In order to do GDOP plots, SBAS Availability plots must be enabled.
-sbasplots:combdopplot	Compute combined SBAS DOP file with HDOP, PDOP and GDOP plots. This option is automatically set if '-output:sbascombdopplots' is set. [default off]
-sbasplots:doppercentile	Enable computation of DOP percentile for DOP maps. Warning: Each DOP map requires around 2GB of memory (with the default map size) [default off]
-sbasplots:percentile <val>	Sets the value for computing the percentile in DOP maps [default 95] In order to do combined HDOP, PDOP and GDOP plots, SBAS Availability plots must be enabled.

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-sbasplots:exclusionarea <minlon> <maxlon> <minlat> <maxlat>	Set a square area where SBAS availability and SBAS iono availability will be set to 0 (the area is skipped during computation). This is useful when processing large areas (e.g. areas with multiple SBAS and want to exclude the sea between them). The user can set any number of exclusion area by providing this parameter as many times as necessary. The area must be given with these four values (in this order): minimum longitude, maximum longitude, minimum latitude, maximum latitude. The four values must be in degrees, with the longitude between -180 and 180 degrees and the latitude between -90 and 90 degrees.
-sbasplots:inclusionarea <minlon> <maxlon> <minlat> <maxlat>	Set a square area where SBAS availability and SBAS iono availability will be computed (the rest is skipped). This area must be inside the region defined by parameters '-sbasplots:minlon', '-sbasplots:maxlon', '-sbasplots:minlat' and '-sbasplots:maxlat'. The user can set any number of inclusion area by providing this parameter as many times as necessary. The area must be given with these four values (in this order): minimum longitude, maximum longitude, minimum latitude, maximum latitude. The four values must be in degrees, with the longitude between -180 and 180 degrees, and the latitude between -90 and 90 degrees.

NOTES:

- The default region defined in gLAB corresponds to EGNOS coverage area.

- The available output messages in this mode are INFO [default on], SBASIONO [default off] and SBASUNSEL [default off]

- Most of the options applied for normal SBAS processing can also be applied for this mode, except for those which apply to measurement corrections (due to there are none in this mode) and the option to use Klobuchar while solution converges ('-model:initcoordNPA') as we consider we are always in strict PA mode.

- If both inclusion and exclusion areas are provided, then an area which is processed must be inside of any inclusion area and outside of any exclusion area.

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3 gLAB OUTPUT MESSAGES

Here is the description for the new output messages in gLAB for SBAS processing. This list is included in the help message of gLAB (which is shown by executing the command 'gLAB –messages'):

3.1 USERADDEDERROR MESSAGE

User-defined error added to measurements before cycle-slip detection and smoothing.

#	FIELD	DESCRIPTION	UNITS
1	USERADDEDERROR	Fixed word indicating the data stored.	-
2	Year	Year number (4 digits).	Years
3	DoY	Day of Year (3 digits).	Days
4	Seconds of day	Seconds elapsed since the beginning of the day.	Seconds
5	GPS week	Week number in GPS Time. This field is related to the GPS week of the data snapshot used for the computations.	Weeks
6	Time of week	Seconds elapsed since the beginning of the week. This field is related to the GPS number of seconds of the data snapshot used for the computations.	Seconds
7	GNSS system	Satellite constellation (GPS, GAL, GLO or GEO).	-
8	PRN	Satellite identifier.	-
9	Measurement identifier	String with the measurement observation code.	-
10	Measured pseudorange	Value of the measured pseudorange (phase measurements are prealigned).	Metres
11	Measured pseudorange with user-defined error	Value of the measured pseudorange (phase measurements are prealigned) with the total user-defined error.	Metres
12	Active user-defined error functions	Total number of active user-defined errors in the current epoch.	-
13	Total user-defined error functions	Total user-defined error in the current epoch.	Metres
14	Active Step function error	Number of active Step function error in the current epoch.	-
15	Step function error value	Sum of all Step function errors in the current epoch.	Metres
16	Active Ramp function error	Total number of active Ramp function error in the current epoch.	-
17	Ramp function error value	Sum of all Ramp function errors in the current epoch.	Metres
18	Active Sinusoidal function error	Number of active Sinusoidal function error in the current epoch.	-
19	Sinusoidal function error value	Sum of all Sinusoidal function errors in the current epoch.	Metres
20	Active AWGN function error	Number of active AWGN function error in the current epoch.	-
21	AWGN function error value	Sum of all AWGN function errors in the current epoch.	Metres

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3.2 SBASCORR MESSAGE

SBAS corrections breakdown. It is shown when a model can be fully computed using SBAS corrections for GPS C1C measurement.

#	FIELD	DESCRIPTION	UNITS
1	SBASCORR	Fixed word indicating the data stored.	-
2	Receiver id	Receiver identification.	-
3	Mode	SBAS processing mode: PA, NPA.	-
4	GNSS system	Satellite constellation (GPS, GAL, GLO or GEO).	-
5	PRN	Satellite identifier.	-
6	Year	Year number (4 digits).	Years
7	DoY	Day of Year (3 digits).	Days
8	Seconds of day	Seconds elapsed since the beginning of the day.	Seconds
9	GPS week	Week number in GPS Time. This field is related to the GPS week of the data snapshot used for the computations.	Weeks
10	Time of week	Seconds elapsed since the beginning of the week. This field is related to the GPS number of seconds of the data snapshot used for the computations.	Seconds
11	GEO PRN	GEO from which the SBAS corrections are used ('0' means all GEOs).	-
12	Prefit	Residual pseudorange value (measurement – model) used as prefit residual for the satellite.	Metres
13	Measured pseudorange (C1C raw)	Value of the measured pseudorange (C1C raw).	Metres
14	Measured pseudorange (C1C smoothed)	Value of the measured pseudorange after smoothing (C1C smoothed).	Metres
15	Geometric range (ρ)	Geometric distance between the satellite and the receiver location (with SBAS corrections).	Metres
16	Relativistic delay	Delay associated to relativistic effects (with SBAS corrections).	Metres
17	Satellite clock offset	It includes the clock offset correction broadcast by the satellite itself together with the satellite clock offset broadcast in the Long Term Corrections for the satellite.	Metres
18	Total group delay (TGD)	Delay associated to the group of GPS satellites. From GPS navigation message.	Metres
19	IPP Latitude	Latitude corresponding to the Ionospheric Pierce Point used to compute the ionospheric delay.	Degrees (-90..90º)
20	IPP Longitude	Longitude corresponding to the Ionospheric Pierce Point used to compute the ionospheric delay.	Degrees (0..360º)
21	Ionospheric delay	Delay associated to ionospheric effects	Metres
22	Tropospheric delay	Delay associated to tropospheric effects.	Metres
23	PRC	Pseudorange correction to be applied to the satellite.	Metres
24	RRC	Range rate correction to be applied to the satellite.	Metres
25	a_i	Fast Correction degradation factor.	Metres/ seconds^2
26	PRC time-out	Time-out interval for current pseudorange correction.	Seconds
27	RRC time-out	Time-out interval for current range rate correction (smallest PRC time out for all satellites).	Seconds

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28	PRC time reference	Time (seconds of day) used for computing PRC timeout.	Seconds
29	UDRE time reference	Time (seconds of day) used for computing sigma UDRE (User Differential Range Error) timeout.	Seconds
30	Fast correction degradation time reference	Time (seconds of day) used for computing fast correction degradation.	Seconds
31	X	X component of the satellite position in WGS84 system at emission time with SBAS corrections.	Metres
32	Y	Y component of the satellite position in WGS84 system at emission time with SBAS corrections.	Metres
33	Z	Z component of the satellite position in WGS84 system at emission time with SBAS corrections.	Metres
34	ΔX	Long term correction to be applied to the X component of the satellite.	Metres
35	ΔY	Long term correction to be applied to the Y component of the satellite.	Metres
36	ΔZ	Long term correction to be applied to the Z component of the satellite.	Metres
37	Δt	Long term correction to be applied to the satellite clock.	Metres
38	IODP fast corrections	IODP (Issue of Data PRN mask) used for fast corrections. If no IODP is available, the value is -1.	-
39	IODF	IODF (Issue of Data Fast Correction) in messages type 2-5, 24 for fast corrections. If no IODF is available, the value is -1.	-
40	Fast correction satellite slot	Satellite slot in the fast correction mask (1..51). If no IODP is available, the value is -1.	-
41	IODP long term corrections	IODP used for long term corrections. If no IODP is available, the value is -1.	-
42	Long term corrections satellite slot	Satellite slot in the long term correction mask (1..51). If no IODP is available, the value is -1.	-
43	IODE	IODE (Issue of Data Ephemeris) used for broadcast ephemeris. If no IODE is available, the value is 999. If an IODE is used that does not match the one broadcast in the long term corrections (only in NPA mode), the value will negative.	-
44	IODS	IODS (Service Issue of Data) used for service message. If no IODS is available or it is not used, the value is -1.	-
45	IODP clock-ephemeris covariance matrix	IODP used for clock-ephemeris covariance matrix. If no IODP is available or it is not used, the value is -1.	-
46	Clock-ephemeris covariance matrix slot	Satellite slot in the clock-ephemeris covariance mask (1..51). If no IODP is available or it is not used, the value is -1.	-
47	Ionosphere model flag	Flag to indicate which ionosphere model is used. Its possible values are '-1' for no ionosphere model, '0' for SBAS ionosphere model, '1' for Klobuchar ionosphere model and '2' for any other ionosphere model.	-
48	Elevation	Elevation angle between the satellite and the receiver location.	Degrees

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49	Azimuth	Azimuth angle between the satellite and the receiver location.	Degrees

3.3 SBASVAR MESSAGE

SBAS variance contributions breakdown. It is shown when a model can be fully computed using SBAS corrections for GPS C1C measurement.

#	FIELD	DESCRIPTION	UNITS
1	SBASVAR	Fixed word indicating the data stored.	-
2	Receiver id	Receiver identification.	-
3	Mode	SBAS processing mode: PA, NPA.	-
4	GNSS system	Satellite constellation (GPS, GAL, GLO or GEO).	-
5	PRN	Satellite identifier.	-
6	Year	Year number (4 digits).	Years
7	DoY	Day of Year (3 digits).	Days
8	Seconds of day	Seconds elapsed since the beginning of the day.	Seconds
9	GPS week	Week number in GPS Time. This field is related to the GPS week of the data snapshot used for the computations.	Weeks
10	Time of week	Seconds elapsed since the beginning of the week. This field is related to the GPS number of seconds of the data snapshot used for the computations.	Seconds
11	GEO PRN	GEO from which the SBAS corrections are used ('0' means all GEOs).	-
12	σ_{total}	Sigma of the total residual error associated to the satellite.	Metres
13	σ_{flt}	Sigma of the residual error associated to the fast and long-term corrections.	Metres
14	σ_{UDRE}	Sigma of the UDRE (User Differential Range Error).	Metres
15	δ_{UDRE}	Delta UDRE (User Differential Range Error) factor.	-
16	δ_{UDRE} data source	Data source (SBAS message type number) for Delta UDRE. It may have the following values: 27 or 28 for their respective message type, -27 or -28 if received any of these message types but there was missing data for current satellite or was timed out, 0 if no message type received or both received.	-
17	ε_{fc}	Degradation parameter for fast correction data.	Metres
18	ε_{rrc}	Degradation parameter for range rate correction data.	Metres
19	ε_{ltc}	Degradation parameter for long term correction data or GEO navigation message data.	Metres
20	ε_{er}	Degradation parameter for en route through NPA applications.	Metres
21	RSS_{UDRE}	RSS (Root-Sum-Square) flag in message type 10.	-
22	σ_{UIVE}	Sigma of the residual error associated to the ionospheric corrections.	Metres
23	σ_{tropo}	Sigma of the residual error associated to the tropospheric corrections.	Metres
24	σ_{air}	Sigma of the total airborne receiver error.	Metres
25	σ_{noise}	Sigma of the airborne receiver noise.	Metres

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26	$\sigma_{multipath}$	Sigma of the airborne receiver multipath.	Metres
27	σ_{divg}	Sigma of the airborne receiver divergence.	Metres
28	Elevation	Elevation angle between the satellite and the receiver location.	Degrees
29	Azimuth	Azimuth angle between the satellite and the receiver location.	Degrees

3.4 SBASIONO MESSAGE

SBAS ionosphere breakdown. It is shown when SBAS ionosphere can be computed.

#	FIELD	DESCRIPTION	UNITS
1	SBASIONO	Fixed word indicating the data stored.	-
2	Receiver id	Receiver identification.	-
3	Mode	SBAS processing mode: PA, NPA.	-
4	GNSS system	Satellite constellation (GPS, GAL, GLO or GEO).	-
5	PRN	Satellite identifier.	-
6	Year	Year number (4 digits).	Years
7	DoY	Day of Year (3 digits).	Days
8	Seconds of day	Seconds elapsed since the beginning of the day.	Seconds
9	GPS week	Week number in GPS Time. This field is related to the GPS week of the data snapshot used for the computations.	Weeks
10	Time of week	Seconds elapsed since the beginning of the week. This field is related to the GPS number of seconds of the data snapshot used for the computations.	Seconds
11	GEO PRN	GEO from which the SBAS corrections are used ('0' means all GEOs).	-
12	IPP Latitude	Latitude corresponding to the Ionospheric Pierce Point used to compute the ionospheric delay.	Degrees (-90..90º)
13	IPP Longitude	Longitude corresponding to the Ionospheric Pierce Point used to compute the ionospheric delay.	Degrees (0..360º)
14	Interpolation mode	Interpolation mode. 0 for square interpolation, [1-4] indicates the vertex not used in triangle interpolation.	-
15	IODI vertex 1	IODI (Issue of Data Ionospheric) for vertex 1.	-
16	Band Number for vertex 1	Band Number for vertex 1.	-
17	IGP vertex 1	IGP Number for vertex 1.	-
18	Vertex 1 IGP reception time	Time of reception of last bit of vertex 1 IGP (seconds of day).	Seconds
19	Vertex 1 IGP latitude	Latitude of the IGP for vertex 1 (-90..90º).	Degrees
20	Vertex 1 IGP longitude	Longitude of the IGP for vertex 1 (0..360º).	Degrees
21	Vertex 1 delay	Ionosphere delay (raw value from MT26) for vertex 1.	L1 metres
22	Vertex 1 variance	Ionosphere variance (raw value from MT26) for vertex 1.	L1 metres^2
23	Vertex 1 ε_{iono}	Degradation term for vertex 1.	L1 metres
24	Vertex 1 delay interpolated	Ionosphere delay after interpolation (if required) for vertex 1.	L1 metres

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25	Vertex 1 variance interpolated	Ionosphere variance after applying degradation and interpolation (if required) for vertex 1.	L1 metres^2
26	Vertex 1 weight	Interpolation weight for vertex 1.	-
27	IODI vertex 2	IODI (Issue of Data Ionospheric) for vertex 2.	-
28	Band Number for vertex 2	Band Number for vertex 2.	-
29	IGP vertex 2	IGP Number for vertex 2.	-
30	Vertex 2 IGP reception time	Time of reception of last bit of vertex 2 IGP (seconds of day).	Seconds
31	Vertex 2 IGP latitude	Latitude of the IGP for vertex 2 (-90..90º).	Degrees
32	Vertex 2 IGP longitude	Longitude of the IGP for vertex 2 (0..360º).	Degrees
33	Vertex 2 delay	Ionosphere delay (raw value from MT26) for vertex 2.	L1 metres
34	Vertex 2 variance	Ionosphere variance (raw value from MT26) for vertex 2.	L1 metres^2
35	Vertex 2 ε_{iono}	Degradation term for vertex 2.	L1 metres
36	Vertex 2 delay interpolated	Ionosphere delay after interpolation (if required) for vertex 2.	L1 metres
37	Vertex 2 variance interpolated	Ionosphere variance after applying degradation and interpolation (if required) for vertex 2.	L1 metres^2
38	Vertex 2 weight	Interpolation weight for vertex 2.	-
39	IODI vertex 3	IODI (Issue of Data Ionospheric) for vertex 3.	-
40	Band Number for vertex 3	Band Number for vertex 3.	-
41	IGP vertex 3	IGP Number for vertex 3.	-
42	Vertex 3 IGP reception time	Time of reception of last bit of vertex 3 IGP (seconds of day).	Seconds
43	Vertex 3 IGP latitude	Latitude of the IGP for vertex 3 (-90..90º).	Degrees
44	Vertex 3 IGP longitude	Longitude of the IGP for vertex 3 (0..360º).	Degrees
45	Vertex 3 delay	Ionosphere delay (raw value from MT26) for vertex 3.	L1 metres
46	Vertex 3 variance	Ionosphere variance (raw value from MT26) for vertex 3.	L1 metres^2
47	Vertex 3 ε_{iono}	Degradation term for vertex 3.	L1 metres
48	Vertex 3 delay interpolated	Ionosphere delay after interpolation (if required) for vertex 3.	L1 metres
49	Vertex 3 variance interpolated	Ionosphere variance after applying degradation and interpolation (if required) for vertex 3.	L1 metres^2
50	Vertex 3 weight	Interpolation weight for vertex 3.	-
51	IODI vertex 4	IODI (Issue of Data Ionospheric) for vertex 4.	-
52	Band Number for vertex 4	Band Number for vertex 4.	-
53	IGP vertex 4	IGP Number for vertex 4.	-
54	Vertex 4 IGP reception time	Time of reception of last bit of vertex 4 IGP (seconds of day).	Seconds
55	Vertex 4 IGP latitude	Latitude of the IGP for vertex 4 (-90..90º).	Degrees
56	Vertex 4 IGP longitude	Longitude of the IGP for vertex 4 (0..360º).	Degrees
57	Vertex 4 delay	Ionosphere delay (raw value from MT26) for vertex 4.	L1 metres
58	Vertex 4 variance	Ionosphere variance (raw value from MT26) for vertex 4.	L1 metres^2
59	Vertex 4 ε_{iono}	Degradation term for vertex 4.	L1 metres

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60	Vertex 4 delay interpolated	Ionosphere delay after interpolation (if required) for vertex 4.	L1 metres
61	Vertex 4 variance interpolated	Ionosphere variance after applying degradation and interpolation (if required) for vertex 4.	L1 metres^2
62	Vertex 4 weight	Interpolation weight for vertex 4.	-
63	Mapping function	Value of the mapping function.	L1 metres
64	Slant delay	Total slant delay.	L1 metres
65	Slant sigma	Total slant sigma.	L1 metres
66	Elevation	Elevation angle between the satellite and the receiver location.	Degrees
67	Azimuth	Azimuth angle between the satellite and the receiver location.	Degrees

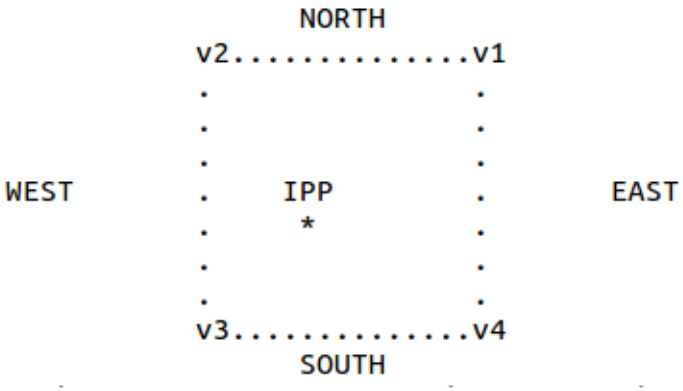
NOTE:

Vertex 1 is the IGP north east to IPP.

Vertex 2 is the IGP north west to IPP.

Vertex 3 is the IGP south west to IPP.

Vertex 4 is the IGP south east to IPP.



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3.5 SBASUNSEL MESSAGE

SBAS satellite unselection message. When a satellite is discarded due to MOPS criteria, this message details the reason.

#	FIELD	DESCRIPTION	UNITS
1	SBASUNSEL	Fixed word indicating the data stored.	-
2	Receiver id	Receiver identification.	-
3	Mode	SBAS processing mode: PA, NPA.	-
4	GNSS system	Satellite constellation (GPS, GAL, GLO or GEO).	-
5	PRN	Satellite identifier.	-
6	Year	Year number (4 digits).	Years
7	DoY	Day of Year (3 digits).	Days
8	Seconds of day	Seconds elapsed since the beginning of the day.	Seconds
9	GPS week	Week number in GPS Time. This field is related to the GPS week of the data snapshot used for the computations.	Weeks
10	Time of week	Seconds elapsed since the beginning of the week. This field is related to the GPS number of seconds of the data snapshot used for the computations.	Seconds
11	GEO PRN	GEO from which the SBAS corrections are used (‘0’ means all GEOs).	-
12	Error code	Number identifying the reason for discarding the satellite.	-
13	Error message	Message detailing the reason for discarding the satellite.	-

NOTE: The error code in field 12 is a number which identifies the discard reason with a range from 1 to 48 (useful for parsing purposes). Field 13 will be always between quotes in order to ease parsing purposes.

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3.5.1 SBASUNSEL ERROR MESSAGES

Here is the list of possible errors in the SBASUNSEL message.

ERROR CODE	ERROR MESSAGE
1	“No GEO satellites available”
2	“No data for user selected GEO”
3	“Not enough almanac or GEO navigation message to determine the GEO with highest elevation”
4	“Received alarm message for current GEO at epoch <YYYY DoY SoD>. Time remaining to finish alarm: <seconds> seconds”
5	“Received 4 or more consecutive messages with errors”
6	“Missed 4 or more consecutive messages”
7	"No PRN mask"
8	"PRN mask timed out"
9	"Satellite is not monitored in any of the PRN mask available"
10	"No message type 10 available [PA only]"
11	"Message type 10 timed out [PA only]"
12	"No fast correction data received for current PRN [PA only]"
13	"Sigma UDRE timed out [PA only]"
14	"Satellite flagged as 'Not monitored' (UDREI=14)"
15	"Satellite flagged as 'Do not use' (UDREI=15)"
16	"Satellite has an UDREI value of <value> [PA only]
17	"No fast correction degradation data [PA only]"
18	"Fast correction degradation data timed out [PA only]"
19	"Last PRC received timed out [PA only]"
20	"Only one PRC received. RRC calculation not possible [PA only]"
21	"RRC timed out (under alarm condition) due to time difference between PRC used [PA only]"
22	"RRC timed out (under alarm condition) due to excessive PRC propagation in time [PA only]"
23	"RRC timed out due to time difference between PRC used [PA only]"
24	"RRC timed out due to excessive PRC propagation in time [PA only]"
25	"Service message timed out [PA only]"
26	"Not received a full set of service messages with the same IODS [PA only]"
27	"No clock-ephemeris covariance matrix data for current satellite [PA only]"
28	"Clock-ephemeris covariance matrix data timed out [PA only]"
29	"No navigation data for ranging GEO"
30	"Ranging GEO navigation data timed out"
31	"URA index value of <value> for ranging GEO satellite"
32	"No long term correction data for current satellite [PA only]"
33	"Long term correction data timed out [PA only]"
34	"No broadcast block with IOD <value> [PA only]"
35	"No broadcast block available for current satellite (regardless of SBAS IOD) [NPA only]"
36	"Could not compute transmission time for current PRN measurement"
37	"No ionospheric grid mask [PA only]"
38	"Ionospheric grid mask timed out [PA only]"
39	"IGPs around ionospheric pierce point not found in MOPS grid [PA only]"
40	"Not enough IGPs available in ionospheric grid mask [PA only]"
41	"One IGP is set as don't use [PA only]"
42	"One or more IGPs is set as not monitored or has timed out [PA only]"

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43	"Data not available for one or more IGPs [PA only]"
44	"Ionospheric pierce point is outside triangle [PA only]"
45	"External ionosphere model not available"
46	"Satellite is not in view (elevation <value>º)"
47	"Satellite elevation (<value>º) is too low"
48	"Satellite has an UDREI value of <value> (user threshold is <value>)"

NOTES: Error code number 45 will only appear if user has selected another ionosphere model for SBAS processing.

Error codes number 46 and 47 will only appear in SBAS plots mode.

3.6 SBASOUT MESSAGE

Receiver solution message. This message provides the estimated receiver position, protection levels and satellites used in solution computation.

#	FIELD	DESCRIPTION	UNITS
1	SBASOUT	Fixed word indicating the data stored.	-
2	Receiver id	Receiver identification.	-
3	Mode	SBAS processing mode: PA, NPA.	-
4	Year	Year number (4 digits).	Years
5	DoY	Day of Year (3 digits).	Days
6	Seconds of day	Seconds elapsed since the beginning of the day.	Seconds
7	GPS week	Week number in GPS Time. This field is related to the GPS week of the data snapshot used for the computations.	Weeks
8	Time of week	Seconds elapsed since the beginning of the week. This field is related to the GPS number of seconds of the data snapshot used for the computations.	Seconds
9	GEO PRN	GEO from which the SBAS corrections are used (‘0’ means all GEOs).	-
10	ΔN	Receiver North difference in relation to nominal a priori position.	Metres
11	ΔE	Receiver East difference in relation to nominal a priori position.	Metres
12	ΔU	Receiver Up difference in relation to nominal a priori position.	Metres
13	HPE	Receiver horizontal positioning error.	Metres
14	HPL	Horizontal protection level.	Metres
15	VPE	Receiver vertical positioning error.	Metres
16	VPL	Vertical protection level.	Metres
17	Receiver clock offset	Offset associated to the receiver clock.	Metres
18	Satellites in view	Number of satellites in view suitable for SBAS.	-
19	Satellites used in filter	Number of satellites used in SBAS solution computation.	-
20	List of satellites	Satellite list. Each satellite will have as a first character, a ‘+’ if it was used in the solution computation, or a ‘-‘ if it was not. The second character will be the system identifier (G->GPS, E->Galileo, R->GLONASS, S->GEO). The next two characters will be the PRN identifier. The list will be sorted, showing first the satellites used in the computation and at the end	-

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		the ones not used.	

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4 gLAB SBAS CONVERSION

Here is the description for the output log created and the filename convention after a SBAS file conversion is done.

4.1 OUTPUT FILES PATH

When converting SBAS files, gLAB by default will create a subfolder caller “SBAS”, where it will write all the output files (including the log file). This is done due to when converting to Pegasus format, a lot of output files will be created (the output path can be changed with the ‘-output:sbasdir’ parameter).

4.2 OUTPUT FILES NAME CONVENTION

gLAB will use the standard name convention for RINEX-B and EMS files, but it will add a “.v” extension at the end to avoid overwriting any other existing file. The “v” stands for verified. For Pegasus output files, the naming convention will be the one defined at the Pegasus ICD.

4.3 CONVERSION LOG ERROR MESSAGES

The following error messages may appear in the output log:

MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION
CRC24Q_FAILURE	Appears when CRC check of a message fails
INVALID_PREAMBLE	Appears when the message preamble (the first two bytes) is not any of these: 53, 9A, C6.
MESSAGE_IDENTIFIER_MISMATCH	Appears when the message number in the binary message does not match the one given in plain text in the data file.
SATNUMBER_CORRECTED_EXCEEDED	Appears when in message type 1 (PRN Mask assignments), more than 51 bits (satellites) in the mask are set.
INVALID_TIME_OF_DAY	Appears when time of day in messages type 9, 17, 24 and 25 is greater or equal than 86400 seconds.
INVALID_TIME_OF_WEEK	Appears when time of week in message type 12 is greater or equal than 604800 seconds.
INVALID_PRN_MASK_NUMBER	Appears when satellite position in PRN mask in messages type 24, 25 and 28 is greater than 51.
UNKNOWN_MESSAGE_TYPE	Appears when the message type number does not match with any of the messages defined in MOPS-D.

If any of the previous errors occurs, for each message with errors, a line will be printed with error message and the whole message in EMS format (independently if the source data file is a RINEX-B or EMS). For example:

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```
   CRC24Q_FAILURE                120 2015 06 17 00 00 01 3
530C0000003JF8000000000000003FD4003FE8000003B97BBBB979FBAC9B1100
```

NOTE: If source file was RINEX-B, then the SBAS timestamp in the error message will have one second added in order to match EMS timestamp format.

If there were error messages, after these are printed, a line with the total number of messages with errors will be printed. For example:

```
   1 message was incorrect
```

Additionally, as MOPS states that there are only three preambles valid (53, 9A, C6) and they must be always in sequence, therefore, if the sequence is not continuous, it means that a message is missing in the file. When this occurs, gLAB prints a message with the number of messages missing (it can be either 1 or 2) and the line number of the source data file where this occurred. For example:

```
   1 message was missing at line 20
```


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5 gLAB COMMAND LINE USAGE EXAMPLES

5.1 SBAS PROCESSING

Usage examples to run gLAB with SBAS data processing:

Standalone navigation with SBAS ionosphere (without any other SBAS correction):

Linux/Cygwin:

```
./gLAB_linux -input:obs madr2000.06o -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbasiono M1202000.06b -model:iono SBAS > outputfile.txt
```

Windows:

```
gLAB.exe -input:obs madr2000.06o -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbasiono M1202000.06b -model:iono SBAS > outputfile.txt
```

Convert RINEX-B file to EMS and Pegasus format and exit without processing:

Linux/Cygwin:

```
./gLAB_linux -input:sbas M1202000.06b -output:ems -output:pegasus -onlyconvert
```

Windows:

```
gLAB.exe -input:sbas M1202000.06b -output:ems -output:pegasus -onlyconvert
```

Convert EMS file to RINEX-B and Pegasus format and exit without processing:

Linux/Cygwin:

```
./gLAB_linux -input:sbas M1202000.ems -output:rinexb -output:pegasus -onlyconvert
```

Windows:

```
gLAB.exe -input:sbas M1202000.ems -output:rinexb -output:pegasus -onlyconvert
```

Convert RINEX-B file to Pegasus format (using space as column separator) and exit without processing:

Linux/Cygwin:

```
./gLAB_linux -input:sbas M1202000.06b -output:pegasus -output:pegspace -onlyconvert
```

Windows:

```
gLAB.exe -input:sbas M1202000.06b -output:pegasus -output:pegspace -onlyconvert
```


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Convert RINEX-B file to Pegasus format (aligning all columns with spaces), exit without processing and write files Pegasus files in current directory:

Linux/Cygwin:

```
./gLAB_linux -input:sbas M1202000.06b -output:pegasus -output:pegfilealign -output:sbasdir ".” -onlyconvert
```

Windows:

```
gLAB.exe -input:sbas M1202000.06b -output:pegasus -output:pegfilealign -output:sbasdir ".” -onlyconvert
```

Convert RINEX-B file to Pegasus format (using space as column separator and aligning all columns with spaces) and exit without processing:

Linux/Cygwin:

```
./gLAB_linux -input:sbas M1202000.06b -output:pegasus -output:pegspace -output: pegfilealign -onlyconvert
```

Windows:

```
gLAB.exe -input:sbas M1202000.06b -output:pegasus -output:pegspace -output:pegfilealign -onlyconvert
```

Standard SBAS processing (SBAS summary is printed):

Linux/Cygwin:

```
./gLAB_linux -input:obs madr2000.06o -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b > outputfile.txt
```

Windows:

```
gLAB.exe -input:obs madr2000.06o -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b > outputfile.txt
```

Standard SBAS processing with file conversion from RINEX-B to Pegasus:

Linux/Cygwin:

```
./gLAB_linux -input:obs madr2000.06o -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b -output:pegasus > outputfile.txt
```

Windows:

```
gLAB.exe -input:obs madr2000.06o -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b -output:pegasus > outputfile.txt
```

Standard SBAS processing printing only SBASOUT messages (no SBAS summary):

Linux/Cygwin:

```
./gLAB_linux -input:obs madr2000.06o -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b -print:none -print:sbasout > outputfile.txt
```

Windows:

```
gLAB.exe -input:obs madr2000.06o -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b -print:none -print:sbasout > outputfile.txt
```


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Standard SBAS processing enabling the step detector and also compute the Stanford-ESA plot values:

Linux/Cygwin:

```
./gLAB_linux -input:obs madr2000.06o -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b -filter:stfdesa -filter:stepdetector > outputfile.txt
```

Windows:

```
gLAB.exe -input:obs madr2000.06o -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b -filter:stfdesa -filter:stepdetector > outputfile.txt
```

NOTE: The Stanford-ESA plot values will be written in the file "<observationfilename>_stdESA.txt" (which in this case would be "madr2000.06o_stdESA.txt")

Standard SBAS processing enabling the step detector and also compute the Stanford-ESA plot values, printing the Stanford-ESA samples with a horizontal or vertical worst integrity ratio higher than 0.85:

Linux/Cygwin:

```
./gLAB_linux -input:obs madr2000.06o -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b -filter:stfdesa -filter:stfdesaloi -filter:stfdesa:hwir 0.85 -filter:stfdesa:vwir 0.85 -filter:stepdetector > outputfile.txt
```

Windows:

```
gLAB.exe -input:obs madr2000.06o -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b -filter:stfdesa -filter:stfdesaloi -filter:stfdesa:hwir 0.85 -filter:stfdesa:vwir 0.85 -filter:stepdetector > outputfile.txt
```

NOTE: The Stanford-ESA samples data will be written in the file "<observationfilename>_stdESA_LOI.txt" (which in this case would be "madr2000.06o_stdESA_LOI.txt")

Standard SBAS processing computing the Stanford-ESA plot values with the output file for Stanford-ESA plot values as "std-ESA-madr",and set the maximum values for the 'x' axis (error axis) to 40 metres, the 'y' axis (protection level) to 70 metres, the 'x' pixel resolution to 1 meter and the 'y' pixel resolution to 1 meter:

Linux/Cygwin:

```
./gLAB_linux -input:obs madr2000.06o -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b -filter:stfdesa -output:stfdesa "std-ESA-madr" -filter:stfdesa:xmax 40 -filter:stfdesa:ymax 60 -filter:stfdesa:xres 1 -filter:stfdesa:yres 1 > outputfile.txt
```

Windows:

```
gLAB.exe -input:obs madr2000.06o -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b -filter:stfdesa -output:stfdesa "std-ESA-madr" -filter:stfdesa:xmax 40 -filter:stfdesa:ymax 60 -filter:stfdesa:xres 1 -filter:stfdesa:yres 1 > outputfile.txt
```


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SBAS processing disabling the steady state operation for smoothing and decimating at a 30 second rate:

Linux/Cygwin:

```
./gLAB_linux -input:obs madr2000.06o -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b -pre:dec 30 -pre:smoothmin 0 > outputfile.txt
```

Windows:

```
gLAB.exe -input:obs madr2000.06o -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b -pre:dec 30 -pre:smoothmin 0 > outputfile.txt
```

SBAS processing using the GEO with highest elevation, enabling SNR deselection to all GPS satellites with a threshold of 38 dBHz and fixing the $\sigma_{multipath}$ of the airborne receiver to 5 metres:

Linux/Cygwin:

```
./gLAB_linux -input:obs madr2000.06o -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b -pre:geosel 2 -pre:snr -pre:snrsel G0 38 -model:sigmpath 5 0 > outputfile.txt
```

Windows:

```
gLAB.exe -input:obs madr2000.06o -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b -pre:geosel 2 -pre:snr -pre:snrsel G0 38 -model:sigmpath 5 0 > outputfile.txt
```

SBAS processing with timeout for message type 26 to 10 minutes in NPA, timeout for fast corrections of 30 seconds in both PA and NPA, timeout for range rate corrections to 40 seconds in PA, enabling mode switching, setting the $\sigma_{multipath}$ of the receiver to a fixed value of $\sigma_{multipath} = 5 + 3e^{-satelevation/10}$, the $\sigma_{divergence}$ to a fixed value of 10 metres and the σ_{noise} to 13 metres:

Linux/Cygwin:

```
./gLAB_linux -input:obs madr2000.06o -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b -model:sbastmoutnpa 26 600 -model:sbastmoutfc 30 -model:sbastmoutrrcpa 40 -model:sbasmodeswitch -model:sigmpath 5 3 -model:sigdiv 10 -model:signoise 13 > outputfile.txt
```

Windows:

```
gLAB.exe -input:obs madr2000.06o -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b -model:sbastmoutnpa 26 600 -model:sbastmoutfc 30 -model:sbastmoutrrcpa 40 -model:sbasmodeswitch -model:sigmpath 5 3 -model:sigdiv 10 -model:signoise 13 > outputfile.txt
```


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SBAS processing enabling GEO switch and mode switch, deselecting GEO 136, selecting GEO 120 as primary GEO, ignore type 0 messages and setting the GEO acquisition time to 100 seconds and the switch time to 10 seconds:

Linux/Cygwin:

```
./gLAB_linux -input:obs madr2000.06o -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b -model:geoswitch -model:sbasmodeswitch -pre:geoexclude 136 -pre:geosel 120 -model:ignoretype0 -model:geoadqtime 100 -model:switchtime 10 > outputfile.txt
```

Windows:

```
gLAB.exe -input:obs madr2000.06o -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b -model:geoswitch -model:sbasmodeswitch -pre:geoexclude 136 -pre:geosel 120 -model:ignoretype0 -model:geoadqtime 100 -model:switchtime 10 > outputfile.txt
```

SBAS processing in NPA mode, treating MT0 as MT2, using data from mixed GEO and enabling the step detector:

Linux/Cygwin:

```
./gLAB_linux -input:obs madr2000.06o -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b -model:sbasmode NPA -pre:geosel 0 -filter:stepdetector > outputfile.txt
```

Windows:

```
gLAB.exe -input:obs madr2000.06o -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b -model:sbasmode NPA -pre:geosel 0 -filter:stepdetector > outputfile.txt
```

SBAS processing enabling GEO switch, enabling GEO switch to mixed GEO data, setting timeout for MT10 to 100 seconds for both PA and NPA and setting the SBAS receiver to type 1:

Linux/Cygwin:

```
./gLAB_linux -input:obs madr2000.06o -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b -model:geoswitch -model:mixedgeo -model:sbastmout 10 100 -model:sbasreceiver 1 > outputfile.txt
```

Windows:

```
gLAB.exe -input:obs madr2000.06o -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b -model:geoswitch -model:mixedgeo -model:sbastmout 10 100 -model:sbasreceiver 1 > outputfile.txt
```


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Show help message and an example on how to create a user-defined error file for adding error to raw measurements:

Linux/Cygwin:

```
./gLAB_linux -usererrorfile
```

Windows:

```
gLAB.exe -usererrorfile
```

Show help message and an example on how to create a user-defined sigma multipath model:

Linux/Cygwin:

```
./gLAB_linux –sigmamultipathfile
```

Windows:

```
gLAB.exe –sigmamultipathfile
```

SBAS processing with user-defined error:

Linux/Cygwin:

```
./gLAB_linux -input:obs madr2000.06o -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b -input:usererror usererrorfile > outputfile.txt
```

Windows:

```
gLAB.exe -input:obs madr2000.06o -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b -input:usererror usererrorfile > outputfile.txt
```

SBAS processing with user-defined sigma multipath model:

Linux/Cygwin:

```
./gLAB_linux -input:obs madr2000.06o -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b -input:sigmpath usersigmamultipathmodelfile > outputfile.txt
```

Windows:

```
gLAB.exe -input:obs madr2000.06o -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b -input:sigmpath usersigmamultipathmodelfile > outputfile.txt
```


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SBAS processing with user-defined sigma multipath model, user-defined error, $\sigma_{divergence}$ to a fixed value of 10 metres and the σ_{noise} to 13 metres::

Linux/Cygwin:

```
./gLAB_linux -input:obs madr2000.06o -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b -input:sigmpath usersigmamultipathmodelfile -input:usererror usererrorfile -model:sigdiv 10 -model:signoise 13 > outputfile.txt
```

Windows:

```
gLAB.exe -input:obs madr2000.06o -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b -input:sigmpath usersigmamultipathmodelfile -input:usererror usererrorfile -model:sigdiv 10 -model:signoise 13 > outputfile.txt
```

SBAS processing but using IONEX ionosphere model instead of SBAS ionosphere model:

Linux/Cygwin:

```
./gLAB_linux -input:obs madr2000.06o -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b –input:inx igrg2000.06i –model:iono IONEX > outputfile.txt
```

Windows:

```
gLAB.exe -input:obs madr2000.06o -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b –input:inx igrg2000.06i –model:iono IONEX > outputfile.txt
```

Standard SBAS processing, but changing in the SBAS summary the vertical and horizontal alarm limit to 45 meters, setting the percentile to 96 and a sliding window of 10 epochs for the computation of the continuity risk:

Linux/Cygwin:

```
./gLAB_linux -input:obs madr2000.06o -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b -summary::hal 45 -summary::val 45 -summary::percentile 96 -summary::windowsize 15 > outputfile.txt
```

Windows:

```
gLAB.exe -input:obs madr2000.06o -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b -summary::hal 45 -summary::val 45 -summary::percentile 96 -summary::windowsize 15 > outputfile.txt
```

Standard SBAS processing, but setting to 0 the slow correction but not its degradation term:

Linux/Cygwin:

```
./gLAB_linux -input:obs madr2000.06o -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b –model:noslowcor > outputfile.txt
```

Windows:

```
gLAB.exe -input:obs madr2000.06o -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b –model:noslowcor > outputfile.txt
```


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Standard SBAS processing, but disabling MT10 message:

Linux/Cygwin:

```
./gLAB_linux -input:obs madr2000.06o -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b –model:nomt10 > outputfile.txt
```

Windows:

```
gLAB.exe -input:obs madr2000.06o -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b –model:nomt10 > outputfile.txt
```

Standard SBAS processing, but disabling MT27 and MT28 messages:

Linux/Cygwin:

```
./gLAB_linux -input:obs madr2000.06o -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b –model:nomt2728 > outputfile.txt
```

Windows:

```
gLAB.exe -input:obs madr2000.06o -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b –model:nomt2728 > outputfile.txt
```

NOTE: Parameter '–model:nomt2728' is equivalent to parameter '-model:nodeltaudre'.

Standard SBAS processing, but disabling MT10, MT27 and MT28 messages:

Linux/Cygwin:

```
./gLAB_linux -input:obs madr2000.06o -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b –model:nomt10 –model:nomt2728 > outputfile.txt
```

Windows:

```
gLAB.exe -input:obs madr2000.06o -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b –model:nomt10 –model:nomt2728 > outputfile.txt
```

Maritime SBAS processing:

Linux/Cygwin:

```
./gLAB_linux -input:obs madr2000.06o -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b –model:sbasmaritime > outputfile.txt
```

Windows:

```
gLAB.exe -input:obs madr2000.06o -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b –model:sbasmaritime > outputfile.txt
```

Standard SBAS processing but setting the station network name in the summary:

Linux/Cygwin:

```
./gLAB_linux -input:obs madr2000.06o -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b –summary:stationnetworkname IGS > outputfile.txt
```

Windows:

```
gLAB.exe -input:obs madr2000.06o -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b –summary:stationnetworkname IGS > outputfile.txt
```


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5.2 SBAS PLOTS

Usage examples to run gLAB in SBAS plots mode:

Compute all SBAS plots (Availability, Continuity Risk and Ionosphere Availability) in EGNOS region (default region):

Linux/Cygwin:

```
./gLAB_linux -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b > outputfile.txt
```

Windows:

```
gLAB.exe -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b > outputfile.txt
```

Compute only SBAS Availability plot in EGNOS region (default region):

Linux/Cygwin:

```
./gLAB_linux -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b -sbasplots:noriskplot -sbasplots:noionoplot > outputfile.txt
```

Windows:

```
gLAB.exe -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b -sbasplots:noriskplot -sbasplots:noionoplot > outputfile.txt
```

Compute only SBAS Availability and Continuity Risk plots in EGNOS region (default region):

Linux/Cygwin:

```
./gLAB_linux -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b -sbasplots:noionoplot> outputfile.txt
```

Windows:

```
gLAB.exe -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b -sbasplots:noriskplot -sbasplots:noionoplot > outputfile.txt
```

Compute only SBAS Ionosphere availability plot in EGNOS region (default region):

Linux/Cygwin:

```
./gLAB_linux -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b -sbasplots:noavailplot -sbasplots:noriskplot > outputfile.txt
```

Windows:

```
gLAB.exe -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b -sbasplots:noavailplot -sbasplots:noriskplot > outputfile.txt
```


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Compute all SBAS plots (Availability, Continuity Risk and Ionosphere Availability) in a user defined region (Latitude [-30º - 40º], longitude [-10º - 10º]):

Linux/Cygwin:

```
./gLAB_linux -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b -sbasplots:minlat 30 -sbasplots:maxlat 40 -sbasplots:minlon -10 -sbasplots:maxlon 10 > outputfile.txt
```

Windows:

```
gLAB.exe -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b -sbasplots:minlat 30 -sbasplots:maxlat 40 -sbasplots:minlon -10 -sbasplots:maxlon 10 > outputfile.txt
```

Compute all SBAS plots (Availability, Continuity Risk and Ionosphere Availability) in EGNOS region (default region), with a vertical alarm limit of 40 metres, horizontal alarm limit of 30 metres, receiver height set to 100 metres, resolution for Availability plots of 2º and resolution for Ionosphere plot of 1º:

Linux/Cygwin:

```
./gLAB_linux -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b -sbasplots:hal 30 -sbasplots:val 40 -sbasplots:recheight 100 -sbasplots:availstep 2 -sbasplots:ionostep 1 > outputfile.txt
```

Windows:

```
gLAB.exe -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b -sbasplots:hal 30 -sbasplots:val 40 -sbasplots:recheight 100 -sbasplots:availstep 2 -sbasplots:ionostep 1 > outputfile.txt
```

Compute all SBAS plots (Availability, Continuity Risk and Ionosphere Availability) in EGNOS region (default region) setting the output files for the plots:

Linux/Cygwin:

```
./gLAB_linux -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b -output:sbasavailplots AvailPlotsFile.txt -output:sbasriskplots RiskPlotsFile.txt -output:sbasionoplots IonoPlotsFile.txt -output:sbasriskdisc Discontinuities.txt > outputfile.txt
```

Windows:

```
gLAB.exe -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b -output:sbasavailplots AvailPlotsFile.txt -output:sbasriskplots RiskPlotsFile.txt -output:sbasionoplots IonoPlotsFile.txt -output:sbasriskdisc Discontinuities.txt > outputfile.txt
```


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Compute all SBAS plots (Availability, Continuity Risk and Ionosphere Availability) in EGNOS region (default region) without printing any INFO messages:

Linux/Cygwin:

```
./gLAB_linux -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b --print:info
```

Windows:

```
gLAB.exe -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b --print:info
```

Compute all SBAS plots (Availability, Continuity Risk and Ionosphere Availability) in EGNOS region (default region) printing INFO and SBASUNSEL messages (INFO message is enabled by default):

Linux/Cygwin:

```
./gLAB_linux -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b -print:sbasunsel > outputfile.txt
```

Windows:

```
gLAB.exe -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b -print:sbasunsel > outputfile.txt
```

NOTE: Enabling SBASUNSEL messages or SBASIONO messages in SBAS plots mode will generate a lot of output messages!

Compute all SBAS plots (Availability, Continuity Risk and Ionosphere Availability) in EGNOS region (default region) but without using any ionosphere model in Availability and Continuity Risk plots:

Linux/Cygwin:

```
./gLAB_linux -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b -sbasplots:noionomodel > outputfile.txt
```

Windows:

```
gLAB.exe -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b -sbasplots:noionomodel > outputfile.txt
```

Compute all SBAS plots (Availability, Continuity Risk and Ionosphere Availability) in EGNOS region (default region) but setting the ionosphere time step (decimation) to 100 seconds and the sliding window size for the continuity risk to 10 seconds:

Linux/Cygwin:

```
./gLAB_linux -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b -sbasplots:ionotimestep 100 -sbasplots:windowsize 10 > outputfile.txt
```

Windows:

```
gLAB.exe -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b -sbasplots:ionotimestep 100 -sbasplots:windowsize 10 > outputfile.txt
```


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Compute all SBAS plots (Availability, Continuity Risk and Ionosphere Availability) in EGNOS region (default region), but writing the results for each hour:

Linux/Cygwin:

```
./gLAB_linux -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b -sbasplots:hourlymaps > outputfile.txt
```

Windows:

```
gLAB.exe -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b -sbasplots:hourlymaps > outputfile.txt
```

NOTE: The hourly files will have the same name as the daily output file, but with the characters '_HH' added before the file extension (being HH the hour in two-digit format).

Compute all SBAS plots (Availability, Continuity Risk and Ionosphere Availability) and DOP plots (using the combined DOP file) in EGNOS region (default region), and writing the results for each hour:

Linux/Cygwin:

```
./gLAB_linux -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b -sbasplots:hourlymaps –sbasplots:combdopplot > outputfile.txt
```

Windows:

```
gLAB.exe -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b -sbasplots:hourlymaps –sbasplots:combdopplot > outputfile.txt
```

Compute all SBAS plots (Availability, Continuity Risk and Ionosphere Availability), HDOP, PDOP and GDOP plots (in independent files) and computing also the default DOP percentile (95) in EGNOS region (default region), and writing the results for each hour:

Linux/Cygwin:

```
./gLAB_linux -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b -sbasplots:hourlymaps –sbasplots:hdopplot –sbasplots:pdopplot –sbasplots:gdopplot –sbasplots:doppercentile > outputfile.txt
```

Windows:

```
gLAB.exe -input:nav brdc2000.06n -input:sbas M1202000.06b -sbasplots:hourlymaps –sbasplots:hdopplot –sbasplots:pdopplot –sbasplots:gdopplot –sbasplots:doppercentile > outputfile.txt
```


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Compute all SBAS plots (Availability, Continuity Risk and Ionosphere Availability), HDOP, and PDOP plots (in independent files), the combined DOP plot file and computing also the 99 DOP percentile in EGNOS region (default region), and writing the results for each hour:

Linux/Cygwin:

```
   ./gLAB_linux   -input:nav   brdc2000.06n   -input:sbas   M1202000.06b   -
sbasplots:hourlymaps      -sbasplots:hdopplot      -sbasplots:pdopplot      -
sbasplots:combdopplot -sbasplots:percentile  99 > outputfile.txt
```

Windows:

```
   gLAB.exe    -input:nav    brdc2000.06n    -input:sbas    M1202000.06b    -
sbasplots:hourlymaps      -sbasplots:hdopplot      -sbasplots:pdopplot      -
sbasplots:combdopplot -sbasplots:percentile  99 > outputfile.txt
```

Compute all SBAS plots (Availability, Continuity Risk and Ionosphere Availability) in the north hemisphere (all SBAS systems). The plot area is set to the north hemisphere, but several sea zones will be skipped in order to accelerate the plot.

Linux/Cygwin:

```
   ./gLAB_linux   -input:nav   brdc0760.15n   -input:sbas   M000760.15b   --
sbasplots:hourlymaps      -model:geoswitch      -sbasplots:minlat      0      -
sbasplots:maxlat   90   -sbasplots:minlon   -180   -sbasplots:maxlon   180   -
sbasplots:exclusionarea -180 -150 0 40 -sbasplots:exclusionarea -180 55 0
10 -sbasplots:exclusionarea -50 -30 0 30 -sbasplots:exclusionarea -50 40
70 80 -sbasplots:exclusionarea 95 180 0 10 > outputfile.txt
```

Windows:

```
   gLAB.exe    -input:nav    brdc2000.06n    -input:sbas    M1202000.06b    -
sbasplots:hourlymaps      -model:geoswitch      -sbasplots:minlat      0      -
sbasplots:maxlat   90   -sbasplots:minlon   -180   -sbasplots:maxlon   180   -
sbasplots:exclusionarea -180 -150 0 40 -sbasplots:exclusionarea -180 55 0
10 -sbasplots:exclusionarea -50 -30 0 30 -sbasplots:exclusionarea -50 40
70 80 -sbasplots:exclusionarea 95 180 0 10 > outputfile.txt
```

NOTES: GEO switching must be enabled in order to be able to process more than one SBAS system, and the SBAS file must contain data from GEOs of all SBAS system.

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6 gLAB GUI USAGE EXAMPLE

Example for processing in SBAS mode with the GUI:

Step 1: Open the GUI, open the “Templates” menu in the top and click in “SBAS”:

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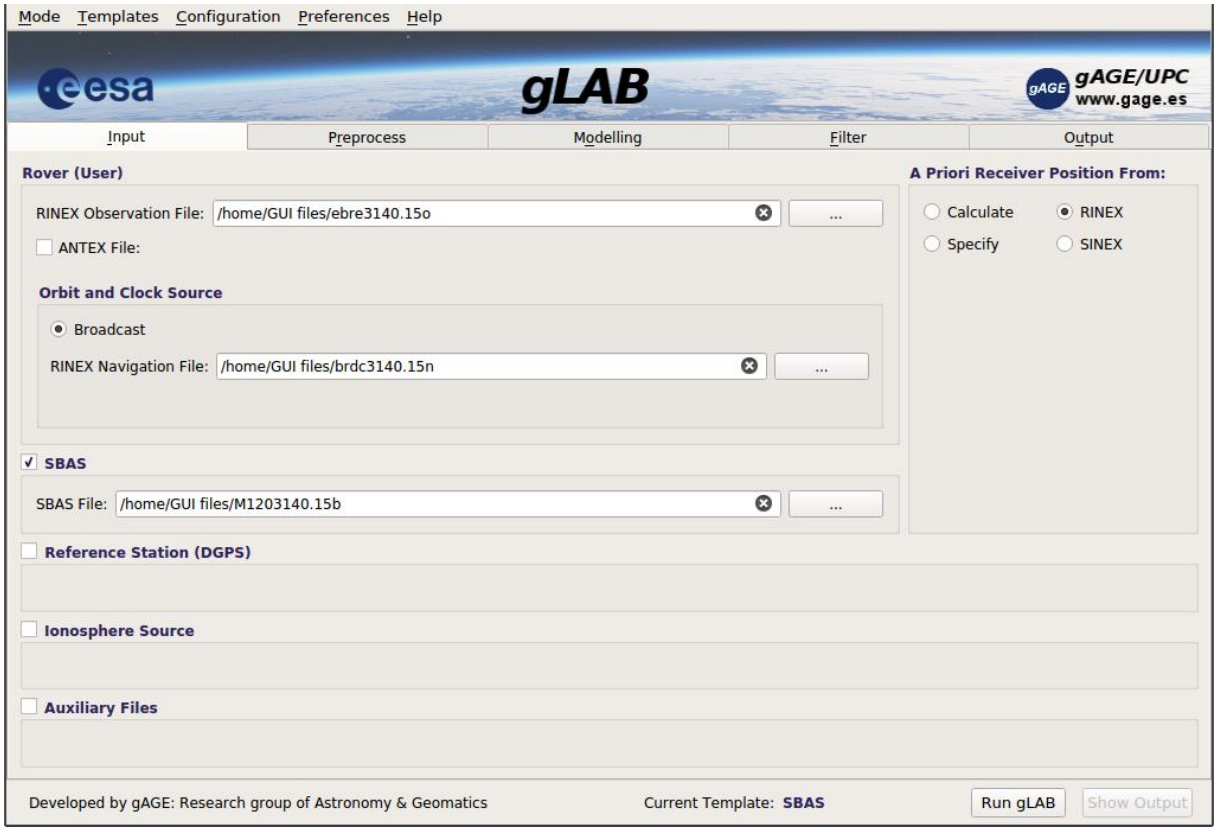
Step 2: Select an input RINEX observation, a RINEX navigation file and a SBAS message file (it can be a RINEX-B or an EMS file):



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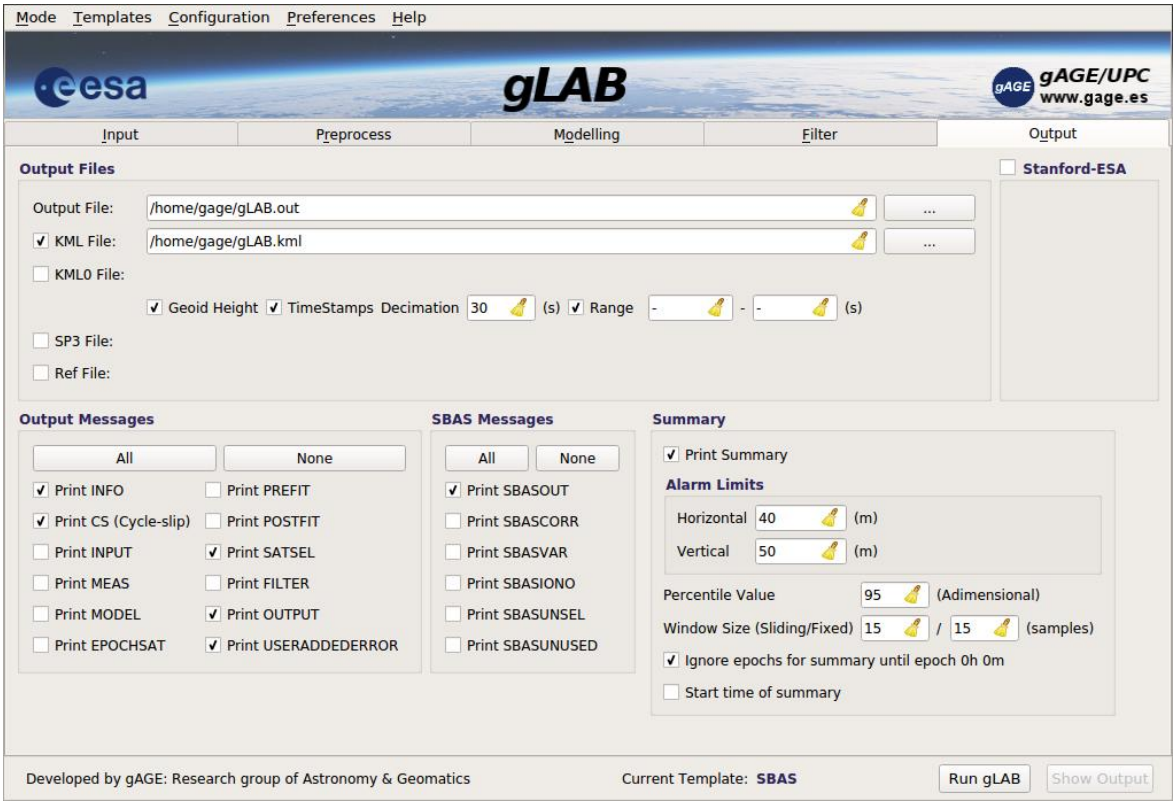
Step 3: Click in the "Output" tab in the upper part of the screen. Set the name of the output file (or leave the default one). Furthermore, in SBAS mode, the Stanford-ESA plot can be computed by clicking in the "Stanford-ESA" button:



Step 4: Click in the "Run gLAB" button in the bottom part of the screen in order to process the data.

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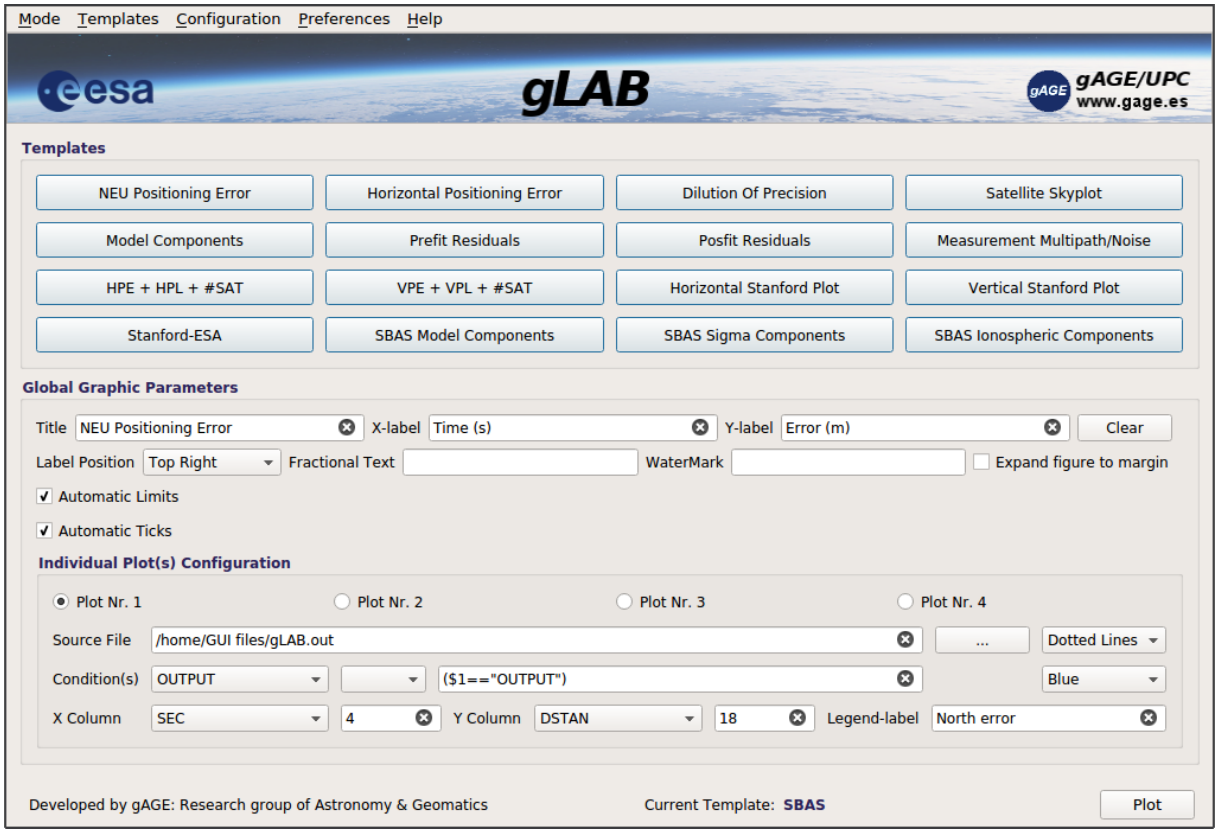
Step 5: Some plots can be done by going to the “Analysis” mode (In the top menu, click in Mode->Analysis) and using any of the plot templates. For example, for doing the North, East, Up error, click in the “NEU positioning error” template button and the in the “Plot” button in the bottom right corner of the screen:



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7 PLOTTING FUNCTIONS PARAMETERS

These are the new parameters for the new plots implemented in the graph.py program (the plotting tool for gLAB). These parameters are shown by executing the command 'graph –h').

A hash ('#') means that the parameter expects a numerical value.

A comma (',') or semicolon (';') means that the parameter expects a list of values separated by comma or semicolon (the list may be of numerical values if it has hashes or strings if it has the symbols '<' and '>'. If the list has a variable number of items, the "..." are shown.

A '<text>' or any word between '<' and '>' means that the parameter expects a string (without the '<' and '>' symbols).

7.1 STANFORD PLOTS

--stanford, --sf, --sp	Make a Stanford plot.
--AL, --al #	Set the alarm limit for the protection level, if no value is provided, AL is set to 40 [DEFAULT].
--clean	Make a Stanford Plot without failure patches.
--xr, --xresolution #	Set the resolution in x-direction of the plot. If no value is provided, it is set to 0.5 [DEFAULT].
--yr, --yresolution #	Set the resolution in y-direction of the plot. If no value is provided, it is set to 0.5 [DEFAULT].
--percentileX, --percentilex	Show ticks where the percentiles 68, 95 and 99.9 of the points are reached in the horizontal axis.
--percentileY, --percentiley	Show ticks where the percentiles 68, 95 and 99.9 of the points are reached in the vertical axis.
--percentilexlist, #,#,... --percentileXList	Show ticks where the user provided percentiles of the points are reached in the horizontal axis. The list of points must be a comma separated list. If this parameter is provided along with parameter '--percentilex', the latter will be ignored.
--percentileylist, #,#,... --percentileYList	Show ticks where the user provided percentiles of the points are reached in the vertical axis. The list of points must be a comma separated list. If this parameter is provided along with parameter '--percentiley', the latter will be ignored.

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STANFORD-ESA PLOTS

--stanfordESA, --sfesa, --spesa	Make a Stanford-ESA plot.

NOTE: The input file for Stanford-ESA plots is the columnar text file generated by gLAB in SBAS mode.

7.2 WORLD MAPS / WORST INTEGRITY RATIO PLOTS

--map --Map	Make a world map plot with the given values.
--wir, --WIR	Make a worst integrity ratio plot. This is a world map, but sets a fixed scale (with a minimum of 0 and a maximum of 2 independently of user input), and a fixed set of colors for the colourbar.
--rv, --ratioV, --RV <val>	Set the source of the vertical worst integrity ratio. Identical properties as x,y column in the default plots.
--rh, --ratioH, --RH <val>	Set the source of the horizontal worst integrity ratio. Identical properties as x,y column in the default plots.
--miv, --MIV <val>	Set the source of the vertical MIs. Identical properties as x,y column in the default plots
--mih, --MIH <val>	Set the source of the horizontal MIs. Identical properties as x,y column in the default plots.
--sn, --staName, --SN <val>	Set the source for the station name. Setting this value will make a new plot with the name of the stations in their coordinates.
--projection, --pj <projection>	Set the projection of the map. 'Equidistant Cylindrical Projection' is set as [DEFAULT]. User can set the value of projection as 'lcc' or 'lambert' to switch to "Lambert Conformal Projection".
--cbarMin,--cbarmin,--cmin #	The minimum value for the colourbar, if no value is provided, automatic limits are set.
--cbarMax,--cbarmax,--cmax #	The maximum value for the colourbar, if no value is provided, automatic limits are set.
--cbarInterval,--cbarN,--cn #	The value of interval for colourbar's tick, if no value is provided, 8 is set as [DEFAULT].
--continentColor,--cc <color>	The continent's color, if no value is provided, 'yellow' is set as [DEFAULT].
--lakeColor, --lc <color>	The lake's color, if no value is provided, 'white' is set as [DEFAULT].
--boundaryColor,--bc <color>	The continent's color, if no value is provided, 'white' is set as [DEFAULT].
--mapres, <val> --MapResolution	Sets the world map resolution. Valid values are 'c', 'l' [DEFAULT], 'i', 'h' or 'f' (ordered from lower to higher resolution).
--sn, --staName, --SN <val>	Set the source for the station name. Setting this value will make a new plot with the stations positions. The plot may have the name or a marker (or both) in the station coordinates

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--stanetwithnames, --staNetWithNames	Add the station name in the station map. This is the default behavior if this option ('--stanetwithnames') and marker option ('--stanetwithmarkers') are not set. Also, this option is automatically set if options '--stanetdefaultnamesize', '--stanetdefaultnamecolor', '--stanetdefaultnamealign', '--stanetnamesize', '--stanetnamecolor' or '--stanetnamealign' are provided.
--stanetdefaultnamesize, # --staNetDefaultNameSize	Change the default letter size for the station names [DEFAULT 9]
--stanetdefaultnamecolor, --staNetDefaultNameColor <color>	Change the default letter colour for the station names [DEFAULT blue]
--stanetdefaultnamealign, --staNetDefaultNameAlign <val1> <val2>	Change the default letter alignment for the station names. There are two alignments,horizontal and vertical alignment. The two values must be provided, first the horizontal alignment and then the vertical alignment. The possible values for horizontal alignment are: 'left' 'right' 'center' [DEFAULT] The possible values for vertical alignment are: 'top' [DEFAULT] 'bottom' 'center' 'baseline'
--stanetwithmarkers, --staNetWithMarkers	Add a marker for each station in the station map. The marker properties can be set with the following options: '--stanetdefaultmarkertype', '--stanetdefaultmarkersize', '--stanetdefaultmarkercolor' and '--stanetmarkersize' shown below. This option is automatically set if any of the marker properties option are set. If this option is set but no marker properties are set, the default values for the markers are to be a circular shape, with blue color and size 5
--stanetdefaultmarkertype, --staNetDefaultMarkerType <val>	Change the default marker type [DEFAULT 'o']
--stanetdefaultmarkersize, --staNetDefaultMarkerSize <val>	Change the default marker size [DEFAULT '5']
--stanetdefaultmarkercolor, --staNetDefaultMarkerColor	Change the default marker color [DEFAULT 'blue']
--stanet,--staNetwork, --staNetwork	Set the source for the station network name. This option is for allowing to add labels in the plot with the station map, as gLAB will be able to read from this column to what network each station belongs to.
--stanetautolabel, --stanetAutoLabel	Add an automatic label for each station network, which will be read from the column set in parameter '--stanet'
--stanetlabelnumsta, --staNetLabelNumSta	Add to the label of each station network the number of stations read. The number will added at the end of the label name, adding a space (' ') and the number of station between parenthesis. This options works even if user sets a custom label for any network.

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--stanetdefaultlabel, <label> **--staNetDefaultLabel**	Change the default label for the station network [DEFAULT 'Other']
--stanetlabel, **--staNetworkLabel** **<stanetname> <label>**	Set the label for a station network. Two values must be provided: the name read from the input data (in the column specified with parameter '--stanet') and the label to be applied. To set a label to each station network that appears on the file, set this parameter as many times as necessary
--stanetmarkertype, **--staNetworkMarkerType** **<stanetname> <val>**	Set the marker type for a station network. Two values must be provided: the name read from the input data (in the column specified with parameter '--stanet') and the marker type to be applied (see parameter '-s' for marker options). In order to set a marker type to each station network that appears on the file, set this parameter as many times as necessary
--stanetmarkercolor, **--staNetworkMarkerColor** **<stanetname> <val>**	Set the marker colour for a station network. Two values must be provided: the name read from the input data (in the column specified with parameter '--stanet') and the marker colour to be applied (see parameter '--cl' for colours). In order to set a marker colour to each station network that appears on the file, set this parameter as many times as necessary
--stanetmarkersize, **--staNetworkMarkerSize** **<stanetname> #**	Set the marker size for a station network. Two values must be provided: the name read from the input data (in the column specified with parameter '--stanet') and the marker size to be applied. In order to set a marker size to each station network that appears on the file, set this parameter as many times as necessary
--stanetnamecolor, **--staNetNameColor** **<stanetname> <val>**	Set the colour for the station name for a given network. All the station name from the same network will have the same letter colour. Two values must be provided: the name read from the input data (in the column specified with parameter '--stanet') and the letter colour to be applied. In order to set a letter colour to each station network that appears on the file, set this parameter as many times as necessary
--stanetnamesize, **--staNetNameSize** **<stanetname> #**	Set the letter size for the station name for a given network. All the station name from the same network will have the same letter size. Two values must be provided: the name read from the input data (in the column specified with parameter '--stanet') and the letter size to be applied. In order to set a letter size to each station network that appears on the file, set this parameter as many times as necessary
--stanetnamealign, **--staNetNameAlign** **<stanetname> <val1> <val2>**	Set the letter alignment for the station name for a given network. All the station name from the same network will have the same alignment. Three values must be provided: the name read from the input data (in the column specified with parameter '--stanet') the horizontal and vertical alignment -in this order- (see parameter '--stanetdefaultnamealign'). In order to set a letter alignment to each station network that appears on the file, set this parameter as many times as necessary

NOTES:

- If only one of the parameters '--rh' or '--rv' is given, only the horizontal or vertical plots will be shown. If both parameters are given, two plots will be shown.
- If both parameters '--rh' or '--rv' are given, two plots will be shown.

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- If any of '--mih' or '--miv' parameters are given. a coloured ring around the worst integrity ratio circles will appear on the corresponding plot.
- It is recommended to save the station map name in pdf format, as the station map name will be searchable inside the pdf.

7.3 SBAS MAPS

--sbas, --SBAS	Make a SBAS map.
--bineqcond, **--BinEqCond,** **--binequalcondition,** **--BinEqualCondition.**	When assigning values to the bins, the condition thresholds will be 'equal or greater than' (for availability and ionosphere plots) and 'equal or less than' (for continuity and DOP plots) instead of 'greater than' or 'less than'
--BinEqCond, **--DisableBinEqCond,** **--disablebinequalcondition,** **--DisableBinEqualCondition**	Option '--bineqcond' is by default disabled, but the options '--sbasserviceformat', '--sbasservicemaritimeformat', '--sbasservicebinaryformat' or '--sbasservicemaritimebinaryformat' will enable '--bineqcond' option. With this option you can force the program to keep it disabled.
--disablenotavailbin, **--DisableNotAvailBin**	Disable the bin at the bottom of the colourbar with the text "NA" (Not Available) The values in this bin were set according to this criteria: - In availability and ionosphere availability maps, all values larger than 100 or with the number of epochs equal to 0 - In continuity and continuity risk maps, all values larger than 1 or with the number of epochs equal to 0 - In DOP maps, all values with the number of epochs equal to 0
--notavailbincolor, <color> **--NotAvailBinColor**	Set the colour for the "NA" (Not Available) bin. The colour must be using the rgb code with a hash ('#') at the beginning or with one values shown in the '--color' option.
--notavailbintext, **--NotAvailBinText**	Set the text for the "NA" (Not Available) bin to be shown in the colourbar.
--contriskaspercentage, **--ContRiskAsPercentage**	In continuity risk and maritime continuity risk plots, show the bin values as the continuity percentage instead of the continuity risk. That is, the bin values shown will computed as: 100*(1-binvalue), converting also the symbols "<" and "<=" to ">" and ">=" respectively.
--availmapbins, #,#,... **--AvailMapBins**	Set a custom list of bins for the availability plot. The list must be comma separated. The program will automatically add a bin in the beginning as all values smaller or equal than the smallest bin value provided. Values may be provided in any order, as they will be automatically sorted. DEFAULT: 20.0,50.0,75.0,90.0,95.0,97.5,99.0,99.5,99.9
--contriskmapbins, #,#,... **--ContRiskMapBins**	Set a custom list of bins for the continuity risk plot. The list must be comma separated. The program will automatically add a bin in the beginning as all values equal or greater than the greater bin value provided. Values may be provided in any order, as they will be automatically sorted. DEFAULT: 1e-2,7.5e-3,5e-3,2.5e-3,1e-3,7.5e-4,5e-4,2.5e-4,1e-4,1e-5

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--contriskmarmapbins, #,#,... **--ContRiskMarMapBins**	Set a custom list of bins for the maritime continuity risk plot. The list must be comma separated. The program will automatically add two bins: one for all values greater than one ('1') and a bin with all values equal or greater than the greater bin value provided but smaller than 1. Values may be provided in any order, as they will be automatically sorted. DEFAULT: 1e-2,7.5e-3,5e-3,2.5e-3,1e-3,7.5e-4,5e-4,2.5e-4,1e-4,1e-5
--ionoavailmapbins, #,#,... **--IonoAvailMapBins**	Set a custom list of bins for the ionosphere availability plot. The list must be comma separated. The program will automatically add a bin in the beginning as all values smaller or equal than the smallest bin value provided. Values may be provided in any order, as they will be automatically sorted. DEFAULT: 20.0,50.0,75.0,90.0,95.0,97.5,99.0,99.5,99.9
--hdopmapbins, #,#,... **--HDOPMapBins**	Set a custom list of bins for the Horizontal DOP (HDOP) plot. The list must be comma separated. The program will automatically add a bin in the beginning as all values greater or equal than the greater bin value provided. Values may be provided in any order, as they will be automatically sorted. DEFAULT: 4,2
--pdopmapbins, #,#,... **--PDOPMapBins**	Set a custom list of bins for the Position DOP (PDOP) plot. The list must be comma separated. The program will automatically add a bin in the beginning as all values greater or equal than the greater bin value provided. Values may be provided in any order, as they will be automatically sorted. DEFAULT: 6,3.5
--gdopmapbins, #,#,... **--GDOPMapBins**	Set a custom list of bins for the Geometric DOP (GDOP) plot. The list must be comma separated. The program will automatically add a bin in the beginning as all values greater or equal than the greater bin value provided. Values may be provided in any order, as they will be automatically sorted. DEFAULT: 7,5
--availmapbinstext, **--AvailMapBinsText** **<text1>;<text2>;...**	Set a custom list with the text to be shown in the bins of the colourbar for the availability plot. The list must be semicolon (';') separated, with the same number of items plus one as in the default colourbar or the same number plus one as set with paramater '--availmapbins'. The additional bin is to account for the bin that gLAB adds for all values smaller than the minimum bin provided.
--contriskmapbinstext, **--ContRiskMapBinsText** **<text1>;<text2>;...**	Set a custom list with the text to be shown in the bins of the colourbar for the continuity risk plot. The list must be semicolon (';') separated, with the same number of items plus one as in the default colourbar or the same number plus one as set with paramater '--contriskmapbins'. The additional bin is to account for the bin that gLAB adds for all values greater than the maximum bin provided.
--contriskmarmapbinstext, **--ContRiskMarMapBinsText** **<text1>;<text2>;...**	Set a custom list with the text to be shown in the bins of the colourbar for the maritime continuity risk plot. The list must be semicolon (';') separated,with the same number of items plus one as in the default colourbar or the same number plus one as set with paramater '--contriskmarmapbins'. The additional bin is to account for the bin that gLAB adds for all values greater than the maximum bin provided.

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--ionoavailmapbinstext, --IonoAvailMapBinsText <text1>;<text2>;...	Set a custom list with the text to be shown in the bins of the colourbar for the ionosphere availability plot. The list must be semicolon (';') separated, with the same number of items plus one as in the default colourbar or the same number plus one as set with paramater '--ionoavailmapbins'. The additional bin is to account for the bin that gLAB adds for all values smaller than the minimum bin provided.
--hdopmapbinstext, --HDOPMapBinsText <text1>;<text2>;...	Set a custom list with the text to be shown in the bins of the colourbar for Horizontal DOP (HDOP) plot. The list must be semicolon (';') separated, with the same number of items plus one as in the default colourbar or the same number plus one as set with paramater '--hdopmapbins'. The additional bin is to account for the bin that gLAB adds for all values greater than the maximum bin provided.
--pdopmapbinstext, --PDOPMapBinsText <text1>;<text2>;...	Set a custom list with the text to be shown in the bins of the colourbar for the Position DOP (PDOP) plot. The list must be semicolon (';') separated, with the same number of items plus one as in the default colourbar or the same number plus one as set with paramater '--pdopmapbins'. The additional bin is to account for the bin that gLAB adds for all values greater than the maximum bin provided.
--gdopmapbinstext, --GDOPMapBinsText <text1>;<text2>;...	Set a custom list with the text to be shown in the bins of the colourbar for the Geometric DOP (GDOP) plot. The list must be semicolon (';') separated, with the same number of items plus one as in the default colourbar or the same number plus one as set with paramater '--gdopmapbins'. The additional bin is to account for the bin that gLAB adds for all values greater than the maximum bin provided.
--availcontourlevels, --AvailContourLevels	Set the levels list for drawing the availability map contour lines. The list must be comma separated, and the values provided must be in the list of bins provided with '--availmapbins' parameter (or the default bins if not provided. Values may be provided in any order, as they will be automatically sorted. DEFAULT: 95.0,97.5,99.9
--contriskcontourlevels, #,#,... --ContRiskContourLevels	Set the levels list for drawing the continuity risk map contour lines. The list must be comma separated, and the values provided must be in the list of bins provided with '--contriskmapbins' parameter (or the default bins if not provided. Values may be provided in any order, as they will be automatically sorted. DEFAULT: 1e-3,5e-4
--contriskmarcontourlevels, --ContRiskMarContourLevels #,#,...	Set the levels list for drawing the continuity maritime risk map contour lines. The list must be comma separated, and the values provided must be in the list of bins provided with '--contriskmarmapbins' parameter (or the default bins if not provided. Values may be provided in any order, as they will be automatically sorted. DEFAULT: 1e-3,5e-4

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--availbincolors, **--AvailBinColors** **<val1>,<val2>,...**	Set the colours to be used in the colour bar in a comma separated list for each bin in the availability map. The number of colours must be the number of bins plus 1 provided in the '--availmapbins' parameter (by default 10 colours). The extra colour is due to gLAB adds an extra bin for all values smaller than the minimum bin provided. The list of colours MUST be ordered, starting with the colour of the smallest bin and ending with the colour of the highest bin. The colour must be set using the rgb code with a hash ('#') at the beginning.
--contriskbincolors, **--ContRiskBinColors** **<val1>,<val2>,...**	Set the colours to be used in the colour bar in a comma separated list for each bin in the continuity risk map. The number of colours must be the number of bins plus 1 provided in the '--contriskmapbins' parameter (by default 10 colours). The extra colour is due to gLAB adds an extra bin for all values smaller than the minimum bin provided. The list of colours MUST be ordered, starting with the colour of the smallest bin and ending with the colour of the highest bin. The colour must be set using the rgb code with a hash ('#') at the beginning.
--contriskmarbincolors, **--ContRiskMarBinColors** **<val1>,<val2>,...**	Set the colours to be used in the colour bar in a comma separated list for each bin in the maritime continuity risk map. The number of colours must be the number of bins plus 2 provided in the '--contriskmarmapbins' parameter (by default 11 colours). gLAB adds an extra bin for all values smaller than the minimum bin provided plus another bin with all values greater than 1. The list of colours MUST be ordered, starting with the colour of the smallest bin and ending with the colour of the highest bin. The colour must be set using the rgb code with a hash ('#') at the beginning. For example, the default colours used for the maritime continuity risk map are: "#000000,#000080,#0000F3,#004DFF,#00B3FF,#29FFCE, #7BFF7B,#CEFF29,#FFC600,#FF6800,#F30900"
--ionoavailbincolors, **--IonoAvailBinColors** **<val1>,<val2>,...**	Set the colours to be used in the colour bar in a comma separated list for each bin in the ionosphere availability map. The number of colours must be the number of bins plus 1 provided in the '--ionoavailmapbins' parameter (by default 10 colours). The extra colour is due to gLAB adds an extra bin for all values smaller than the minimum bin provided. The list of colours MUST be ordered, starting with the colour of the smallest bin and ending with the colour of the highest bin. The colour must be set using the rgb code with a hash ('#') at the beginning.
--hdopbincolors, **--HDOPBinColors** **<val1>,<val2>,...**	Set the colours to be used in the colour bar in a comma separated list for each bin in the HDOP map. The number of colours must be the number of bins plus 1 provided in the '--hdopmapbins' parameter (by default 10 colours). The extra colour is due to gLAB adds an extra bin for all values smaller than the minimum bin provided. The list of colours MUST be ordered, starting with the colour of the smallest bin and ending with the colour of the highest bin. The colour must be set using the rgb code with a hash ('#') at the beginning.

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--pdopbincolors, **--PDOPBinColors** **<val1>,<val2>,...**	Set the colours to be used in the colour bar in a comma separated list for each bin in the PDOP map. The number of colours must be the number of bins plus 1 provided in the '--pdopmapbins' parameter (by default 10 colours). The extra colour is due to gLAB adds an extra bin for all values smaller than the minimum bin provided. The list of colours MUST be ordered, starting with the colour of the smallest bin and ending with the colour of the highest bin. The colour must be set using the rgb code with a hash ('#') at the beginning.
--gdopbincolors, **--GDOPBinColors** **<val1>,<val2>,...**	Set the colours to be used in the colour bar in a comma separated list for each bin in the GDOP map. The number of colours must be the number of bins plus 1 provided in the '--gdopmapbins' parameter (by default 10 colours). The extra colour is due to gLAB adds an extra bin for all values smaller than the minimum bin provided. The list of colours MUST be ordered, starting with the colour of the smallest bin and ending with the colour of the highest bin. The colour must be set using the rgb code with a hash ('#') at the beginning.
--sbasserviceformat, **--SBASServiceFormat**	Set the SBAS maps to an alternative format. In this format, contour lines are disabled by default, but can be enabled by manually setting the contour levels with any of these parameters: '--availcontourlevels', '--contriskcontourlevels' or '--contriskmarcontourlevels'. *Availability Maps:* Bin values: >=99.9,>=99,>=98,>=95,>=90,>=80,>=70,<70 Bin colours: #00008b,#0040ff,#00ffff,#00ff00,#ffff00,#ffa500,#ff0000,#8b0000 Not Avail bin is enabled and with default colour *Continuity Risk Maps:* Bin values: <=1e-4,<=5e-4,<=1e-3,<=5e-3,<=1e-2,<=2e-2,<=3e-2,>3e-2 Bin colours: #00008b,#0040ff,#00ffff,#00ff00,#ffff00,#ffa500,#ff0000,#8b0000 Not Avail bin is enabled and with default colour *Maritime Continuity Risk Maps:* Bin values: <=1e-4,<=5e-4,<=1e-3,<=5e-3,<=1e-2,<=2e-2,<=3e-2,>3e-2 Bin colours: #00008b,#0040ff,#00ffff,#00ff00,#ffff00,#ffa500,#ff0000,#8b0000 Not Avail bin is enabled and with default colour *Ionosphere Availability Maps:* Bin values: >=99.9,>=99,>=98,>=95,>=90,>=80,>=70,<70 Bin colours: #00008b,#0040ff,#00ffff,#00ff00,#ffff00,#ffa500,#ff0000,#8b0000 Not Avail bin is enabled and with default colour *HDOP Maps*: Bin values: <2,<4,>=4 (same as the default ones) Bin colours: #00008b,#ffa500,#8b0000 Not Avail bin is enabled and with default colour *PDOP Maps:* Bin values: <3.5,<6,>=6 (same as the default ones) Bin colours: #00008b,#ffa500,#8b0000 Not Avail bin is enabled and with default colour *GDOP Maps:*

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	Bin values: <5,<7,>=7 (same as the default ones) Bin colours: #00008b,#ffa500,#8b0000 Not Avail bin is enabled and with default colour NOTES: - If user manually sets the bin values or bin colours, the user options will prevail - The user change the bin thresholds from ">=" or "<=" to ">" or "<" respectively by setting the option '--disablebineqcond'
--sbasservicemaritimeformat, --SBASServiceMaritimeFormat	Set the SBAS maps to an alternative format. In this format, contour lines are disabled by default, but can be enabled by manually setting the contour levels with any of these parameters: '--availcontourlevels', '--contriskcontourlevels' or '--contriskmarcontourlevels'. *Availability Maps:* Bin values: >=99.8,>=99.5,>=99,>=97.5,>=95,>=90,>=70,<70 Bin colours: #00008b,#0040ff,#00ffff,#00ff00,#ffff00,#ffa500,#ff0000,#8b0000 Not Avail bin is enabled and with default colour *Continuity Risk Maps:* Bin values: <=3e-4,<=4e-4,<=5e-4,<=7e-4,<=1e-3,<=1e-2,>1e-1 Bin colours: #00008b,#0040ff,#00ffff,#00ff00,#ffff00,#ffa500,#ff0000,#8b0000 Not Avail bin is enabled and with default colour *Maritime Continuity Risk Maps*: Bin values: <=3e-4,<=4e-4,<=5e-4,<=7e-4,<=1e-3,<=1e-2,>1e-1 Bin colours: #00008b,#0040ff,#00ffff,#00ff00,#ffff00,#ffa500,#ff0000,#8b0000 Not Avail bin is enabled and with default colour *Ionosphere Availability Maps:* Bin values: >=99.8,>=99.5,>=99,>=97.5,>=95,>=90,>=70,<70 Bin colours: #00008b,#0040ff,#00ffff,#00ff00,#ffff00,#ffa500,#ff0000,#8b0000 Not Avail bin is enabled and with default colour *HDOP Maps:* Bin values: <2,<4,>=4 (same as the default ones) Bin colours: #00008b,#ffa500,#8b0000 Not Avail bin is enabled and with default colour *PDOP Maps*: Bin values: <3.5,<6,>=6 (same as the default ones) Bin colours: #00008b,#ffa500,#8b0000 Not Avail bin is enabled and with default colour *GDOP Maps:* Bin values: <5,<7,>=7 (same as the default ones) Bin colours: #00008b,#ffa500,#8b0000 Not Avail bin is enabled and with default colour NOTES: - If user manually sets the bin values or bin colours, the user options will prevail - The user change the bin thresholds from ">=" or "<=" to ">" or "<" respectively bysetting the option '--disablebineqcond'

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--sbasservicebinaryformat, --SBASServiceBinaryFormat	Set the SBAS maps to an alternative format that only has two bins (plus the 'Not Avail' bin). The bin texts are 'Not \n Compliant' and 'Compliant' This format is useful for visually checking if a condition is met or not (e.g. availability >=99.8). The user may change the bin value to set the desired condition. Also, contour lines are disabled by default, but can be enabled by manually setting the contour levels with any of these parameters: '--availcontourlevels', '--contriskcontourlevels' or '--contriskmarcontourlevels'. The default values for this format are: *Availability Maps:* Bin values: >=99.9,<99.9 Bin colours: #ffffff,#006400 Colourbar title: " >=99.9%" (the spaces are for padding the text to the right) *Continuity Risk Maps:* Bin values: <=1e-4,>1e-4 Bin colours: #ffffff,#006400 Colourbar title: " <=1e-4" (the spaces are for padding the text to the right) *Maritime Continuity Risk Maps:* Bin values: <=1e-4,>1e-4 Bin colours: #ffffff,#006400 Colourbar title: " <=1e-4" (the spaces are for padding the text to the right) *Ionosphere Availability Maps:* Bin values: >=99.9,<99.9 Bin colours: #ffffff,#006400 Colourbar title: " >=99.9%" (the spaces are for padding the text to the right) *HDOP Maps:* Bin values: <4,>=4 Bin colours: #ffffff,#006400 Colourbar title: " <4" (the spaces are for padding the text to the right) *PDOP Maps:* Bin values: <6,>=6 Bin colours: #ffffff,#006400 Colourbar title: " <6" (the spaces are for padding the text to the right) *GDOP Maps:* Bin values: <7,>=7 Bin colours: #ffffff,#006400 Colourbar title: " <7" (the spaces are for padding the text to the right) NOTES: - If user manually sets the bin values, bin colours or bin texts, the user options will prevail - If user changes the bin value, the colourbar title will show the user defined bin value - The user change the bin thresholds from ">=" or "<=" to ">" or "<" respectively by setting the option '--disablebineqcond'

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--sbasservicemaritimebinaryformat, --SBASServiceMaritimeBinaryFormat	Set the SBAS maps to an alternative format that only has two bins (plus the 'Not Avail' bin). The bin texts are 'Not \n Compliant' and 'Compliant' This format is useful for visually checking if a condition is met or not (e.g. availability >=99.8). The user may change the bin value to set the desired condition. Also, contour lines are disabled by default, but can be enabled by manually setting the contour levels with any of these parameters: '--availcontourlevels', '--contriskcontourlevels' or '--contriskmarcontourlevels'. The default values for this format are: *Availability Maps:* Bin values: >=99.8,<99.8 Bin colours: #ffffff,#006400 Colourbar title: " >=99.8%" (the spaces are for padding the text to the right) *Continuity Risk Maps:* Bin values: <=3e-4,>3e-4 Bin colours: #ffffff,#006400 Colourbar title: " <=3e-4" (the spaces are for padding the text to the right) *Maritime Continuity Risk Maps:* Bin values: <=3e-4,>3e-4 Bin colours: #ffffff,#006400 Colourbar title: " <=3e-4" (the spaces are for padding the text to the right) *Ionosphere Availability Maps:* Bin values: >=99.8,<99.8 Bin colours: #ffffff,#006400 Colourbar title: " >=99.8%" (the spaces are for padding the text to the right) *HDOP Maps:* Bin values: <4,>=4 Bin colours: #ffffff,#006400 Colourbar title: " <4" (the spaces are for padding the text to the right) *PDOP Maps:* Bin values: <6,>=6 Bin colours: #ffffff,#006400 Colourbar title: " <6" (the spaces are for padding the text to the right) *GDOP Maps:* Bin values: <7,>=7 Bin colours: #ffffff,#006400 Colourbar title: " <7" (the spaces are for padding the text to the right) NOTES: - If user manually sets the bin values, bin colours or bin texts, the user options will prevail - If user changes the bin value, the colourbar title will show the user defined bin value - The user change the bin thresholds from ">=" or "<=" to ">" or "<" respectively by setting the option '--disablebineqcond'

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--availcbartitle, <text> --AvailCbarTitle	Set the title for the colourbar in the availability maps
--contriskcbartitle, <text> --ContRiskCbarTitle	Set the title for the colourbar in the continuity risk maps
--contriskmarcbartitle, <text> --ContRiskMarCbarTitle	Set the title for the colourbar in the maritime continuity risk maps
--ionoavailcbartitle, <text> --IonoAvailCbarTitle	Set the title for the colourbar in the ionosphere availability maps
--hdopcbartitle, <text> --HDOPCbarTitle	Set the title for the colourbar in the Horizontal DOP (HDOP) maps
--pdopcbartitle, <text> --PDOPCbarTitle	Set the title for the colourbar in the Position DOP (PDOP) maps
--gdopcbartitle, <text> --GDOPCbarTitle	Set the title for the colourbar in the Geometric DOP (GDOP) maps
--nocontourlines, --NoContourLines, --nocontourlevels, --NoContourLevels	Do not show contour lines in Availability and Continuity Risk maps
--nocbarpercent, --NoCbarPercent	Do not put the '%' sign in top of the colourbar
--doppercentileplot, --DOPPercentilePlot	In DOP maps, also do percentile DOP plots
--CbarLabel –cbarlabel <text>	Add a label next to the colourbar
--SBASSystemname, <text> --sbassystemname	Set the name of the SBAS system in the title, replacing the default "SBAS" text in the default title.
--PRNtext, --prntext <text>	Replace the "PRN <number>" text in the default title with the given text. This is useful when the plot is from multiple PRNs, where the default PRN is 0.
--PRNtextnewline, --prntextnewline	Move the "PRN <number>" to a newline below (instead of being next to the alarm limits and the pixel resolution)
--firuser, --FIRUser <filename>	Add a user defined FIR area through a text file. The text file must contain no header and each line at least two columns (separated by any number of spaces): one with the longitude and another with the latitude (in degrees, in ellipsoidal coordinates). Additional columns will be ignored. Also, lines starting with a hash ('#') will be ignored.
--fireu, --FIREU	Add the external borders of the European FIR (Flight Information Region) area in the map (the European FIR coordinates are hardcoded in the program)
--firconus, --FIRCONUS	Add the external borders of the CONUS FIR (Flight Information Region) area in the map (the CONUS FIR coordinates are hardcoded in the program)
--firalaska, --FIRAlaska	Add the external borders of the Alaska FIR (Flight Information Region) area in the map (the Alaska FIR coordinates are hardcoded in the program)
--fircanada, --FIRCanada	Add the external borders of the Canada FIR (Flight Information Region) area in the map (the Canada FIR coordinates are hardcoded in the program)
--firmexico, --FIRMexico	Add the external borders of the Mexico FIR (Flight Information Region) area in the map (the Mexico FIR coordinates are hardcoded in the program)

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--firlinetype, <val> **--FIRLineType**	Set the linewidth for FIR area border (see option '-s') [DEFAULT '--'] Set this option for each user defined FIR area drawn (option '--firuser') If only one FIR area is drawn (including the European FIR area), this option will be set for that area (so it keeps compatibility with previous versions).
--firlinetypeeu, <val> **--FIRLineTypeEu**	Same as '--firlinetype', but only applies to the European FIR area defined in option '--fireu'
--firlinetypeconus, <val> **--FIRLineTypeCONUS**	Same as '--firlinetype', but only applies to the CONUS FIR area defined in option '--firconus'.
--firlinetypealaska, <val> **--FIRLineTypeAlaska**	Same as '--firlinetype', but only applies to the Alaska FIR area defined in option '--firalaska'.
--firlinetypecanada, <val> **--FIRLineTypeCanada**	Same as '--firlinetype', but only applies to the Canada FIR area defined in option '--fircanada'.
--firlinetypemexico, <val> **--FIRLineTypeMexico**	Same as '--firlinetype', but only applies to the Mexico FIR area defined in option '--firmexico'.
--firlinewidth, # **--FIRLineWidth**	Set the linewidth for FIR area border [DEFAULT 2] Set this option for each user defined FIR area drawn (option '--firuser'). If only one FIR area is drawn (including the European FIR area), this option will be set for that area (so it keeps compatibility with previous versions).
--firlinewidtheu, # **--FIRLineWidthEu**	Same as '--firlinewidth', but only applies to the European FIR area defined in option '--fireu'.
--firlinewidthconus, # **--FIRLineWidthCONUS**	Same as '--firlinewidth', but only applies to the CONUS FIR area defined in option '--firconus'.
--firlinewidthalaska, # **--FIRLineWidthAlaska**	Same as '--firlinewidth', but only applies to the Alaska FIR area defined in option '--firalaska'.
--firlinewidthcanada, # **--FIRLineWidthCanada**	Same as '--firlinewidth', but only applies to the Canada FIR area defined in option '--fircanada'.
--firlinewidthmexico, # **--FIRLineWidthMexico**	Same as '--firlinewidth', but only applies to the Mexico FIR area defined in option '--firmexico'.
--firlinecolor, <color> **--FIRLineColor**	Set the colour for the FIR area border [DEFAULT 'white' for availability maps, 'black' for world maps] Set this option for each user defined FIR area drawn (option '--firuser'). If only one FIR area is drawn (including the European FIR area), this option will be set for that area (so it keeps compatibility with previous versions).
--firlinecoloreu, <color> **--FIRLineColorEu**	Same as '--firlinecolor', but only applies to the European FIR area defined in option '--fireu'.
--firlinecolorconus, <color> **--FIRLineColorCONUS**	Same as '--firlinecolor', but only applies to the CONUS FIR area defined in option '--firconus'.
--firlinecoloralaska, <color> **--FIRLineColorAlaska**	Same as '--firlinecolor', but only applies to the Alaska FIR area defined in option '--firalaska'.
--firlinecolorcanada, <color> **--FIRLineColorCanada**	Same as '--firlinecolor', but only applies to the Canada FIR area defined in option '--fircanada'.
--firlinecolormexico, <color> **--FIRLineColorMexico**	Same as '--firlinecolor', but only applies to the Mexico FIR area defined in option '--firmexico'.
--firmarkersize, # **--FIRMarkerSize**	Set the marker size for FIR area border [DEFAULT 5] Set this option for each user defined FIR area drawn (option '--firuser'). If only one FIR area is drawn (including the European FIR area), this option will be set for that area (so it keeps compatibility with previous versions).

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--firmarkersizeeu, # --FIRMarkerSizeEu	Same as '--firmarkersize', but only applies to the European FIR area defined in option '--fireu'.
--firmarkersizeconus, # --FIRMarkerSizeCONUS	Same as '--firmarkersize', but only applies to the CONUS FIR area defined in option '--firconus'.
--firmarkersizealaska, # --FIRMarkerSizeAlaska	Same as '--firmarkersize', but only applies to the Alaska FIR area defined in option '--firalaska'.
--firmarkersizecanada, # --FIRMarkerSizeCanada	Same as '--firmarkersize', but only applies to the Canada FIR area defined in option '--fircanada'.
--firmarkersizemexico, # --FIRMarkerSizeMexico	Same as '--firmarkersize', but only applies to the Mexico FIR area defined in option '--firmexico'.
--nofirborder, # --NoFIRBorder	Do not show the user defined FIR in the map. This option is useful if the user is only interested in computing the degradation percentage inside the FIR area (and printing it in the plot), but not the FIR area border itself. The parameter must come with the number of the user defined FIR that shall not be plotted. For instance, if user defines two FIR areas, and the second FIR area does not have to be plotted, then the parameter should be '--nofirborder 2'. This parameter must be provided for each user defined FIR area that shall not be plotted.
--nofirbordereu, --NoFIRBorderEu	Same as '--nofirborder', but only applies to the European FIR area defined in option '--fireu'.
--nofirborderconus, --NoFIRBorderCONUS	Same as '--nofirborder', but only applies to the CONUS FIR area defined in option '--firconus'.
--nofirborderalaska, --NoFIRBorderAlaska	Same as '--nofirborder', but only applies to the Alaska FIR area defined in option '--firalaska'.
--nofirbordercanada, --NoFIRBorderCanada	Same as '--nofirborder', but only applies to the Canada FIR area defined in option '--fircanada'.
--nofirbordermexico, --NoFIRBorderMexico	Same as '--nofirborder', but only applies to the Mexico FIR area defined in option '--firmexico'.
--firdegradation, --FIRDegradation	Compute the availability degradation inside the FIR area and plot it in the map.
--firdegtextheader, <text> --FIRDegTextHeader	Set the header for the FIR availability degradation. This text will be printed once for each availability area defined by the user, on top of the degradation text. Set this option for each user defined FIR area (option '--firuser'). If option '--firdegtexttable' is set, it will change the header title for this FIR
--firdegtextheadereu, <text> --FIRDegTextHeaderEu	Set the header for the European FIR availability degradation. This text will be printed on top of the European area degradation text. If option '--firdegtexttable' is set, it will change the header title for this FIR
--firdegtextheaderconus, <text> --FIRDegTextHeaderCONUS	Set the header for the CONUS FIR availability degradation. This text will be printed on top of the CONUS area degradation text. If option '--firdegtexttable' is set, it will change the header title for this FIR
--firdegtextheaderalaska, <text> --FIRDegTextHeaderAlaska	Set the header fr the Alaska FIR availability degradation. This text will be printed on top of the Alaska area degradation text. If option '--firdegtexttable' is set, it will change the header title for this FIR

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--firdegtextheadercanada, <text> **--FIRDegTextHeaderCanada**	Set the header for the Canada FIR availability degradation. This text will be printed on top of the Canada area degradation text. If option '--firdegtexttable' is set, it will change the header title for this FIR
--firdegtextheadermexico, <text> **--FIRDegTextHeaderMexico**	Set the header for the Mexico FIR availability degradation. This text will be printed on top of the Mexico area degradation text. If option '--firdegtexttable' is set, it will change the header title for this FIR
--firdegtextheaderfirsum, <text> **--FIRDegTextHeaderFIRSum**	Set the header for all FIR availability degradation. This text will be printed on top of all FIR area degradation text. This option also sets '--firsumdeg'. If option '--firdegtexttable' is set, it will change the header title for this FIR
--firdegtextfooter, <text> **--FIRDegTextFooter**	Set the footer for the FIR availability degradation. This text will be printed once for each availability area defined by the user, below the last degradation text. Set this option for each user defined FIR area drawn (option '--firuser').
--firdegtextfootereu, <text> **--FIRDegTextFooterEu**	Set the footer for the European FIR availability degradation. This text will be printed below the European area degradation text.
--firdegtextfooterconus, <text> **--FIRDegTextFooterCONUS**	Set the footer for the CONUS FIR availability degradation. This text will be printed below the CONUS area degradation text.
--firdegtextfooteralaska, <text> **--FIRDegTextFooterAlaska**	Set the footer for the Alaska FIR availability degradation. This text will be printed below the Alaska area degradation text.
--firdegtextfootercanada, <text> **--FIRDegTextFooterCanada**	Set the footer for the Canada FIR availability degradation. This text will be printed below the Canada area degradation text.
--firdegtextfootermexico, <text> **--FIRDegTextFooterMexico**	Set the footer for the Mexico FIR availability degradation. This text will be printed below the Mexico area degradation text.
--firdegtextfooterfirsum, <text> **--FIRDegTextFooterFIRSum**	Set the footer for all FIR availability degradation. This text will be printed below the all FIR area degradation text. This option also sets '--firsumdeg'.
--firdegtext, <text> **--FIRDegText**	Set the text for the FIR availability degradation (only if option '--firdegtexttable' is not set). This text will be printed for each bin defined with parameter '--firdegtextbins', or if none defined, using the bin at the top of the colourbar. The default text is: '> {2:.1f}: {0:.2f}% <={2:.1f}: {1:.2f}%.' Note that '{0:.2f} sets to write the availability percentage value with two decimals, '{1:.2f}' sets to write the unavailability percentage with two decimals and {2:.1f} sets to write the current bin value with one decimal. If any of these are not set, the value missing will not be printed. For example, to print only the availability percentage with one decimal and no other text but a percentage, the string would be: '{0:.1f}%'

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	For example, to print the unavailability percentage with one decimal to get text such as "<99.9: 1.2%", the string would be: '<{2:.1f}: {1:.1f}%' NOTES: - To print a literal curly-brace ('{' or '}'), set double number of curly braces. For example, if the desired text is 'Avail {80%}', the string to be passed by parameter shall be 'Avail {{{0:.0f}%}}'. - The total number of points inside the FIR area, the number of points over the bin value and below the bin value (inside the FIR area) can be also printed (the values used to compute the percentages). Use the following formats: {0:.1f} -> Percentage of points over the bin value inside the FIR area {1:.1f} -> Percentage of points below the bin value inside the FIR area {2:.1f} -> Value of the current bin (for continuity risk bins, use the exponential format, for instance: {2:.1e}) {3:d} -> Number of points over the bin value inside the FIR area {4:d} -> Number of points below the bin value inside the FIR area {5:d} -> Total number of points inside the FIR area {6:d} -> Total number of points in the whole plot
--firdegtexteu, <text> **--FIRDegTextEu**	Same as '--firdegtext', but only applies to the European FIR area defined in option '--fireu'.
--firdegtextconus, <text> **--FIRDegTextCONUS**	Same as '--firdegtext', but only applies to the CONUS FIR area defined in option '--firconus'.
--firdegtextalaska, <text> **--FIRDegTextAlaska**	Same as '--firdegtext', but only applies to the Alaska FIR area defined in option '--firalaska'.
--firdegtextcanada, <text> **--FIRDegTextCanada**	Same as '--firdegtext', but only applies to the Canada FIR area defined in option '--fircanada'.
--firdegtextmexico, <text> **--FIRDegTextMexico**	Same as '--firdegtext', but only applies to the Mexico FIR area defined in option '--firmexico'.
--firdegtextfirsum, <text> **--FIRDegTextFIRSum**	Same as '--firdegtext', but applies to the degradation which is the total sum of all FIR areas defined and set to be added. When setting this option (computing the total degradation of all FIR areas), the bins used in each FIR area must be the same for all of them. This option also sets '--firsumdeg'.
--firsumdeg **--FIRSumDeg**	Compute the total degradation for all FIR areas defined and print the result. If any of the options '--firdegtextfirsum', '--firdegtextsizefirsum', '--firdegtextcolorfirsum' or '--firdegtextpositionfirsum' are set, default values will be set.

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	NOTES: - If none of these options '--firsumdegeu', '--firsumdegconus', '--firsumdegAlaska', '--firsumdegcanada', '--firsumdegmexico', '--firsumdeguserfir' are provided, it will select all FIR areas enabled. Otherwise, if any of these options are provided, only the selected FIR areas will be used - If several FIR areas overlap, each overlapped point will count only once, and the value used will be the best of all FIRs (as it is enough for any area in the map to be covered by one system or GEO). - If this option is set and the degradation text is not printed in a table, all degradation bins must have the same values. - If option '--firsumdegtexttitle' is not set. the default title is "All FIRs".
--firsumdegeu, **--FIRSumDegEu**	Select Eu FIR area to be added to the total degradation sum.
--firsumdegconus, **--FIRSumDegCONUS**	Select CONUS FIR area to be added to the total degradation sum.
--firsumdegalaska, **--FIRSumDegAlaska**	Select Alaska FIR area to be added to the total degradation sum.
--firsumdegcanada, **--FIRSumDegCanada**	Select Canada FIR area to be added to the total degradation sum.
--firsumdegmexico, **--FIRSumDegMexico**	Select Mexico FIR area to be added to the total degradation sum.
--firsumdeguserfir, #,#,.. **--FIRSumDegUserFIR**	Select user defined FIR areas (defined with parameter '--firuser') to be added to the total degradation sum (in a comma separated list). If value is 0, it will select all user defined FIR areas.
--firdegtextbins, #.#,... **--FIRDegTextBins**	Set the bins for which the degradation will be computed and written (using the text provided with '--firdegtext' or the default value). The bins values must be comma (',') separated, and must be any of the bins provided with parameters '--availmapbins', '--contriskmapbins', '--contriskmarmapbins','--ionoavailmapbins', '--hdopmapbins', '--pdopmapbins' or '--gdopmapbins'. The order is not important as they will be automatically sorted. NOTE: If option '--contriskaspercentage' is set and it is a Continuity Risk or Maritime Continuity Risk plot, the bins can also be set as a percentage.
--firdegtextbinseu, #.#,... **--FIRDegTextBinsEu**	Same as '--firdegtextbins', but only applies to the European FIR area defined in option '--fireu'.
--firdegtextbinsconus, #.#,... **--FIRDegTextBinsCONUS**	Same as '--firdegtextbins', but only applies to the CONUS FIR area defined in option '--firconus'.
--firdegtextbinsalaska, #.#,... **--FIRDegTextBinsAlaska**	Same as '--firdegtextbins', but only applies to the Alaska FIR area defined in option '--firalaska'.
--firdegtextbinscanada, #.#,... **--FIRDegTextBinsCanada**	Same as '--firdegtextbins', but only applies to the Canada FIR area defined in option '--fircanada'.
--firdegtextbinsmexico, #.#,... **--FIRDegTextBinsMexico**	Same as '--firdegtextbins', but only applies to the Mexico FIR area defined in option '--firmexico'.

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--firdegtextsize, # **--FIRDegTextSize**	Set the text size for the FIR availability degradation [DEFAULT 5] Set this option for each user defined FIR area drawn (option '--firuser'). If only one FIR area is drawn (including the European FIR area), this option will be set for that area (so it keeps compatibility with previous versions).
--firdegtextsizeeu, # **--FIRDegTextSizeEu**	Same as '--firdegtextsize', but only applies to the European FIR area defined in option '--fireu'.
--firdegtextsizeconus, # **--FIRDegTextSizeCONUS**	Same as '--firdegtextsize', but only applies to the CONUS FIR area defined in option '--firconus'.
--firdegtextsizealaska, # **--FIRDegTextSizeAlaska**	Same as '--firdegtextsize', but only applies to the Alaska FIR area defined in option '--firalaska'.
--firdegtextsizecanada, # **--FIRDegTextSizeCanada**	Same as '--firdegtextsize', but only applies to the Canada FIR area defined in option '--fircanada'.
--firdegtextsizemexico, # **--FIRDegTextSizeMexico**	Same as '--firdegtextsize', but only applies to the Mexico FIR area defined in option '--firmexico'.
--firdegtextsizefirsum, # **--FIRDegTextSizeFIRSum**	Same as '--firdegtextsize', but only applies to the text for the sum of the degradation for all of the FIR areas defined This option also sets '--firsumdeg'.
--firdegtextcolor, <color> **--FIRDegTextColor**	Set the text colour for the FIR availability degradation [DEFAULT 'white'] Set this option for each user defined FIR area drawn (option '--firuser'). If only one FIR area is drawn (including the European FIR area), this option will be set for that area (so it keeps compatibility with previous versions).
--firdegtextcoloreu, <color> **--FIRDegTextColorEu**	Same as '--firdegtextcolor', but only applies to the European FIR area defined in option '--fireu'.
--firdegtextcolorconus, <color> **--FIRDegTextColorCONUS**	Same as '--firdegtextcolor', but only applies to the CONUS FIR area defined in option '--firconus'.
--firdegtextcoloralaska, <color> **--FIRDegTextColorAlaska**	Same as '--firdegtextcolor', but only applies to the Alaska FIR area defined in option '--firalaska'.
--firdegtextcolorcanada, <color> **--FIRDegTextColorCanada**	Same as '--firdegtextcolor', but only applies to the Canada FIR area defined in option '--fircanada'.
--firdegtextcolormexico, <color> **--FIRDegTextColorMexico**	Same as '--firdegtextcolor', but only applies to the Mexico FIR area defined in option '--firmexico'.
--firdegtextcolorfirsum, <color> **--FIRDegTextColorFIRSum**	Same as '--firdegtextcolor', but only applies to the text for the sum of the degradation for all of the FIR areas defined. This option also sets '--firsumdeg'.
--firdegtextposition, #,# **--FIRDegTextPosition**	Set the text position for the FIR availability degradation. Position must be given in x and y coordinates, separated by a comma (for example "0.3,0.5"). The coordinate are respect to the lower left corner of the plot [DEFAULT 0.245,0.88]. Set this option for each user defined FIR area drawn (option '--firuser'). If only one FIR area is drawn (including the European FIR area), this option will be set for that area (so it keeps compatibility with previous versions).
--firdegtextpositioneu, #,# **--FIRDegTextPositionEu**	Same as '--firdegtextposition', but only applies to the European FIR area defined in option '--fireu'.
--firdegtextpositionconus, #,# **--FIRDegTextPositionCONUS**	Same as '--firdegtextposition', but only applies to the CONUS FIR area defined in option '--firconus'.
--firdegtextpositionalaska, #,# **--FIRDegTextPositionAlaska**	Same as '--firdegtextposition', but only applies to the Alaska FIR area defined in option '--firalaska'.

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--firdegtextpositioncanada, #,# **--FIRDegTextPositionCanada**	Same as '--firdegtextposition', but only applies to the Canada FIR area defined in option '--fircanada'.
--firdegtextpositionmexico, #,# **--FIRDegTextPositionMexico**	Same as '--firdegtextposition', but only applies to the Mexico FIR area defined in option '--firmexico'.
--firdegtextpositionfirsum, #,# **--FIRDegTextPositionFIRSum**	Same as '--firdegtextposition', but only applies to the text for the sum of the degradation for all of the FIR areas defined. This option also sets '--firsumdeg'.
--nofirdegtext, #,#,… **--NoFIRDegText**	Do not print the degradation text in the map. This option is useful if the user is only interested in showing the FIR border but does not want any degradation text to be printed (this FIR will also be skipped in the degradation table if option '--firdegtexttable'). The parameter must come with a comma separated list with the number of the user defined FIR that shall not have degradation text. For instance, if user defines two FIR areas, and the second FIR area does not have to be plotted, then the parameter should be '--nofirdegtext 2'. NOTE: If the number provided is 0, all user defined FIR areas will not have degradation text printed.
--nofirdegtexteu, **--NoFIRDegTextEu**	Same as '--nofirdegtext', but only applies to the European FIR area defined inoption '--fireu'.
--nofirdegtextconus, **--NoFIRDegTextCONUS**	Same as '--nofirdegtext', but only applies to the CONUS FIR area defined in option '--firconus'.
--nofirdegtextalaska, **--NoFIRDegTextAlaska**	Same as '--nofirdegtext', but only applies to the Alaska FIR area defined in option '--firalaska'.
--nofirdegtextcanada, **--NoFIRDegTextCanada**	Same as '--nofirdegtext', but only applies to the Canada FIR area defined in option '--fircanada'.
--nofirdegtextmexico, **--NoFIRDegTextMexico**	Same as '--nofirdegtext', but only applies to the Mexico FIR area defined in option '--firmexico'.
--firdegtextmonospacefont, **--FIRDegTextMonospaceFont**	Set the FIR degradation type (for all FIRs texts in the plots) font to monospace. The monospace font preserves the alignment of text (default 'sans-serif' font has, for instance, different widths for '1' and '0' characters). The monospace font is always used when option '--firdegtexttable' is set.
--firdegtexttable, **--FIRDegTextTable**	Show all degradation text FIR values in a table. The names for the user defined areas will be the filename (without extension). Each row of data will be for each bin defined with parameter '--firdegtextbins', and each column will be a different FIR area. Use parameters '--firdegtextsize', '--firdegtextcolor' and '--firdegtextposition' for setting its properties. If these parameters are set multiple times, the values provided the first time will prevail.
--printfirdegtext, **--PrintFIRDegText**	Print the degradation text to standard output (does not work on Windows). If the FIR values are shown in table format (parameter '--firdegtexttable' is set), the whole table will be printed. Otherwise, each line of data will have its name of the FIR region prepended to the line, so as it can be distinguished from which FIR regions the current line belongs to. This option is compatible with '--writetofilefirdegtext' option. NOTE: Output text is encoded with 'utf-8'.

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--writetofilefirdegtext, <filename> **--WriteToFileFIRDegText**	Same as '--printfirdegtext' option, but instead of printing the FIR values to standard output, it will be written to the file provided (the output file will be truncated). This option is compatible with '--printfirdegtext' option. NOTE: Output text is encoded with 'utf-8'.
--onlyprintfirdegtext, **--OnlyPrintFIRDegText**	Do not show the plots, just print the degradation text to standard output or to a file (as in options '--printfirdegtext' and '--writetofilefirdegtext'). If option '--sv' is set (save picture to file), then this option has no effect, as with '--sv' option plots are not shown.
--sbasplotsize, #,# **--SBASPlotSize**	Set the plotting area size, by providing the horizontal and vertical size (in centimetres). The two values must be comma (',') separated. [DEFAULT 20.32,15.24]
--sbastopfiguremargin, # **--SBASTopFigureMargin**	Set the top figure margin by providing the fraction of image size to be left as margin (starting from the top). The range values are [0-0.5], being 0 no top margin. Adding top margin makes the figure move downwards in the plot area (shrinking if necessary).
--sbasbottomfiguremargin, # **--SBASBottomFigureMargin**	Set the bottom figure margin by providing the fraction of image size to be left as margin (starting from the bottom). The range values are [0-0.5], being 0 no bottom margin. Adding bottom margin makes the figure move upwards in the plot area (shrinking if necessary).
--sbasleftfiguremargin, # **--SBASLeftFigureMargin**	Set the left figure margin by providing the fraction of image size to be left as margin (starting from the left). The range values are [0-0.5], being 0 no left margin. Adding left margin makes the figure move to the right in the plot area (shrinking if necessary).
--sbasrightfiguremargin, # **--SBASRightFigureMargin**	Set the right figure margin by providing the fraction of image size to be left as margin (starting from the right). The range values are [0-0.5], being 0 no right margin. Adding right margin makes the figure move to the left in the plot area (shrinking if necessary).
--countries, **--Countries**	Draw the country borders in the map
--usastates, **--USAStates**	Draw the USA states borders in the map

NOTE:

- The input files for SBAS maps are the columnar text files generated by gLAB in SBAS plots mode.

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8 PLOTTING FUNCTIONS USAGE EXAMPLES

8.1 SBAS NORTH, EAST, UP ERROR PLOTS

Create a plot with North, East Up error (using the output file of gLAB after doing a normal SBAS processing) and show it in the screen:

Linux:

```
   ./graph.py -f "glabOutputFileSBAS" -x4 -y18 -s.- -c '($1=="OUTPUT")'  -l "North error"  -f "glabOutputFileSBAS" -x4 -y19 -s.- -c '($1=="OUTPUT")' -l "East error"  -f "glabOutputFileSBAS" -x4 -y20 -s.- -c '($1=="OUTPUT")' -l "UP error" --yn -8 --yx 8 --xl "time (s)" --yl "error (m)"  -t "NEU positioning error"
```

Windows:

```
   graph.exe -f "glabOutputFileSBAS" -x4 -y18 -s.- -c "($1=='OUTPUT')"  -l "North error"  -f "glabOutputFileSBAS" -x4 -y19 -s.- -c "($1=='OUTPUT')" -l "East error"  -f "glabOutputFileSBAS" -x4 -y20 -s.- -c "($1=='OUTPUT')" -l "UP error" --yn -8 --yx 8 --xl "time (s)" --yl "error (m)"  -t "NEU positioning error"
```

Cygwin:

```
   graph.py -f "glabOutputFileSBAS" -x4 -y18 -s.- -c '($1=="OUTPUT")'  -l "North error"  -f "glabOutputFileSBAS" -x4 -y19 -s.- -c '($1=="OUTPUT")' -l "East error"  -f "glabOutputFileSBAS" -x4 -y20 -s.- -c '($1=="OUTPUT")' -l "UP error" --yn -8 --yx 8 --xl "time (s)" --yl "error (m)"  -t "NEU positioning error"
```

8.2 SBAS HPE-HPL AND VPE-VPL PLOTS

Create a plot with HPE and HPL (using the output file of gLAB after doing a normal SBAS processing) and show it in the screen:

Linux:

```
   ./graph.py -f "glabOutputFileSBAS" -c '($1=="SBASOUT")' -x 6 -y 13 -s.- -l "HPE" -f "glabOutputFileSBAS" -c '($1=="SBASOUT")' -x 6 -y 14 -s.- -l "HPL"
```

Windows:

```
   graph.exe -f "glabOutputFileSBAS" -c "($1=='SBASOUT')" -x 6 -y 13 -s.- -l "HPE" -f "glabOutputFileSBAS" -c "($1=='SBASOUT')" -x 6 -y 14 -s.- -l "HPL"
```

Cygwin:

```
   graph.py -f "glabOutputFileSBAS" -c '($1=="SBASOUT")' -x 6 -y 13 -s.- -l "HPE" -f "glabOutputFileSBAS" -c '($1=="SBASOUT")' -x 6 -y 14 -s.- -l "HPL"
```


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Create a plot with VPE and VPL (using the output file of gLAB after doing a normal SBAS processing) and show it in the screen:

Linux:

```
./graph.py -f "glabOutputFileSBAS" -c '($1=="SBASOUT")' -x 6 -y 15 -s.- -l "VPE" -f "glabOutputFileSBAS" -c '($1=="SBASOUT")' -x 6 -y 16 -s.- -l "VPL"
```

Windows:

```
graph.exe -f "glabOutputFileSBAS" -c "($1=='SBASOUT')" -x 6 -y 15 -s.- -l "VPE" -f "glabOutputFileSBAS" -c "($1=='SBASOUT')" -x 6 -y 16 -s.- -l "VPL"
```

Cygwin:

```
graph.py -f "glabOutputFileSBAS" -c '($1=="SBASOUT")' -x 6 -y 15 -s.- -l "VPE" -f "glabOutputFileSBAS" -c '($1=="SBASOUT")' -x 6 -y 16 -s.- -l "VPL"
```

8.3 SBAS STANFORD PLOTS

Create a Stanford plot with HPE and HPL (using the output file of gLAB after doing a normal SBAS processing) and show it in the screen:

Linux:

```
./graph.py -f "glabOutputFileSBAS" -c '($1=="SBASOUT")' --sf -x 13 -y 14
```

Windows:

```
graph.exe -f "glabOutputFileSBAS" -c "($1=='SBASOUT')" --sf -x 13 -y 14
```

Cygwin:

```
graph.py -f "glabOutputFileSBAS" -c '($1=="SBASOUT")' --sf -x 13 -y 14
```

Create a Stanford plot with VPE and VPL (using the output file of gLAB after doing a normal SBAS processing), with an alarm limit of 30 metres and save the image to file "stfd_vertical.png":

Linux:

```
./graph.py -f "glabOutputFileSBAS" -c '($1=="SBASOUT")' --sf -x 15 -y 16 --al 30 --sv "stfd_vertical.png"
```

Windows:

```
graph.exe -f "glabOutputFileSBAS" -c "($1=='SBASOUT')" --sf -x 15 -y 16 --al 30 --sv "stfd_vertical.png"
```

Cygwin:

```
graph.py -f "glabOutputFileSBAS" -c '($1=="SBASOUT")' --sf -x 15 -y 16 --al 30 --sv "stfd_vertical.png"
```


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Create a Stanford plot with VPE and VPL (using the output file of gLAB after doing a normal SBAS processing), with the vertical label set to “EGNOS VPL (metres)”, without failure patches and save the image to file “stfd_vertical.eps”:

Linux:

```
./graph.py -f “glabOutputFileSBAS” -c '($1=="SBASOUT")' --sf -x 15 -y 16 --clean --yl “EGNOS VPL (metres)” --sv “stfd_vertical.eps”
```

Windows:

```
graph.exe -f “glabOutputFileSBAS” -c “($1=='SBASOUT')” --sf -x 15 -y 16 --clean --yl “EGNOS VPL (metres)” --sv “stfd_vertical.eps”
```

Cygwin:

```
graph.py -f “glabOutputFileSBAS” -c '($1=="SBASOUT")' --sf -x 15 -y 16 --clean --yl “EGNOS VPL (metres)” --sv “stfd_vertical.eps”
```

8.4 SBAS STANFORD-ESA PLOTS

Create a Stanford-ESA plot (using the dedicated output file of gLAB for Stanford-ESA plots) and show it in the screen (it will show two plots, one for the HPE and HPL and another for the VPE and VPL):

Linux:

```
./graph.py -f “glabStanfordESAFile” --sfesa
```

Windows:

```
graph.exe -f “glabStanfordESAFile” --sfesa
```

Cygwin:

```
graph.py -f “glabStanfordESAFile” --sfesa
```

Create a Stanford-ESA plot (using the dedicated output file of gLAB for Stanford-ESA plots) and save the VPE and VPL plot to file “stfd-ESA-VPE.png” and the HE and HPL plot to file “stfd-ESA-HPE.png”:

Linux:

```
./graph.py -f “glabStanfordESAFile” --sfesa --sv “stfd-ESA-VPE.png” --sv “stfd-ESA-HPE.png”
```

Windows:

```
graph.exe -f “glabStanfordESAFile” --sfesa --sv “stfd-ESA-VPE.png” --sv “stfd-ESA-HPE.png”
```

Cygwin:

```
graph.py -f “glabStanfordESAFile” --sfesa --sv “stfd-ESA-VPE.png” --sv “stfd-ESA-HPE.png”
```


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8.5 SBAS WORST INTEGRITY RATIO PLOTS / WORLD MAPS

NOTE: For creating worst integrity ratio plots or world maps, a text file is needed with at least the station geodetic coordinates and its values to be shown in the plot (typically these values are the worst integrity ratios, the number of MIs, the error and the protection level percentile). The easiest way to get these values is from the last line of the SBAS summary printed by gLAB in the output files from the several stations processed. Therefore, we have to merge the last line of the gLAB output files to a new text file. If we are in Linux or Cygwin, we can do it by executing this command (assuming all files have ".txt" extension and are in the same directory):

Linux/Cygwin:

```
tail -q -n -1 *.txt > sta_data.txt
```

In Windows command line there is no equivalent instruction, hence the user will have to create manually the file.

The previous command creates the file "sta_data.txt" with this format (using the last line of the SBAS summary):

```
INFO Station: helg Lon:    7.89309376 Lat:    54.17448223 Height:    48.4689
HWIR:    0.5317  VWIR:    0.4763  MIs:      0  Hor_MIs:      0  Ver_MIs:      0
HPE_Percentile:   95    0.80 VPE_Percentile:   95    1.73 MaxHPE:    4.26
MaxVPE:     7.53 HPL_Percentile:   95   10.27 VPL_Percentile:   95   16.50
MaxHPL:    16.21  MaxVPL:    23.92  Avail%%:    99.582  Cont_Risk: 1.7456E-04
HWIR_ESA:    1.6777  VWIR_ESA:    1.9140  MIs_ESA:    219  Hor_MIs_ESA:    157
Ver_MIs_ESA:  139  Cont_Risk_Mark: 1.8556E-04 PDOP_Percentile:   95   2.33
Max_PDOP:      3.04  GDOP_Percentile:      95      2.69  Max_GDOP:      3.57
TDOP_Percentile:   95   1.34 Max_TDOP:   1.87 HDOP_Percentile:   95   1.30
Max_HDOP:      1.60  VDOP_Percentile:      95      1.98  Max_VDOP:      2.66
Epochs_missing_Sum:     0 Epochs_missing_All_file:    0 Num_DataGaps_Sum:  0
Num_DataGaps_All_file:             0     MaxSize_DataGap_Sum:             0
MaxSize_DataGap_All_file:    0 Station_Network_Name: EUREF

INFO Station: borj Lon:   13.54109304 Lat:    52.35694563 Height:    83.2100
HWIR:    0.0000  VWIR:    0.0000  MIs:      0  Hor_MIs:      0  Ver_MIs:      0
HPE_Percentile:   95    0.00 VPE_Percentile:   95    0.00 MaxHPE:    0.00
MaxVPE:     0.00 HPL_Percentile:   95    0.00 VPL_Percentile:   95    0.00
MaxHPL:     0.00  MaxVPL:     0.00  Avail%:     0.000  Cont_Risk: 1.0000E+00
HWIR_ESA:    0.0000  VWIR_ESA:    0.0000  MIs_ESA:      0  Hor_MIs_ESA:      0
Ver_MIs_ESA:     0Cont_Risk_Mark: 1.8556E-04 PDOP_Percentile:   95   2.33
Max_PDOP:      3.04  GDOP_Percentile:      95      2.69  Max_GDOP:      3.57
TDOP_Percentile:   95   1.34 Max_TDOP:   1.87 HDOP_Percentile:   95   1.30
Max_HDOP:      1.60  VDOP_Percentile:      95      1.98  Max_VDOP:      2.66
Epochs_missing_Sum:     0 Epochs_missing_All_file:    0 Num_DataGaps_Sum:  0
Num_DataGaps_All_file:             0     MaxSize_DataGap_Sum:             0
MaxSize_DataGap_All_file:    0 Station_Network_Name: EUREF

INFO Station: trds Lon:   13.54109304 Lat:    52.35694563 Height:    83.2100
HWIR:    0.0000  VWIR:    0.0000  MIs:      0  Hor_MIs:      0  Ver_MIs:      0
HPE_Percentile:   95    0.00 VPE_Percentile:   95    0.00 MaxHPE:    0.00
MaxVPE:     0.00 HPL_Percentile:   95    0.00 VPL_Percentile:   95    0.00
MaxHPL:     0.00  MaxVPL:     0.00  Avail%:     0.000  Cont_Risk: 1.0000E+00
HWIR_ESA:    0.0000  VWIR_ESA:    0.0000  MIs_ESA:      0  Hor_MIs_ESA:      0
Ver_MIs_ESA:     0 Cont_Risk_Mark: 1.8556E-04 PDOP_Percentile:   95   2.33
```


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```
Max_PDOP:      3.04  GDOP_Percentile:      95      2.69  Max_GDOP:      3.57
TDOP_Percentile:   95   1.34 Max_TDOP:    1.87 HDOP_Percentile:   95   1.30
Max_HDOP:      1.60  VDOP_Percentile:      95      1.98  Max_VDOP:      2.66
Epochs_missing_Sum:    0 Epochs_missing_All_file:   0 Num_DataGaps_Sum:  0
Num_DataGaps_All_file:             0     MaxSize_DataGap_Sum:             0
MaxSize_DataGap_All_file:   0 Station_Network_Name: EUREF
```

The examples shown below for worst integrity ratio plots or world maps will be referred to this file ("sta_data.txt"), but if the user creates a text file with the necessary data in another format, it will just need to change the number of the columns in the parameters.

Create a worst integrity ratio plot for horizontal component only using the input file "sta_data.txt" and showing the map for the whole world in the screen:

Linux:

```
./graph.py -f "sta_data.txt" --wir -x 5 -y 7 --rh 11
```

Windows:

```
graph.exe -f "sta_data.txt" --wir -x 5 -y 7 --rh 11
```

Cygwin:

```
graph.py -f "sta_data.txt" --wir -x 5 -y 7 --rh 11
```

Create a worst integrity ratio plot for both horizontal and vertical components using the input file "sta_data.txt" and showing the map for the whole world in the screen:

Linux:

```
./graph.py -f "sta_data.txt" --wir -x 5 -y 7 --rh 11 --rv 13
```

Windows:

```
graph.exe -f "sta_data.txt" --wir -x 5 -y 7 --rh 11 --rv 13
```

Cygwin:

```
graph.py -f "sta_data.txt" --wir -x 5 -y 7 --rh 11 --rv 13
```

Create a worst integrity ratio plot only for horizontal components with its MIs using the input file "sta_data.txt" and showing the map for the whole world and saving it to "horizontal_map.png":

Linux:

```
./graph.py -f "sta_data.txt" --wir -x 5 -y 7 --rh 11 --mih 17 --sv
"horizontal_map.png"
```

Windows:

```
graph.exe -f "sta_data.txt" --wir -x 5 -y 7 --rh 11 --mih 17 --sv
"horizontal_map.png"
```

Cygwin:

```
graph.py -f "sta_data.txt" --wir -x 5 -y 7 --rh 11 --mih 17 --sv
```


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```
"horizontal_map.png"
```

Create a worst integrity ratio plot for both horizontal and vertical components, but only with vertical MIs, using the input file "sta_data.txt" and showing the map for the whole world in the screen:

Linux:

```
./graph.py -f "sta_data.txt" --wir -x 5 -y 7 --rh 11 --rv 13 --miv 19
```

Windows:

```
graph.exe -f "sta_data.txt" --wir -x 5 -y 7 --rh 11 --rv 13 --miv 19
```

Cygwin:

```
graph.py -f "sta_data.txt" --wir -x 5 -y 7 --rh 11 --rv 13 --miv 19
```

Create a worst integrity ratio plot with the MIs for both horizontal and vertical components using the input file "sta_data.txt" and showing the map for the whole world in the screen:

Linux:

```
./graph.py -f "sta_data.txt" --wir -x 5 -y 7 --rh 11 --rv 13 --mih 17 --miv 19
```

Windows:

```
graph.exe -f "sta_data.txt" --wir -x 5 -y 7 --rh 11 --rv 13 --mih 17 --miv 19
```

Cygwin:

```
graph.py -f "sta_data.txt" --wir -x 5 -y 7 --rh 11 --rv 13 --mih 17 --miv 19
```

Create a worst integrity ratio plot using the input file "sta_data.txt", showing the map only for latitudes between 20º and 80º and for longitudes between -60º and 60º and show it in the screen:

Linux:

```
./graph.py -f "sta_data.txt" --wir -x 5 -y 7 --rh 11 --rv 13 --xmax 60 --xmin -60 --ymin 20 --ymax 80
```

Windows:

```
graph.exe -f "sta_data.txt" --wir -x 5 -y 7 --rh 11 --rv 13 --xmax 60 --xmin -60 --ymin 20 --ymax 80
```

Cygwin:

```
graph.py -f "sta_data.txt" --wir -x 5 -y 7 --rh 11 --rv 13 --xmax 60 --xmin -60 --ymin 20 --ymax 80
```


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Create a worst integrity ratio using the input file “sta_data.txt”, showing the map for the whole world the horizontal and vertical components, with Lambert projection and high quality for the world map:

Linux:

```
./graph.py -f "sta_data.txt" --wir -x 5 -y 7 --rh 11 --rv 13 --pj lambert --mapres h
```

Windows:

```
graph.exe -f "sta_data.txt" --wir -x 5 -y 7 --rh 11 --rv 13 --pj lambert --mapres h
```

Cygwin:

```
graph.py -f "sta_data.txt" --wir -x 5 -y 7 --rh 11 --rv 13 --pj lambert --mapres h
```

Create a world map using the input file “sta_data.txt”, showing the map for the whole world, with the horizontal and vertical error percentile and show it in the screen:

Linux:

```
./graph.py -f "sta_data.txt" --map -x 5 -y 7 --rh 11 --rv 13
```

Windows:

```
graph.exe -f "sta_data.txt" --map -x 5 -y 7 --rh 11 --rv 13
```

Cygwin:

```
graph.py -f "sta_data.txt" --map -x 5 -y 7 --rh 11 --rv 13
```

Create a world map using the input file “sta_data.txt” showing the map for the whole world, with the horizontal and vertical error percentiles, with the colourbar divided in 10 intervals, a maximum value of 3 and saving the file to “error_percentile_V.png” and “error_percentile_H.png”:

Linux:

```
./graph.py -f "sta_data.txt" --map -x 5 -y 7 --rh 22 --rv 25 --cn 10 --cmax 3 --sv "error_percentile-V.png" --sv "error_percentile-H.png"
```

Windows:

```
graph.exe -f "sta_data.txt" --map -x 5 -y 7 --rh 22 --rv 25 --cn 10 --cmax 3 --sv "error_percentile_V.png" --sv "error_percentile-H.png"
```

Cygwin:

```
graph.py -f "sta_data.txt" --map -x 5 -y 7 --rh 22 --rv 25 --cn 10 --cmax 3 --sv "error_percentile_V.png" --sv "error_percentile-H.png"
```


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Create a world map using the input file “sta_data.txt”, showing the map for the whole world, with horizontal and vertical protection level percentiles and show it in the screen:

Linux:

```
./graph.py -f “sta_data.txt” --map –x 5 –y 7 --rh 32 --rv 35
```

Windows:

```
graph.exe -f “sta_data.txt” --map –x 5 –y 7 --rh 32 --rv 35
```

Cygwin:

```
graph.py -f “sta_data.txt” --map –x 5 –y 7 --rh 32 --rv 35
```

Create a world map using the input file “sta_data.txt”, showing the map for the whole world, with Lambert projection, with horizontal and vertical protection level percentiles, intermediate resolution for the world map and a waterwark with the text “gAGE/UPC”:

Linux:

```
./graph.py -f “sta_data.txt” --map –x 5 –y 7 --rh 32 --rv 35 --pj lambert --mapres i --wm “gAGE/UPC”
```

Windows:

```
graph.exe -f “sta_data.txt” --map –x 5 –y 7 --rh 32 --rv 35 --pj lambert --mapres i --wm “gAGE/UPC”
```

Cygwin:

```
graph.py -f “sta_data.txt” --map –x 5 –y 7 --rh 32 --rv 35 --pj lambert --mapres i --wm “gAGE/UPC”
```

Create a station name map using the input file “sta_data.txt”, showing the map for the whole world, and show it in the screen:

Linux:

```
./graph.py -f “sta_data.txt” --map –x 5 –y 7 --sn 3
```

Windows:

```
graph.exe -f “sta_data.txt” --map –x 5 –y 7 --sn 3
```

Cygwin:

```
graph.py -f “sta_data.txt” --map –x 5 –y 7 --sn 3
```


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Create a station name map using the input file “sta_data.txt”, showing the map for the whole world, and save it to a file:

Linux:

```
./graph.py -f "sta_data.txt" --map -x 5 -y 7 --sn 3 --sv "map.pdf"
```

Windows:

```
graph.exe -f "sta_data.txt" --map -x 5 -y 7 --sn 3 --sv "map.pdf"
```

Cygwin:

```
graph.py -f "sta_data.txt" --map -x 5 -y 7 --sn 3 --sv "map.pdf"
```

Create a world map using the input file “sta_data.txt”, showing the map for the whole world, and the vertical error percentile and save them in files:

Linux:

```
./graph.py -f "sta_data.txt" --map -x 5 -y 7 --sn 3 --rv 13 --sv "error_percentile_V.png" --sv "map.pdf"
```

Windows:

```
graph.exe -f "sta_data.txt" --map -x 5 -y 7 --sn 3 --rv 13 --sv "error_percentile_V.png" --sv "map.pdf"
```

Cygwin:

```
graph.py -f "sta_data.txt" --map -x 5 -y 7 --sn 3 --rv 13 --sv "error_percentile_V.png" --sv "map.pdf"
```

Create a world map using the input file “sta_data.txt”, showing the map for the whole world, with the horizontal and vertical error percentile and save them in files:

Linux:

```
./graph.py -f "sta_data.txt" --map -x 5 -y 7 --sn 3 --rh 11 --rv 13 --sv "error_percentile_V.png" --sv "error_percentile-H.png" --sv "map.pdf"
```

Windows:

```
graph.exe -f "sta_data.txt" --map -x 5 -y 7 --sn 3 --rh 11 --rv 13 --sv "error_percentile_V.png" --sv "error_percentile-H.png" --sv "map.pdf"
```

Cygwin:

```
graph.py -f "sta_data.txt" --map -x 5 -y 7 --sn 3 --rh 11 --rv 13 --sv "error_percentile_V.png" --sv "error_percentile-H.png" --sv "map.pdf"
```


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Create a world map using the input file “sta_data.txt”, showing the map for the whole world, with the horizontal and vertical error percentile and save them in files:

Linux:

```
./graph.py -f "sta_data.txt" --map -x 5 -y 7 --sn 3 --rh 11 --rv 13 --sv "error_percentile_V.png" --sv "error_percentile-H.png" --sv "map.pdf"
```

Windows:

```
graph.exe -f "sta_data.txt" --map -x 5 -y 7 --sn 3 --rh 11 --rv 13 --sv "error_percentile_V.png" --sv "error_percentile-H.png" --sv "map.pdf"
```

Cygwin:

```
graph.py -f "sta_data.txt" --map -x 5 -y 7 --sn 3 --rh 11 --rv 13 --sv "error_percentile_V.png" --sv "error_percentile-H.png" --sv "map.pdf"
```

Create a world map using the input file “sta_data.txt”, showing the map for the whole world, with the horizontal and vertical DOP percentile sand save them in files:

Linux:

```
./graph.py -f "sta_data.txt" --map -x 5 -y 7 --rh 73 --rv 78 --sv "VDOP_percentile.png" --sv "HDOP_percentile.png"
```

Windows:

```
graph.exe -f "sta_data.txt" --map -x 5 -y 7 --rh 73 --rv 78 --sv "VDOP_percentile.png" --sv "HDOP_percentile.png"
```

Cygwin:

```
graph.py -f "sta_data.txt" --map -x 5 -y 7 --rh 73 --rv 78 --sv "VDOP_percentile.png" --sv "HDOP_percentile.png"
```


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Create a world map using the input file “sta_data.txt”, showing the map for the whole world, with the horizontal and vertical maximum DOP values:

Linux:

```
./graph.py -f "sta_data.txt" --map -x 5 -y 7 --rh 75 --rv
```

Windows:

```
graph.exe -f "sta_data.txt" --map -x 5 -y 7 --rh 75 --rv 80
```

Cygwin:

```
graph.py -f "sta_data.txt" --map -x 5 -y 7 --rh 75 --rv 80
```

Create a world map using the input file “sta_data.txt”, showing the map for the whole world, with the PDOP percentile values:

Linux:

```
./graph.py -f "sta_data.txt" --map -x 5 -y 7 --rh 75
```

Windows:

```
graph.exe -f "sta_data.txt" --map -x 5 -y 7 --rh 75
```

Cygwin:

```
graph.py -f "sta_data.txt" --map -x 5 -y 7 --rh 75
```

Create a world map using the input file “sta_data.txt”, showing the map for the whole world, with the GDOP percentile values:

Linux:

```
./graph.py -f "sta_data.txt" --map -x 5 -y 7 --rh 63
```

Windows:

```
graph.exe -f "sta_data.txt" --map -x 5 -y 7 --rh 63
```

Cygwin:

```
graph.py -f "sta_data.txt" --map -x 5 -y 7 --rh 63
```


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Create a world map using the input file “sta_data.txt”, showing the map for the whole world, with the TDOP percentile values:

Linux:

```
./graph.py -f "sta_data.txt" --map -x 5 -y 7 --rh 68
```

Windows:

```
graph.exe -f "sta_data.txt" --map -x 5 -y 7 --rh 68
```

Cygwin:

```
graph.py -f "sta_data.txt" --map -x 5 -y 7 --rh 68
```

Create a world map using the input file “sta_data.txt”, showing the map for the whole world, and the number of epochs missing during the summary period:

Linux:

```
./graph.py -f "sta_data.txt" --map -x 5 -y 7 --rh 82
```

Windows:

```
graph.exe -f "sta_data.txt" --map -x 5 -y 7 --rh 82
```

Cygwin:

```
graph.py -f "sta_data.txt" --map -x 5 -y 7 --rh 82
```

Create a world map using the input file “sta_data.txt”, showing the map for the whole world, and the number of data gaps during the summary period:

Linux:

```
./graph.py -f "sta_data.txt" --map -x 5 -y 7 --rh 86
```

Windows:

```
graph.exe -f "sta_data.txt" --map -x 5 -y 7 --rh 86
```

Cygwin:

```
graph.py -f "sta_data.txt" --map -x 5 -y 7 --rh 86
```


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Create a station map plot as we can see in station map example in section 9.6. In this case, for each station network, we need to assign the marker properties (type, size and colour) and the station name properties (size, colour and alignment with respect to the mark). In this example, the “IGN” network has a “square” (‘p’) marker with green colour and size 6, with its text with green colour (the size and alignment will be the default ones). The “RAP” network has an “up triangle” (‘^’) marker with black colour and size 6, with its text with black colour, the default size and the text aligned to the top right. The “BIGF” network has a “star” (‘*’) marker type, with blue colour and size 16, with its text with blue colour, size 16 and aligned to the bottom right. The “IGS” network has a square (‘s’) marker type, with size 6 and magenta colour, with its text with the default colour (blue) and size, and aligned to the bottom left. The legend has been manually moved to a position where it does not overlap with any station. Last, the European FIR is also added to the plot:

Linux:

```
./graph.py -f "sta_data.txt" --map -x 5 -y 7 --sn 3 --stanet 94 --fireu
--stanetautolabel --labelpos .22,.68 --stanetmarkertype IGN p --
stanetmarkercolor IGN g --stanetmarkersize IGN 6 --stanetnamecolor IGN g -
-stanetmarkertype RAP "^" --stanetmarkercolor RAP k --stanetmarkersize RAP
6 --stanetnamecolor RAP k --stanetnamealign RAP right top --
stanetmarkertype BIGF "*" --stanetmarkercolor BIGF b --stanetmarkersize
BIGF 16 --stanetnamecolor BIGF b --stanetnamealign BIGF right bottom --
stanetnamesize BIGF 16 --stanetmarkertype IGS s --stanetmarkercolor IGS m
--stanetmarkersize IGS 6 --stanetnamealign IGS left bottom
```

Windows:

```
graph.exe -f "sta_data.txt" --map -x 5 -y 7 --sn 3 --stanet 94 -fireu
--stanetautolabel --labelpos .22,.68 --stanetmarkertype IGN p --
stanetmarkercolor IGN g --stanetmarkersize IGN 6 --stanetnamecolor IGN g -
-stanetmarkertype RAP "^" --stanetmarkercolor RAP k --stanetmarkersize RAP
6 --stanetnamecolor RAP k --stanetnamealign RAP right top --
stanetmarkertype BIGF "*" --stanetmarkercolor BIGF b --stanetmarkersize
BIGF 16 --stanetnamecolor BIGF b --stanetnamealign BIGF right bottom --
stanetnamesize BIGF 16 --stanetmarkertype IGS s --stanetmarkercolor IGS m
--stanetmarkersize IGS 6 --stanetnamealign IGS left bottom
```

Cygwin:

```
graph.py -f "sta_data.txt" --map -x 5 -y 7 --sn 3 --stanet 94 --fireu -
-stanetautolabel --labelpos .22,.68 --stanetmarkertype IGN p --
stanetmarkercolor IGN g --stanetmarkersize IGN 6 --stanetnamecolor IGN g -
-stanetmarkertype RAP "^" --stanetmarkercolor RAP k --stanetmarkersize RAP
6 --stanetnamecolor RAP k --stanetnamealign RAP right top --
stanetmarkertype BIGF "*" --stanetmarkercolor BIGF b --stanetmarkersize
BIGF 16 --stanetnamecolor BIGF b --stanetnamealign BIGF right bottom --
stanetnamesize BIGF 16 --stanetmarkertype IGS s --stanetmarkercolor IGS m
--stanetmarkersize IGS 6 --stanetnamealign IGS left bottom
```


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8.6 SBAS MAPS

Create a SBAS Availability map from the gLAB output file (with the default output filename from gLAB):

Linux:

```
./graph.py --sbas -f "SBASAvailPlots_M0003150.16b.txt"
```

Windows:

```
graph.exe --sbas -f "SBASAvailPlots_M0003150.16b.txt"
```

Cygwin:

```
graph.py --sbas -f "SBASAvailPlots_M0003150.16b.txt"
```

Create a SBAS Continuity Risk map from the gLAB output file (with the default output filename from gLAB):

Linux:

```
./graph.py --sbas -f "SBASRiskPlots_M0003150.16b.txt"
```

Windows:

```
graph.exe --sbas -f "SBASRiskPlots_M0003150.16b.txt"
```

Cygwin:

```
graph.py --sbas -f "SBASRiskPlots_M0003150.16b.txt"
```

Create a SBAS Ionosphere Availability map from the gLAB output file (with the default output filename from gLAB):

Linux:

```
./graph.py --sbas -f "SBASIonoPlots_M0003150.16b.txt"
```

Windows:

```
graph.exe --sbas -f "SBASIonoPlots_M0003150.16b.txt"
```

Cygwin:

```
graph.py --sbas -f "SBASIonoPlots_M0003150.16b.txt"
```


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Create a SBAS Availability map from the gLAB output file (with the default output filename from gLAB) without contour lines:

Linux:

```
./graph.py --sbas -f "SBASAvailPlots_M0003150.16b.txt" --nocontourlines
```

Windows:

```
graph.exe --sbas -f "SBASAvailPlots_M0003150.16b.txt" --nocontourlines
```

Cygwin:

```
graph.py --sbas -f "SBASAvailPlots_M0003150.16b.txt" --nocontourlines
```

Create a SBAS Continuity Risk map from the gLAB output file (with the default output filename from gLAB) without contour lines and save it to file "risk.png":

Linux:

```
./graph.py --sbas -f "SBASRiskPlots_M0003150.16b.txt" --nocontourlines
--sv "risk.png"
```

Windows:

```
graph.exe --sbas -f "SBASRiskPlots_M0003150.16b.txt" --nocontourlines
--sv "risk.png"
```

Cygwin:

```
graph.py --sbas -f "SBASRiskPlots_M0003150.16b.txt" --nocontourlines
--sv "risk.png"
```

Create a SBAS Availability map from the gLAB output file (with the default output filename from gLAB) with the thresholds being "greater equal" instead of "greater than:

Linux:

```
./graph.py --sbas -f "SBASAvailPlots_M0003150.16b.txt" --bineqcond
```

Windows:

```
graph.exe --sbas -f "SBASAvailPlots_M0003150.16b.txt" --bineqcond
```

Cygwin:

```
graph.py --sbas -f "SBASAvailPlots_M0003150.16b.txt" --bineqcond
```


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Create a SBAS Continuity Risk map from the gLAB output file (with the default output filename from gLAB) with the thresholds being “less equal” instead of “less than” and adding the European FIR:

Linux:

```
./graph.py --sbas -f "SBASRiskPlots_M0003150.16b.txt" --bineqcond --fireu
```

Windows:

```
graph.exe --sbas -f "SBASRiskPlots_M0003150.16b.txt" --bineqcond --fireu
```

Cygwin:

```
graph.py --sbas -f "SBASRiskPlots_M0003150.16b.txt" --bineqcond --fireu
```

Create a SBAS Availability map from the gLAB output file (with the default output filename from gLAB) with the European FIR and the degradation percentage inside the FIR area:

Linux:

```
./graph.py --sbas -f "SBASAvailPlots_M0003150.16b.txt" --fireu --firdeg
```

Windows:

```
graph.exe --sbas -f "SBASAvailPlots_M0003150.16b.txt" --fireu --firdeg
```

Cygwin:

```
graph.py --sbas -f "SBASAvailPlots_M0003150.16b.txt" --fireu --firdeg
```

Create a SBAS Availability map from the gLAB output file (with the default output filename from gLAB) with the European FIR, the degradation percentage inside the FIR area, and changing the degradation percentage text colour to black and its text to “Avail <val>%” (being “<val>” the availability percentage formatted with one decimal):

Linux:

```
./graph.py --sbas -f "SBASAvailPlots_M0003150.16b.txt" --fireu --firdeg
--firdegtextcolor k --firdegtext "Avail {0:.1f}%"
```

Windows:

```
graph.exe --sbas -f "SBASAvailPlots_M0003150.16b.txt" --fireu --firdeg
--firdegtextcolor k --firdegtext "Avail {0:.1f}%"
```

Cygwin:

```
graph.py --sbas -f "SBASAvailPlots_M0003150.16b.txt" --fireu --firdeg
--firdegtextcolor k --firdegtext "Avail {0:.1f}%"
```


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Create a SBAS Availability map from the gLAB output file (with the default output filename from gLAB) with the colour bar bins at 99.0 and 99.9, and only one contour line at 99.9:

Linux:

```
./graph.py --sbas -f "SBASAvailPlots_M0003150.16b.txt" --availmapbin 99.0,99.9 --availcontourlevels 99.9
```

Windows:

```
graph.exe --sbas -f "SBASAvailPlots_M0003150.16b.txt" --availmapbin 99.0,99.9 --availcontourlevels 99.9
```

Cygwin:

```
graph.py --sbas -f "SBASAvailPlots_M0003150.16b.txt" --availmapbin 99.0,99.9 --availcontourlevels 99.9
```

Create a SBAS Maritime Continuity Risk map from the gLAB output file (with the default output filename from gLAB):

Linux:

```
./graph.py --sbas -f "SBASRiskMarPlots_M0003150.16b.txt"
```

Windows:

```
graph.exe --sbas -f "SBASRiskMarPlots_M0003150.16b.txt"
```

Cygwin:

```
graph.py --sbas -f "SBASRiskMarPlots_M0003150.16b.txt"
```

Create a SBAS HDOP median map from the gLAB HDOP output file (with the default output filename from gLAB):

Linux:

```
./graph.py --sbas -f "SBASHDOPPlots_M0003150.16b.txt"
```

Windows:

```
graph.exe --sbas -f "SBASHDOPPlots_M0003150.16b.txt"
```

Cygwin:

```
graph.py --sbas -f "SBASHDOPPlots_M0003150.16b.txt"
```


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Create a SBAS PDOP median map from the gLAB PDOP output file (with the default output filename from gLAB):

Linux:

```
./graph.py --sbas -f "SBASPDOPPlots_M0003150.16b.txt"
```

Windows:

```
graph.exe --sbas -f "SBASPDOPPlots_M0003150.16b.txt"
```

Cygwin:

```
graph.py --sbas -f "SBASPDOPPlots_M0003150.16b.txt"
```

Create a SBAS GDOP median map from the gLAB GDOP output file (with the default output filename from gLAB):

Linux:

```
./graph.py --sbas -f "SBASGDOPPlots_M0003150.16b.txt"
```

Windows:

```
graph.exe --sbas -f "SBASGDOPPlots_M0003150.16b.txt"
```

Cygwin:

```
graph.py --sbas -f "SBASGDOPPlots_M0003150.16b.txt"
```

Create a SBAS PDOP median map from the gLAB PDOP output file (with the default output filename from gLAB) with the bins at 3 and 4.5:

Linux:

```
./graph.py --sbas -f "SBASPDOPPlots_M0003150.16b.txt" --pdopmapbins 3,4.5
```

Windows:

```
graph.exe --sbas -f "SBASPDOPPlots_M0003150.16b.txt" --pdopmapbins 3,4.5
```

Cygwin:

```
graph.py --sbas -f "SBASPDOPPlots_M0003150.16b.txt" --pdopmapbins 3,4.5
```

Create a SBAS GDOP median and percentile map from the gLAB GDOP output file (with the default output filename from gLAB):

Linux:

```
./graph.py --sbas -f "SBASGDOPPlots_M0003150.16b.txt" --doppercentile
```

Windows:

```
graph.exe --sbas -f "SBASGDOPPlots_M0003150.16b.txt" --doppercentile
```

Cygwin:

```
graph.py --sbas -f "SBASGDOPPlots_M0003150.16b.txt" --doppercentile
```


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Create a SBAS HDOP, PDOP and GDOP median map from the gLAB combined DOP output file (with the default output filename from gLAB):

Linux:

```
./graph.py --sbas -f "SBASCombDOPPlots_M0003150.16b.txt"
```

Windows:

```
graph.exe --sbas -f "SBASCombDOPPlots_M0003150.16b.txt"
```

Cygwin:

```
graph.py --sbas -f "SBASCombDOPPlots_M0003150.16b.txt"
```

Create a SBAS HDOP, PDOP, GDOP median and percentile map from the gLAB combined DOP output file (with the default output filename from gLAB):

Linux:

```
./graph.py --sbas -f "SBASCombDOPPlots_M0003150.16b.txt" --doppercentile
```

Windows:

```
graph.exe --sbas -f "SBASCombDOPPlots_M0003150.16b.txt" --doppercentile
```

Cygwin:

```
graph.py --sbas -f "SBASCombDOPPlots_M0003150.16b.txt" --doppercentile
```

Create a SBAS HDOP, PDOP, GDOP median and percentile map from the gLAB combined DOP output file (with the default output filename from gLAB) and save them to PNG files:

Linux:

```
./graph.py --sbas -f "SBASCombDOPPlots_M0003150.16b.txt" --doppercentile --sv HDOP_median.png --sv HDOP_percentile.png --sv PDOP_median.png --sv PDOP_percentile.png --sv GDOP_median.png --sv GDOP_percentile.png
```

Windows:

```
graph.exe --sbas -f "SBASCombDOPPlots_M0003150.16b.txt" -doppercentile --sv HDOP_median.png --sv HDOP_percentile.png --sv PDOP_median.png --sv PDOP_percentile.png --sv GDOP_median.png --sv GDOP_percentile.png
```

Cygwin:

```
graph.py --sbas -f "SBASCombDOPPlots_M0003150.16b.txt" -doppercentile --sv HDOP_median.png --sv HDOP_percentile.png --sv PDOP_median.png --sv PDOP_percentile.png --sv GDOP_median.png --sv GDOP_percentile.png
```


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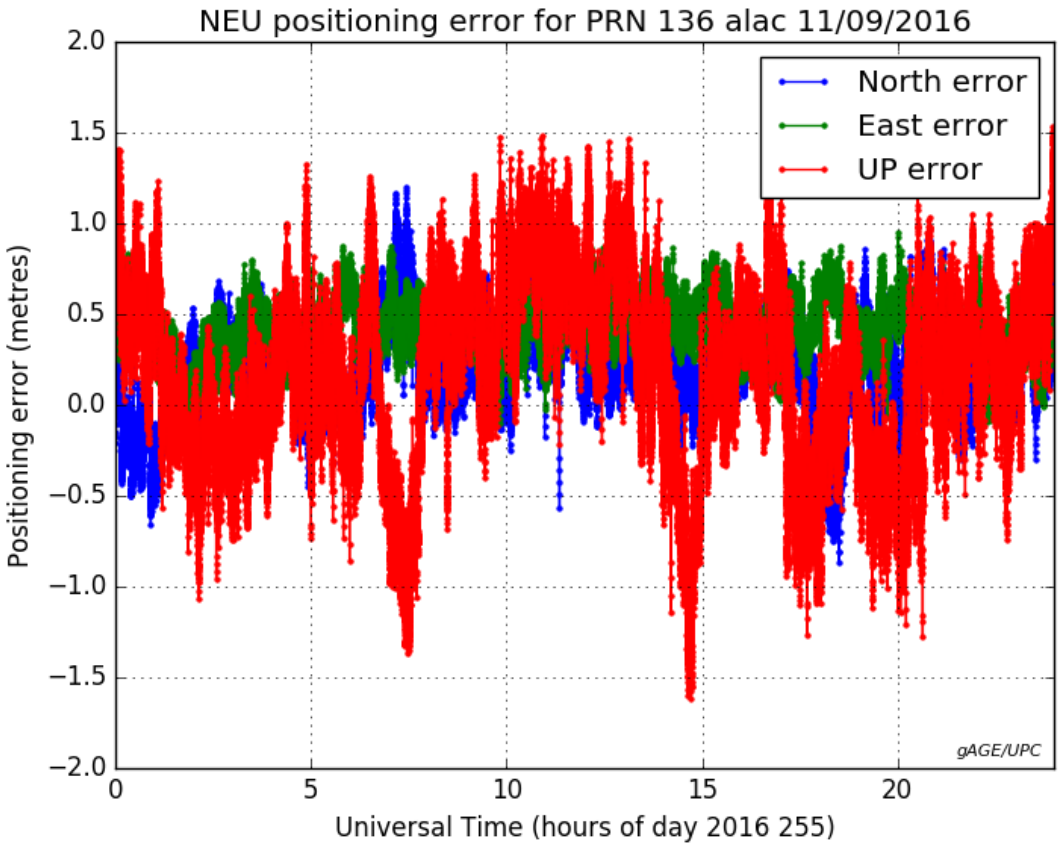
9 PLOT EXAMPLES

9.1 SBAS NORTH, EAST, UP ERROR PLOT

North, East Up error plot example:



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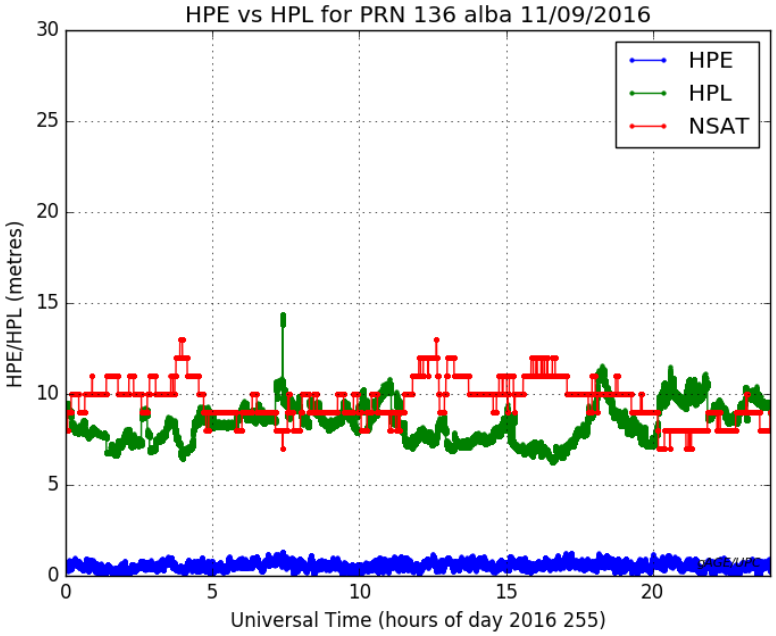
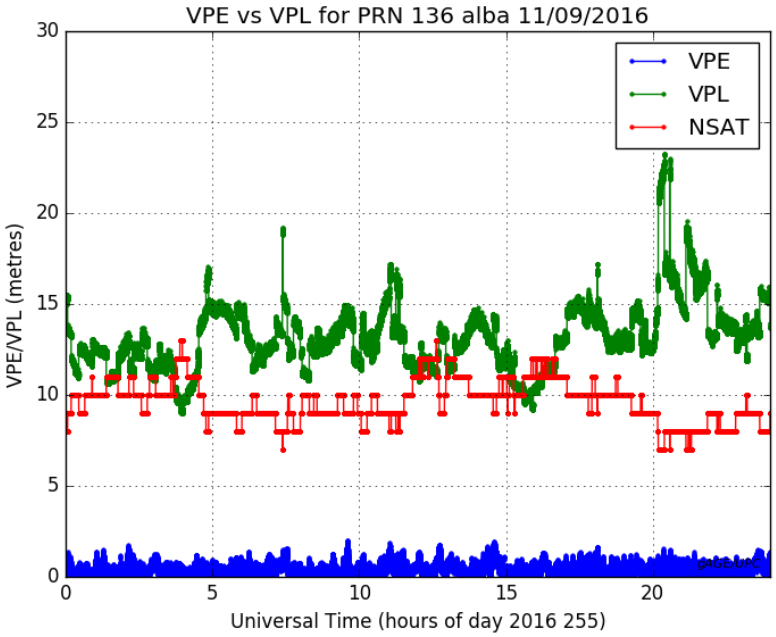
9.2 SBAS HPE-HPL AND VPE-VPL PLOTS

Example for horizontal positioning error vs. horizontal protection level (with the number of satellites used in computation):



Example for vertical positioning error vs. vertical protection level (with the number of satellites used in computation):



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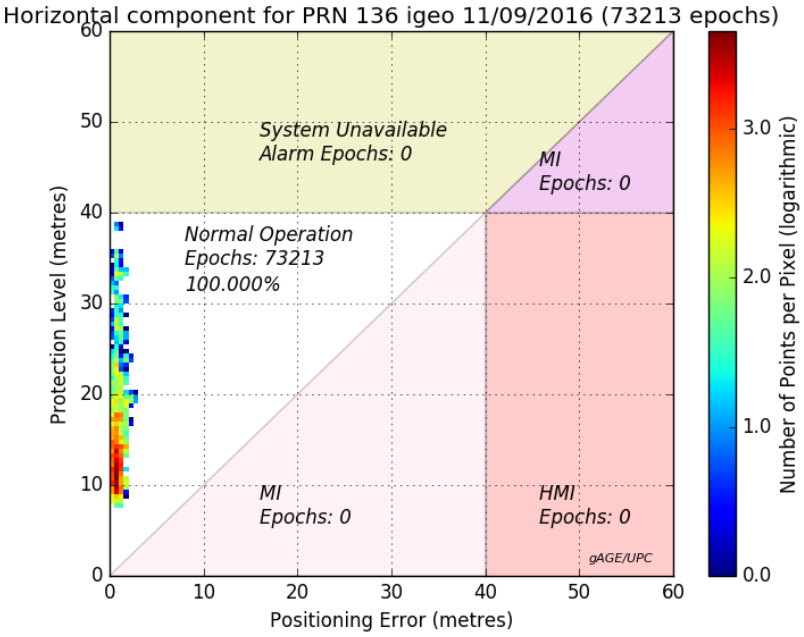
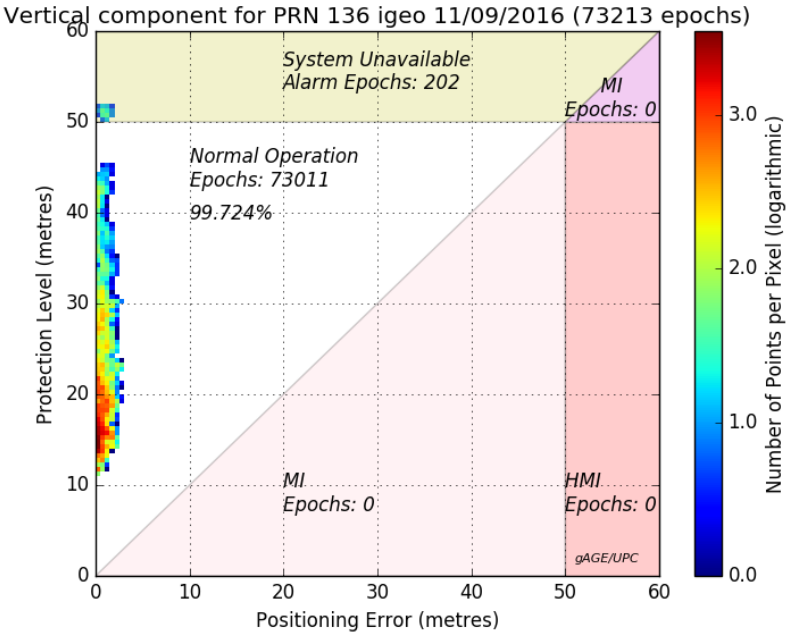
9.3 SBAS STANFORD PLOTS

Example for Stanford plot for horizontal component:



Example for Stanford plot for vertical component:



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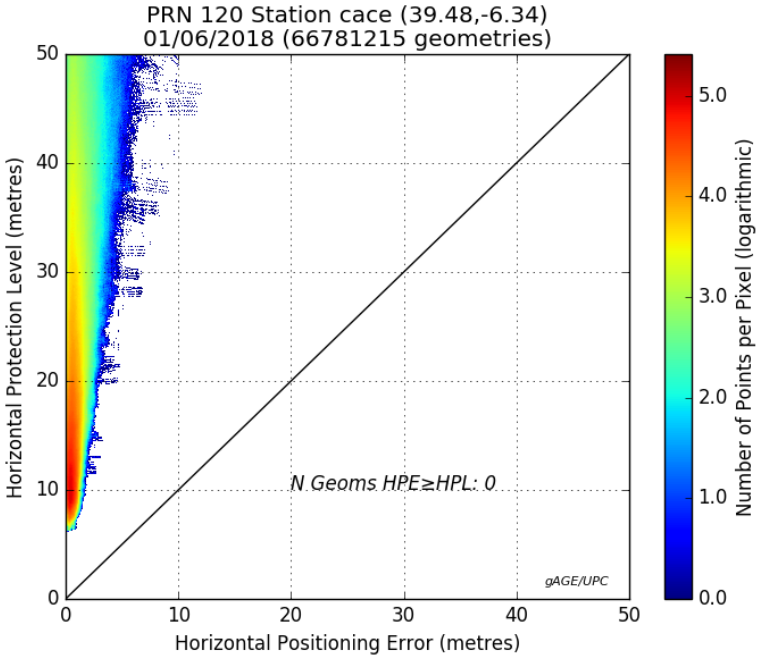
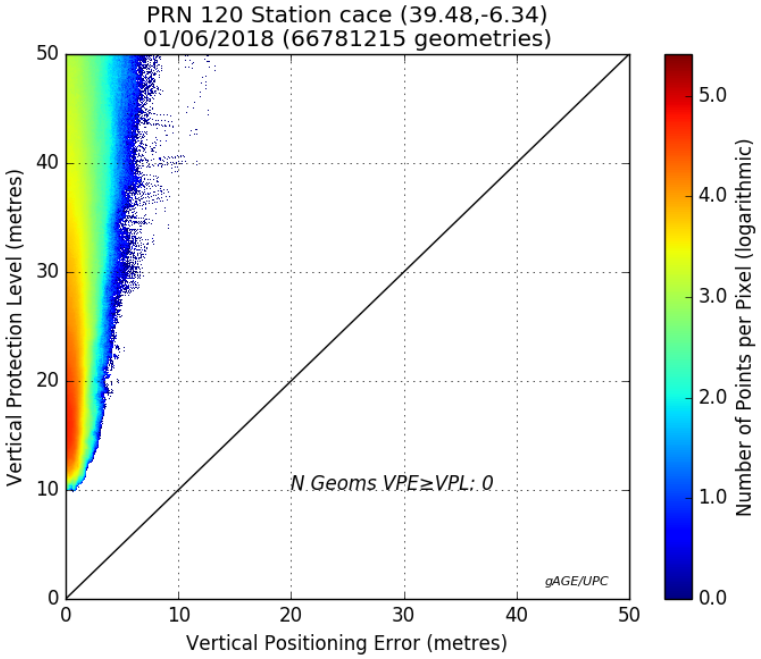
9.4 SBAS STANFORD-ESA PLOTS

Example for Stanford-ESA plot for horizontal component:



Example for Stanford-ESA plot for vertical component:



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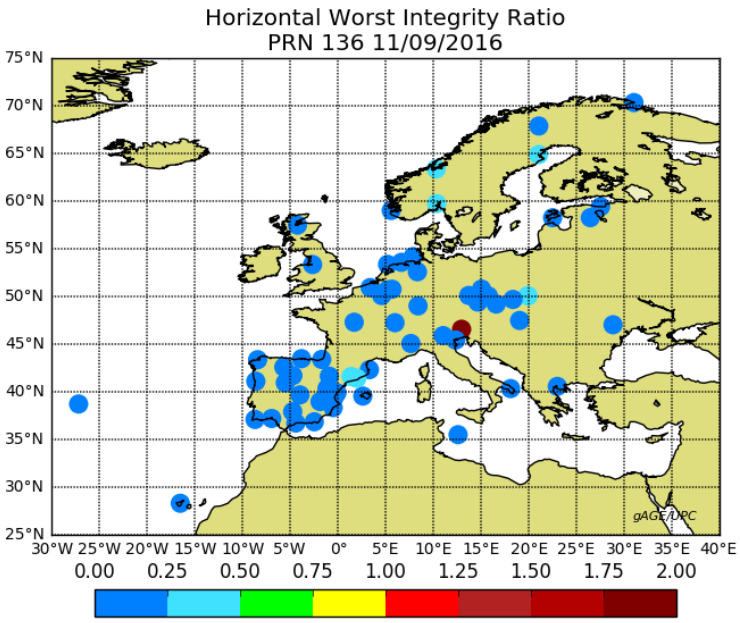
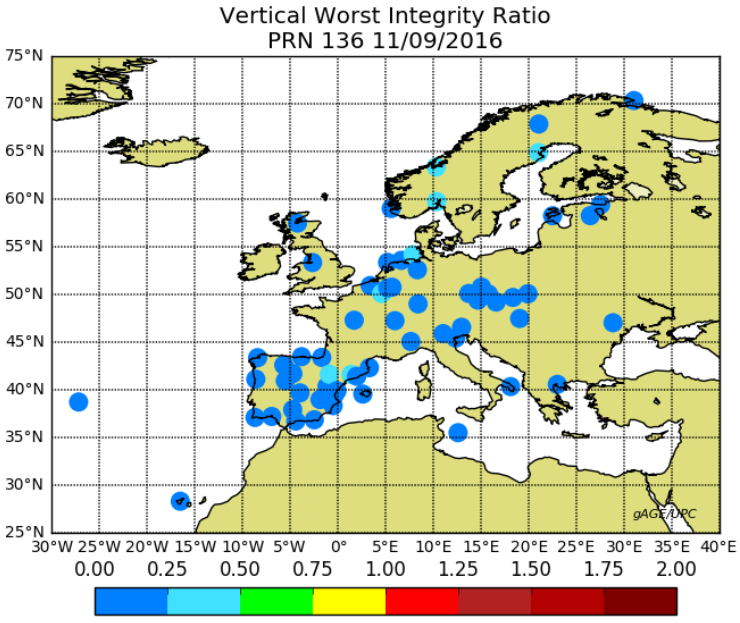
9.5 SBAS WORST INTEGRITY RATIO PLOTS

Example for worst integrity ratio plot for horizontal component:



Example for worst integrity ratio plot for vertical component:



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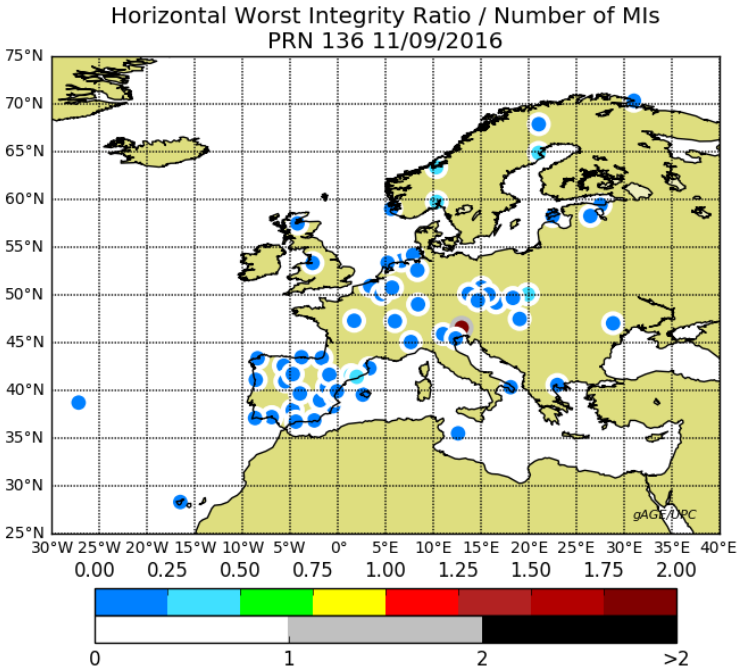
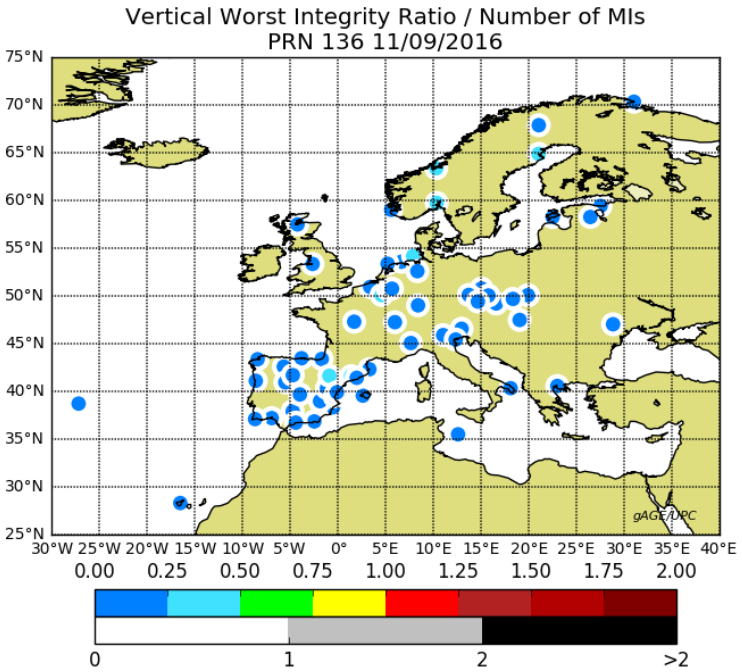
Example for worst integrity ratio plot for horizontal component with rings showing the number of horizontal MIs:



Example for worst integrity ratio plot for vertical component with rings showing the number of vertical MIs:



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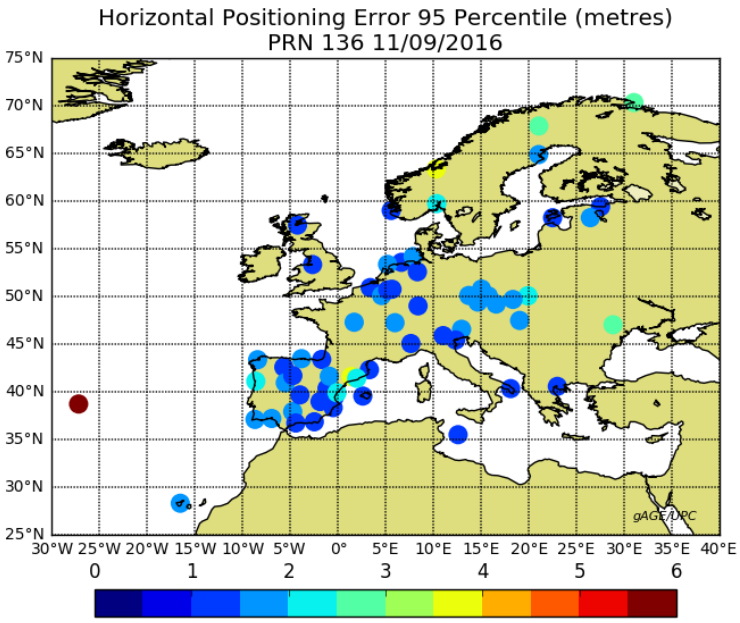
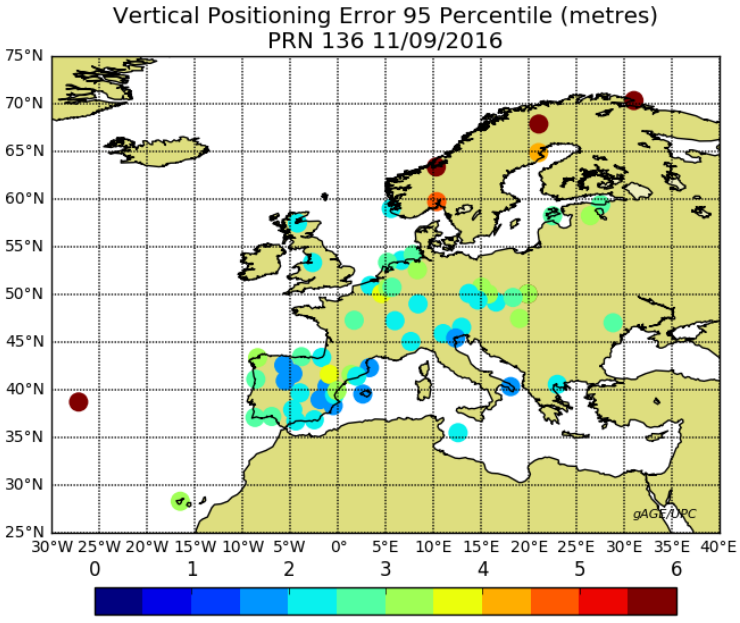
9.6 SBAS WORLD MAPS

Example for world map showing the horizontal 95 error percentile:



Example for world map showing the vertical 95 error percentile:



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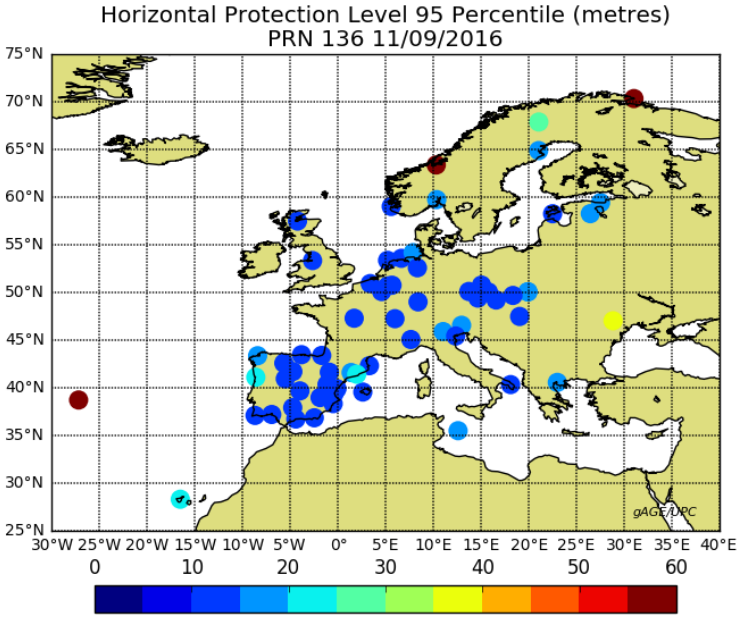
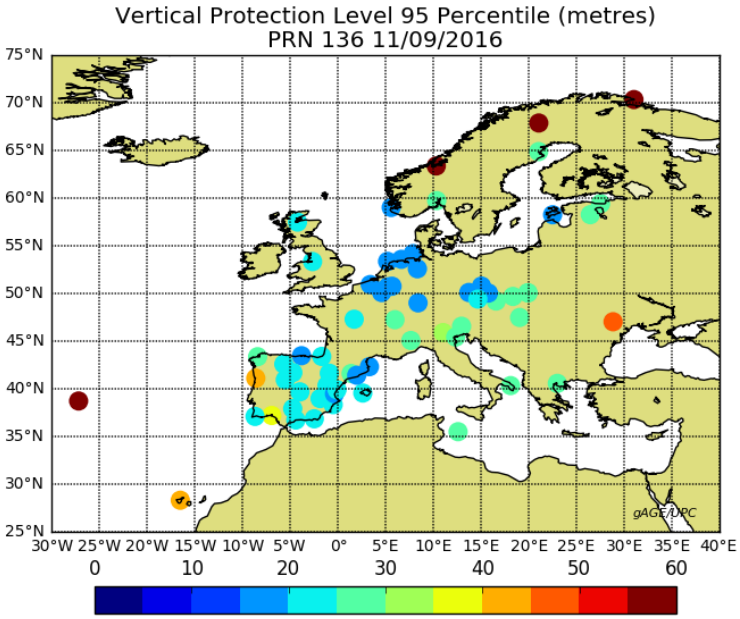
Example for world map showing the horizontal 95 protection level percentile:



Example for world map showing the vertical 95 protection level percentile:



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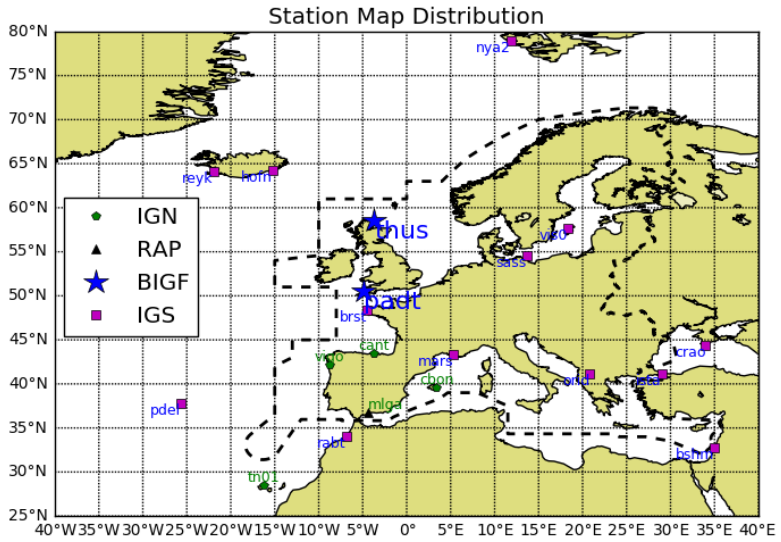
Example for station name map:



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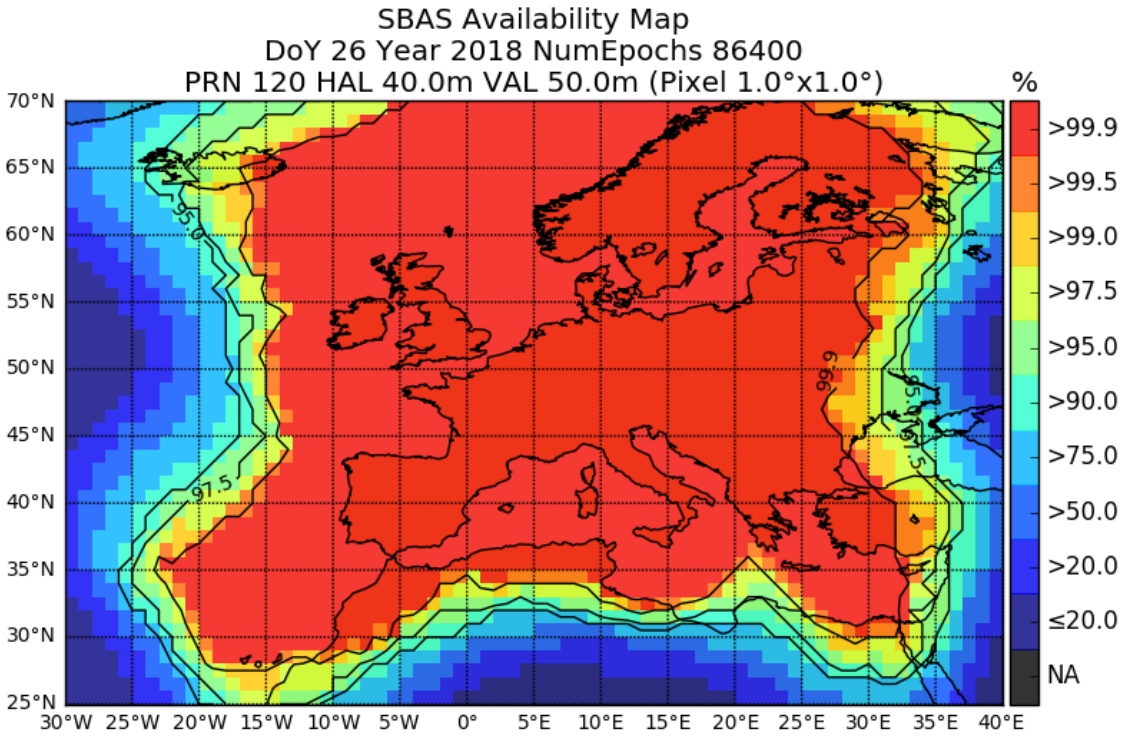
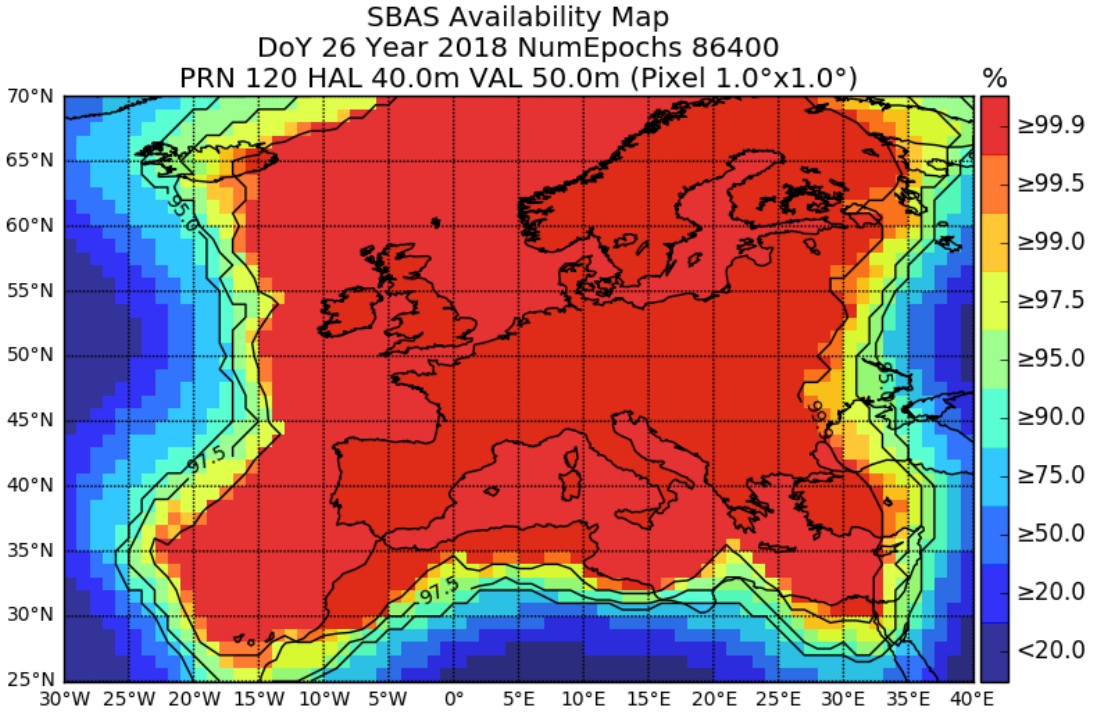
9.7 SBAS AVAILABILITY MAPS

Example for SBAS Availability map (with default configuration):



Example for SBAS Availability map with thresholds being “greater equal” instead of “greater than” and without the “Not Available” (NA) bin:



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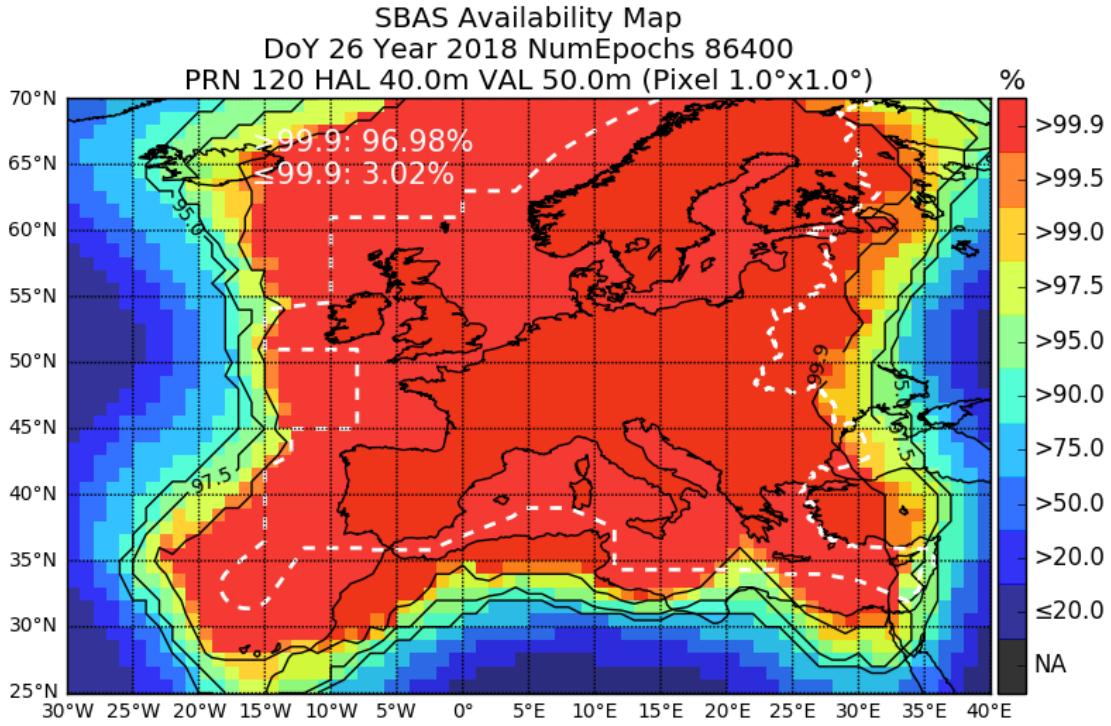
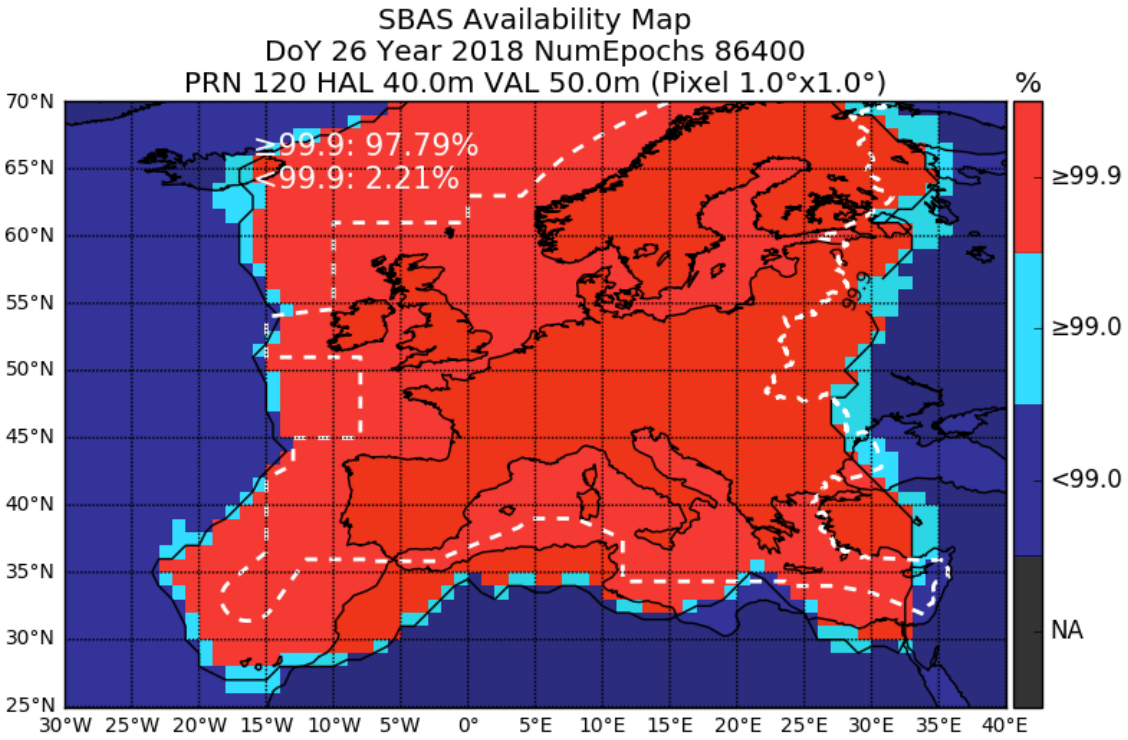
Example for SBAS Availability map with European FIR area, the availability degradation inside this area:



Example for SBAS Availability map with thresholds being “greater equal” instead of “greater than”, the bins manually assigned to “99.0 and 99.9”, with only one contour line at level “99.9”, the European FIR region, its degradation and the “Not Available” (NA) bin:



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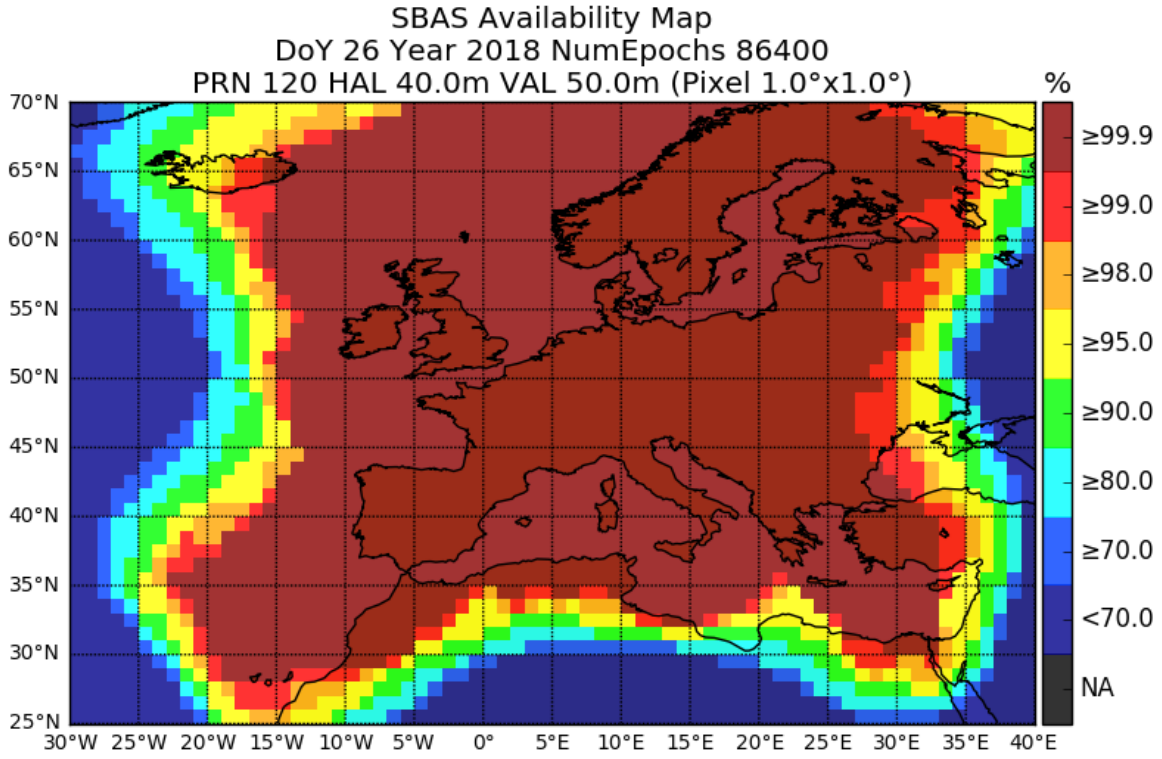
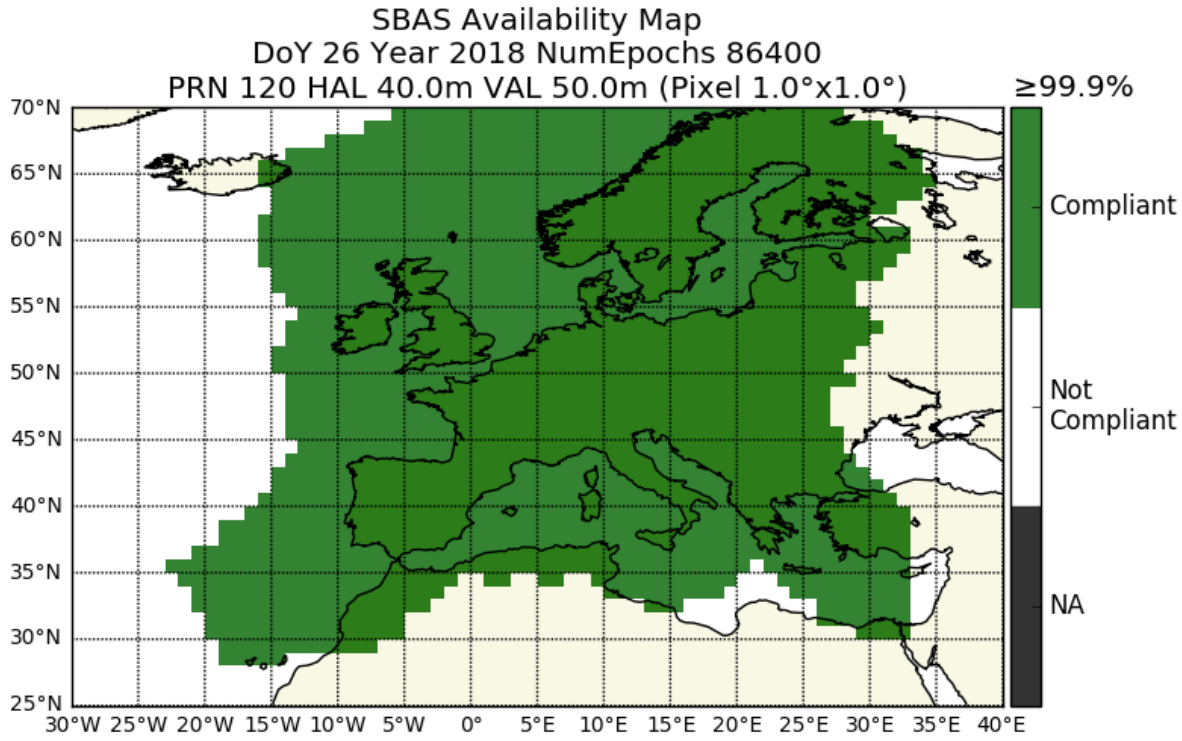
Example for SBAS Availability map with default options but with alternative “service format” enabled with parameter “--sbasserviceformat”:



Example for SBAS Availability map with default options but with alternative “service binary format” enabled with parameter “--sbasservicebinaryformat”:



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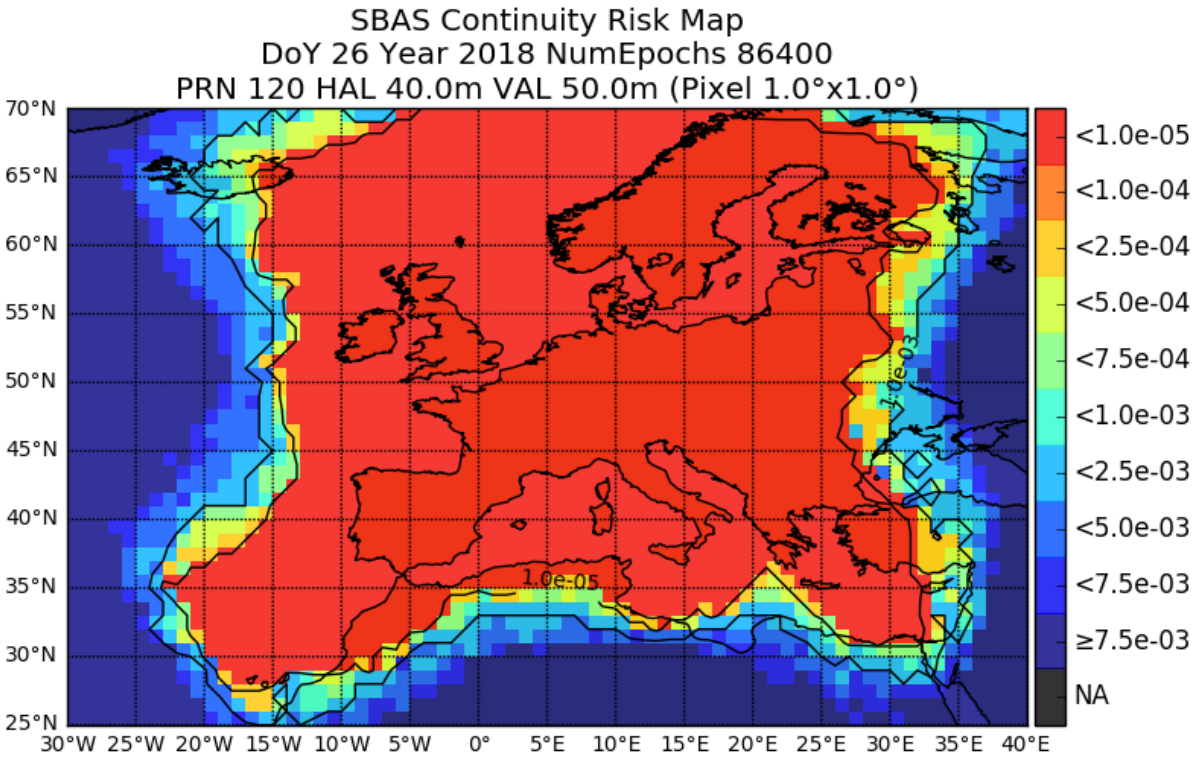
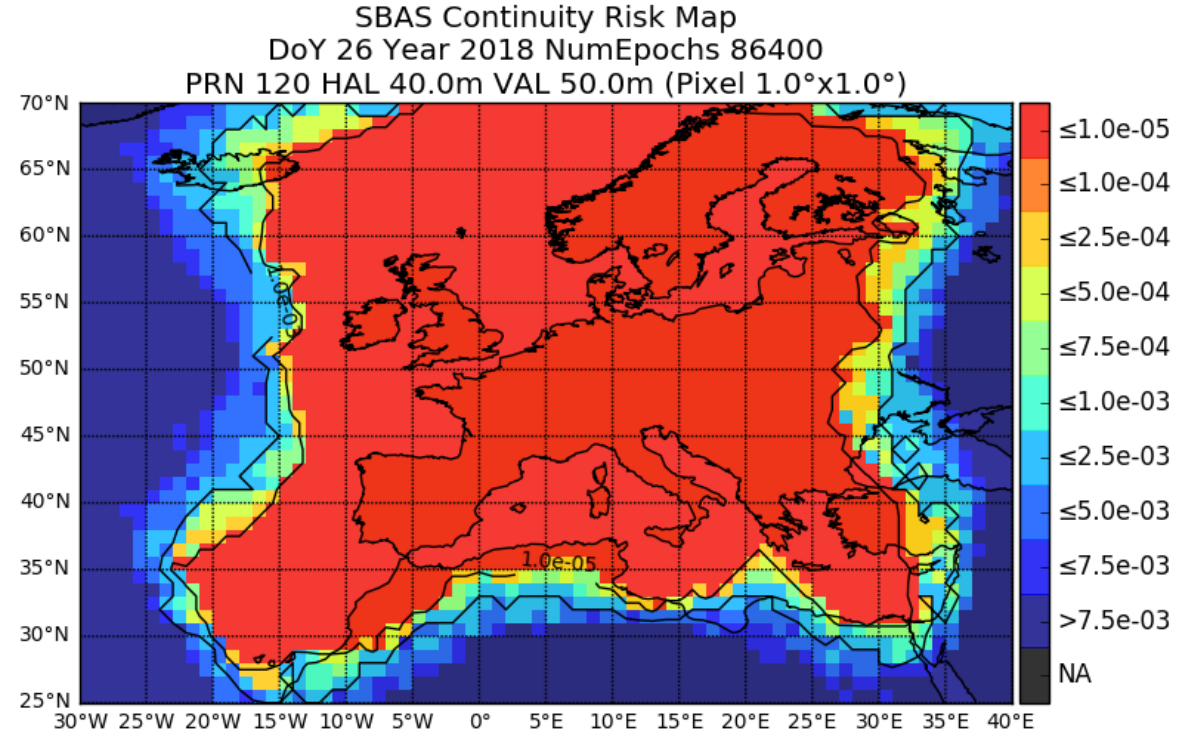
Example for SBAS Continuity Risk map (with default configuration):



Example for SBAS Continuity Risk map with thresholds being “less equal” instead of “less than”:



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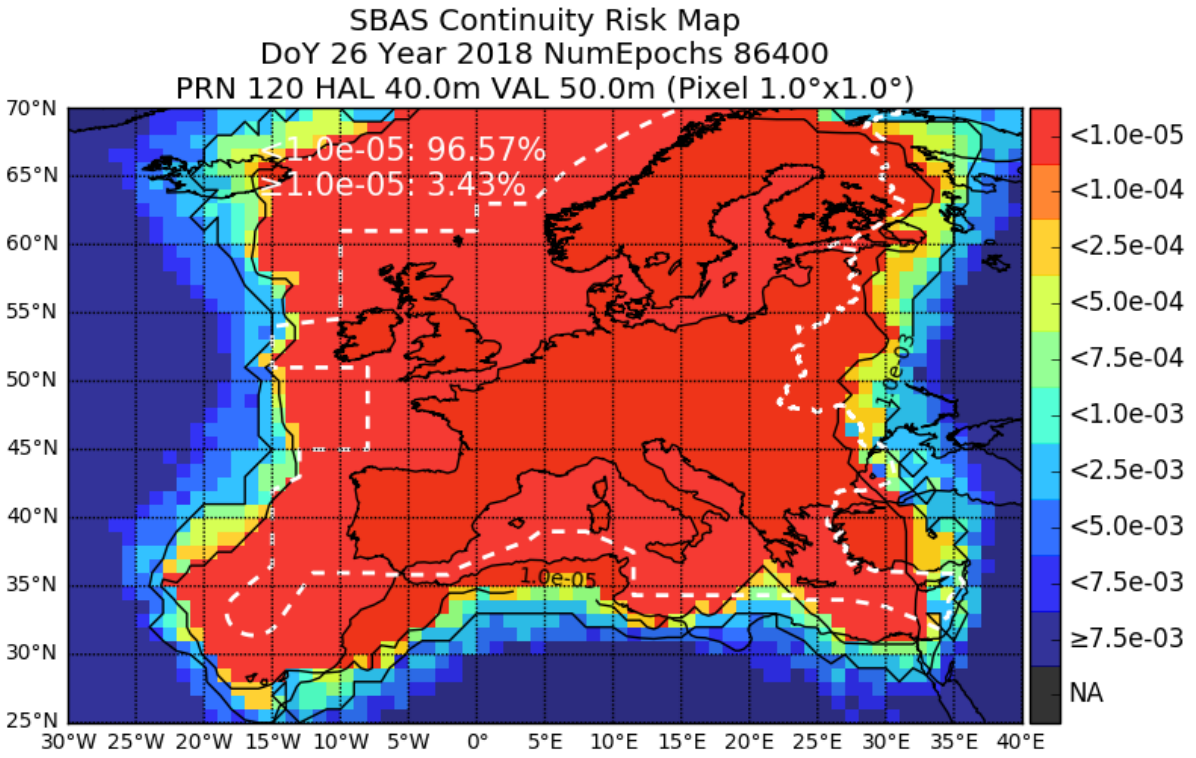
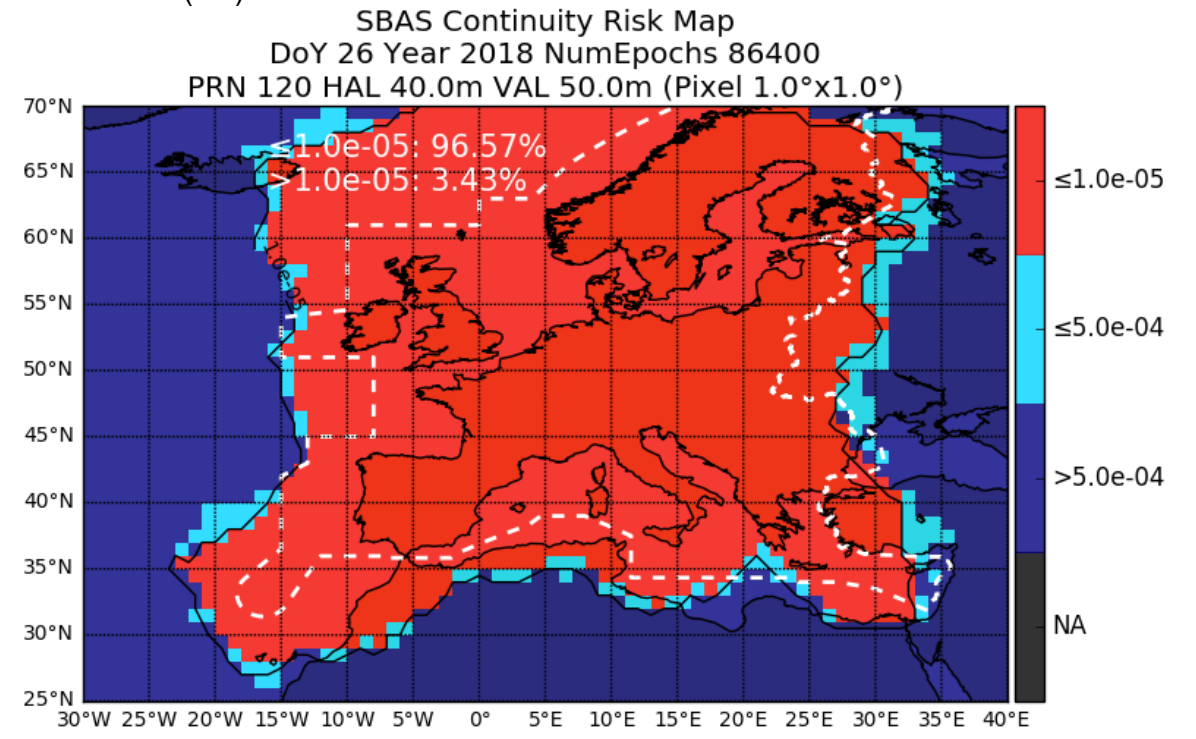
Example for SBAS Continuity Risk map with European FIR area, the availability degradation inside this area and the “Not Available” (NA) bin:



Example for SBAS Continuity Risk map with the bins manually assigned to “5e-4 and 1e-5”, with only one contour line at level “1e-5, the European FIR region, its degradation and the “Not Available” (NA) bin:



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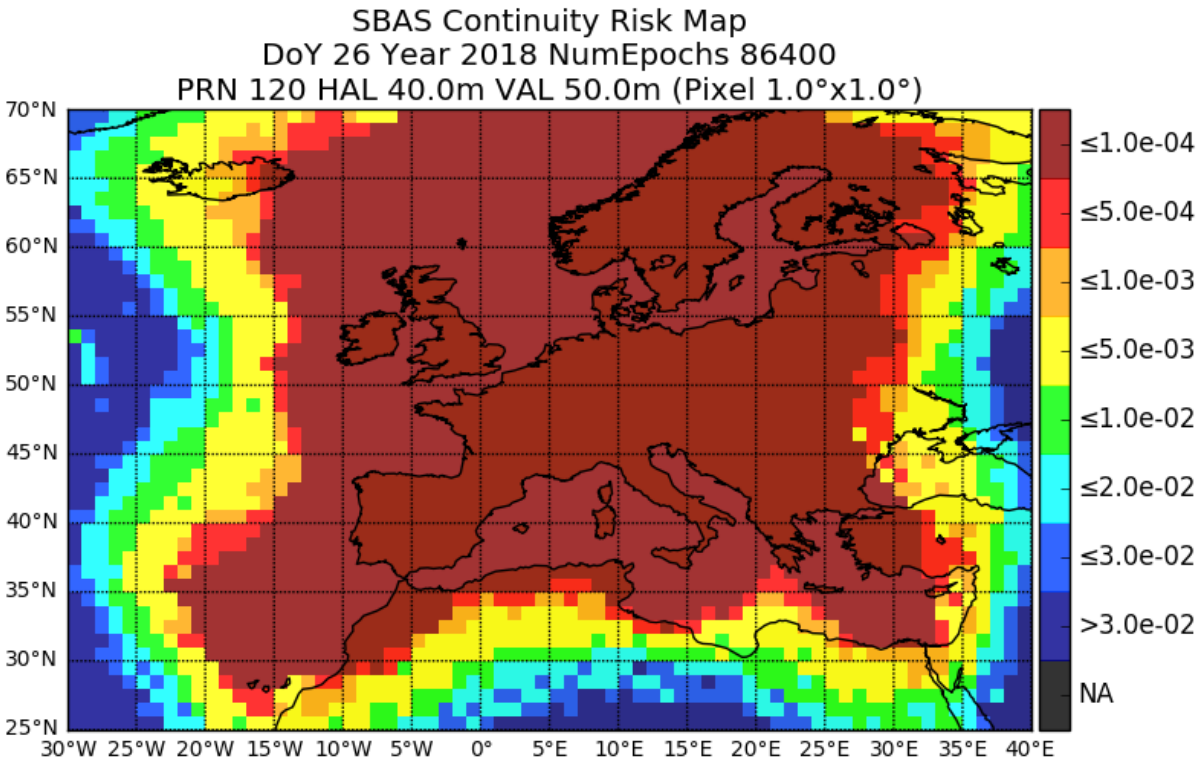
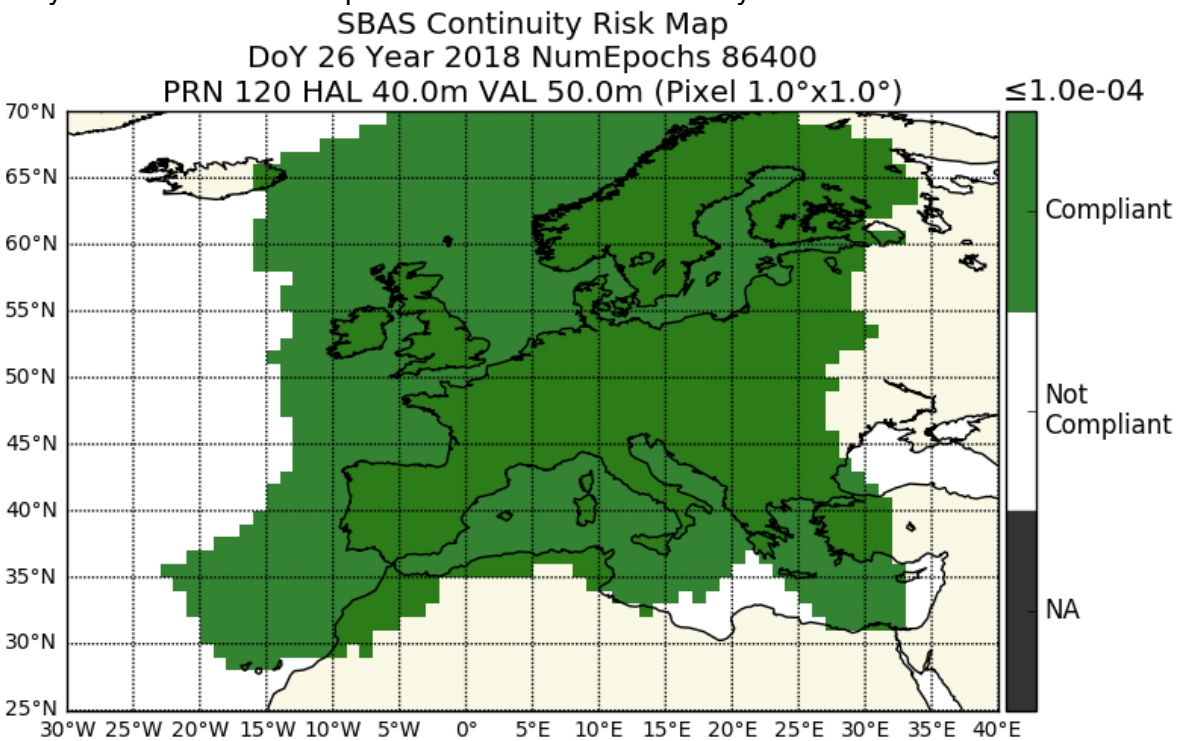
Example for SBAS Continuity Risk map with default options but with alternative “service format” enabled with parameter “--sbasserviceformat”:



Example for SBAS Continuity Risk map with default options but with alternative “service binary format” enabled with parameter “--sbasservicebinaryformat”:



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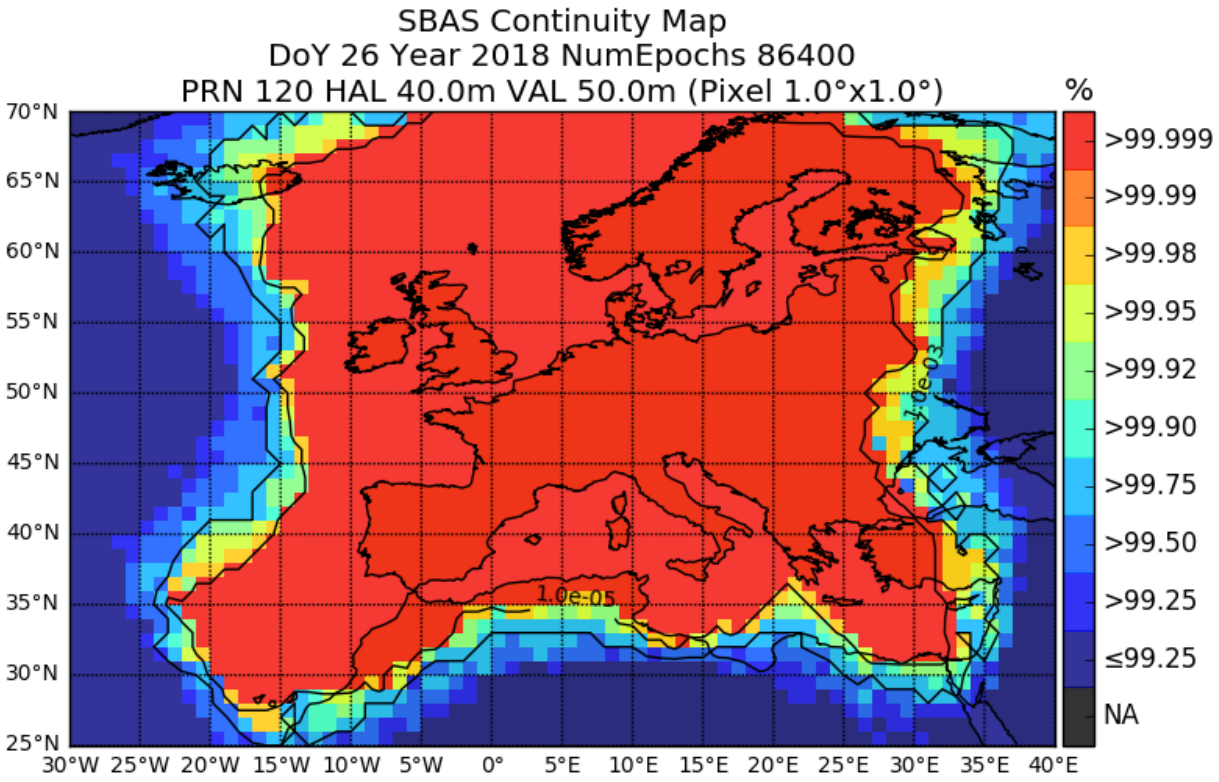
Example for SBAS Continuity Risk map with default options but printing the continuity value (with percentages) instead of the continuity risk (option --contriskaspercentage):



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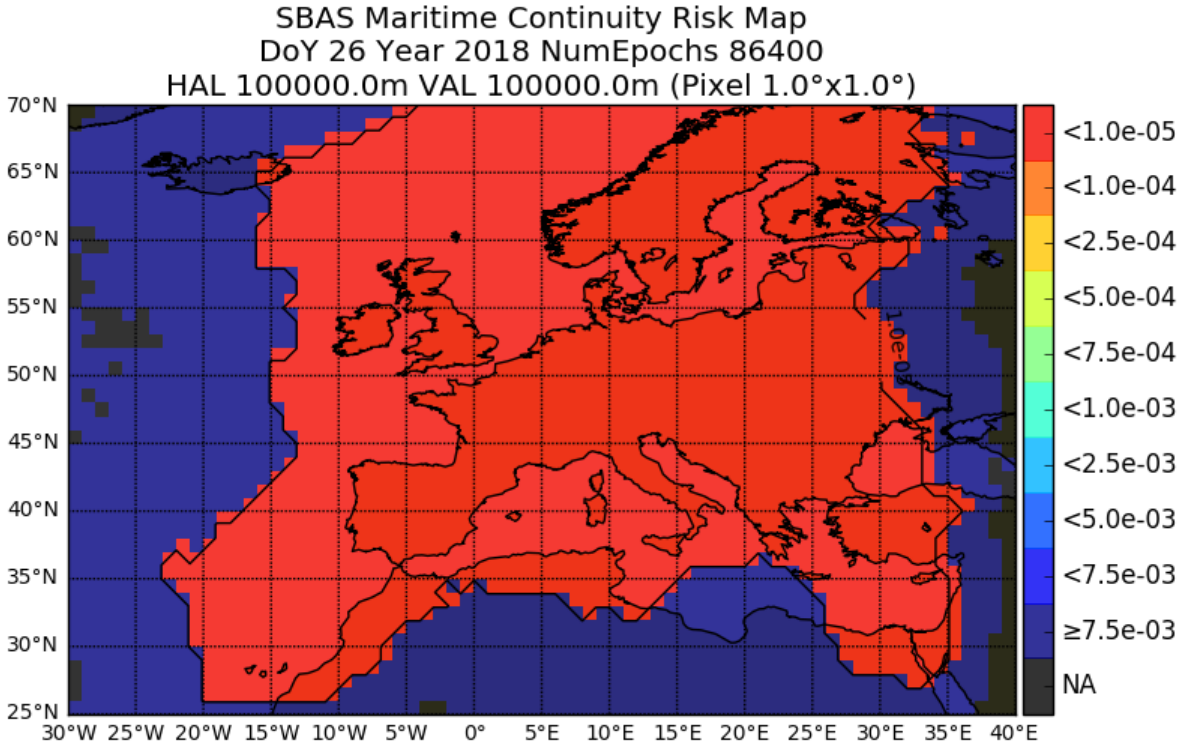
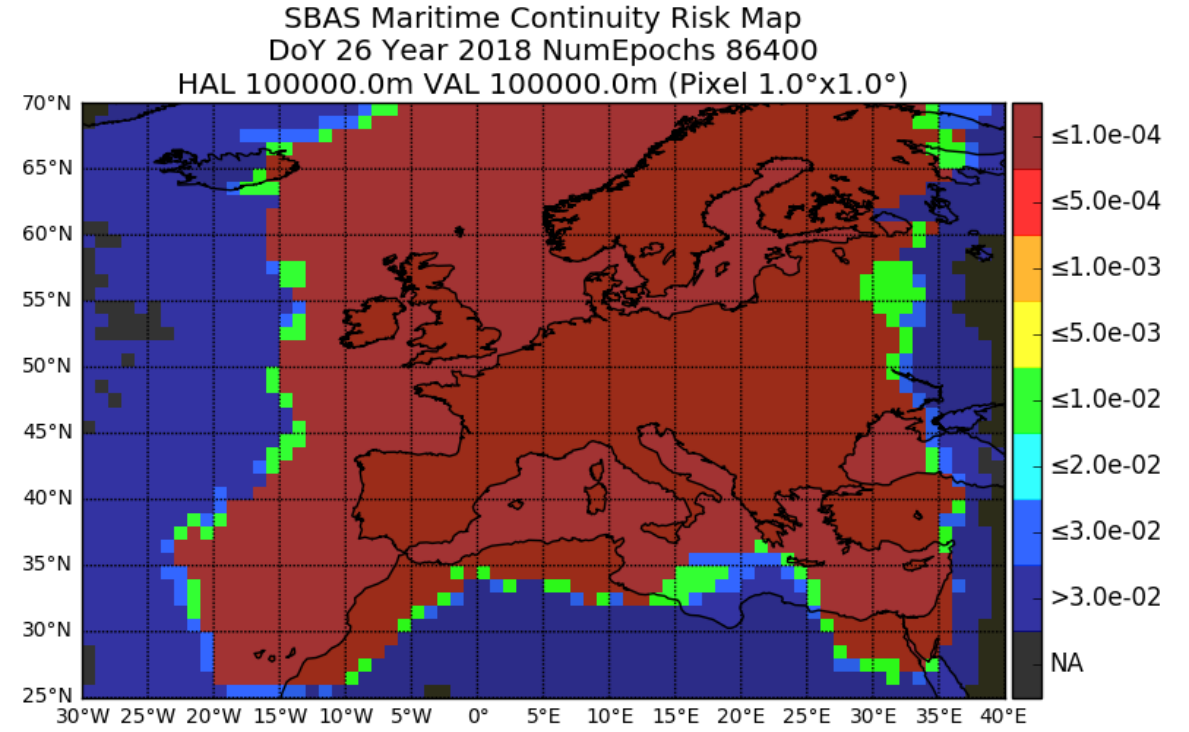
Example for SBAS Maritime Continuity Risk map (with default configuration):



Example for SBAS Maritime Continuity Risk map with default options but with alternative "service format" enabled with parameter "--sbasserviceformat":



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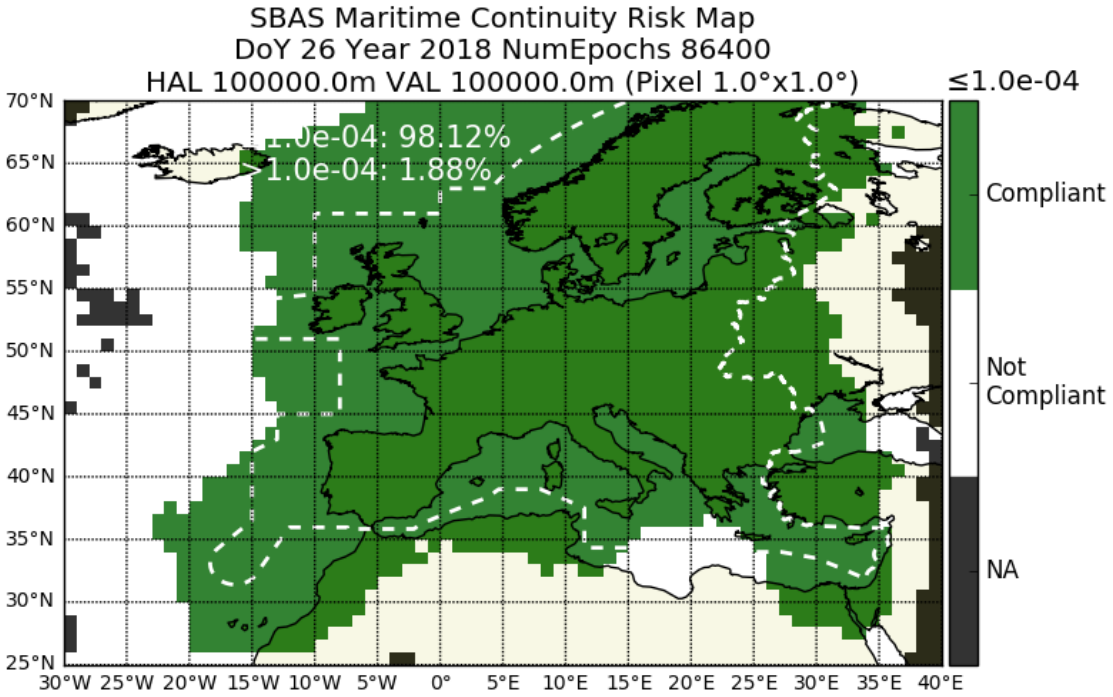
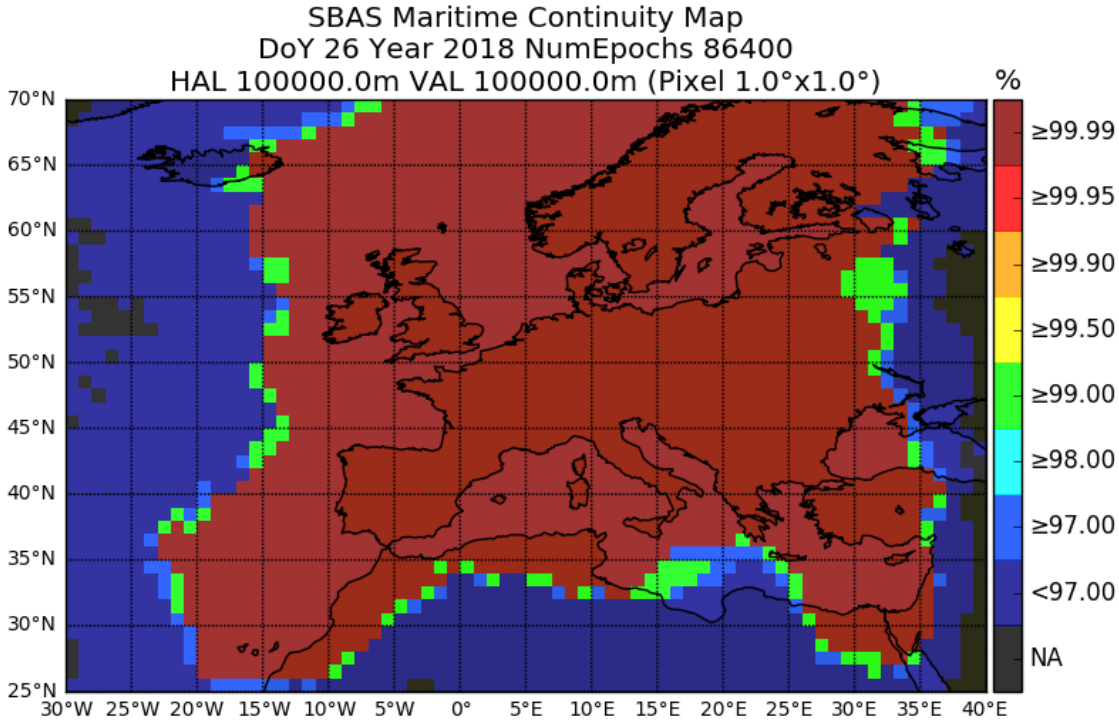
Example for SBAS Continuity Risk map with default options but with alternative “service binary format” enabled with parameter “--sbasservicebinaryformat” and with European FIR area and the availability degradation inside this area:



Example for SBAS Maritime Continuity Risk map with default options, with alternative “service format” enabled with parameter “--sbasserviceformat” but printing the continuity value (with percentages) instead of the continuity risk (option --contriskaspercentage):



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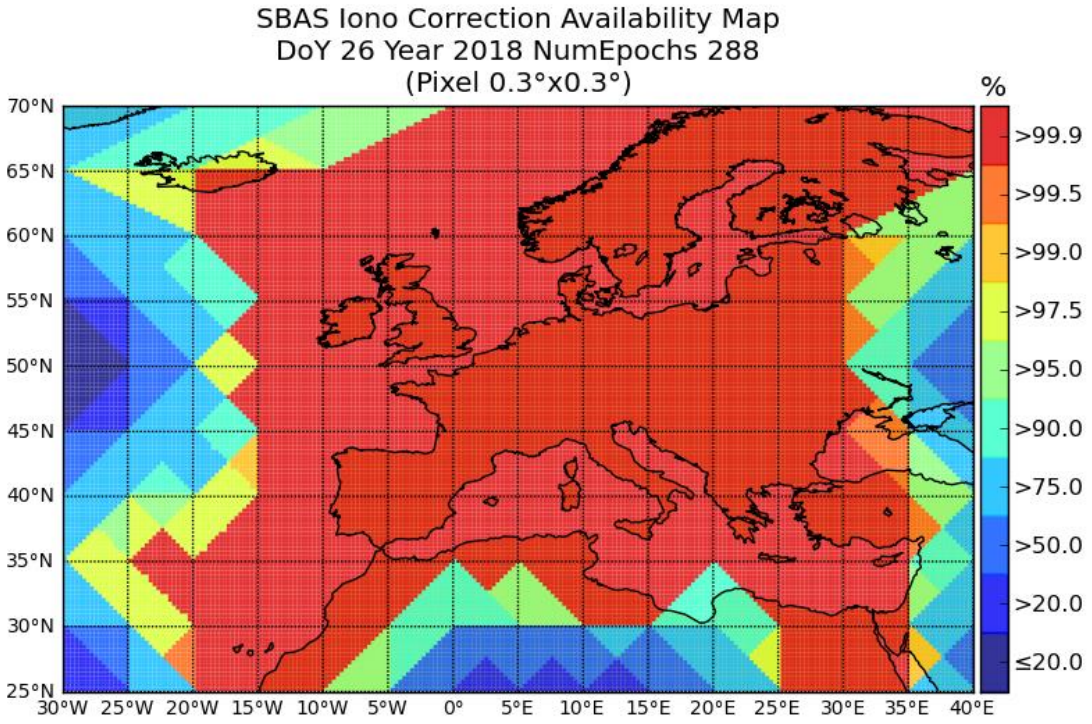
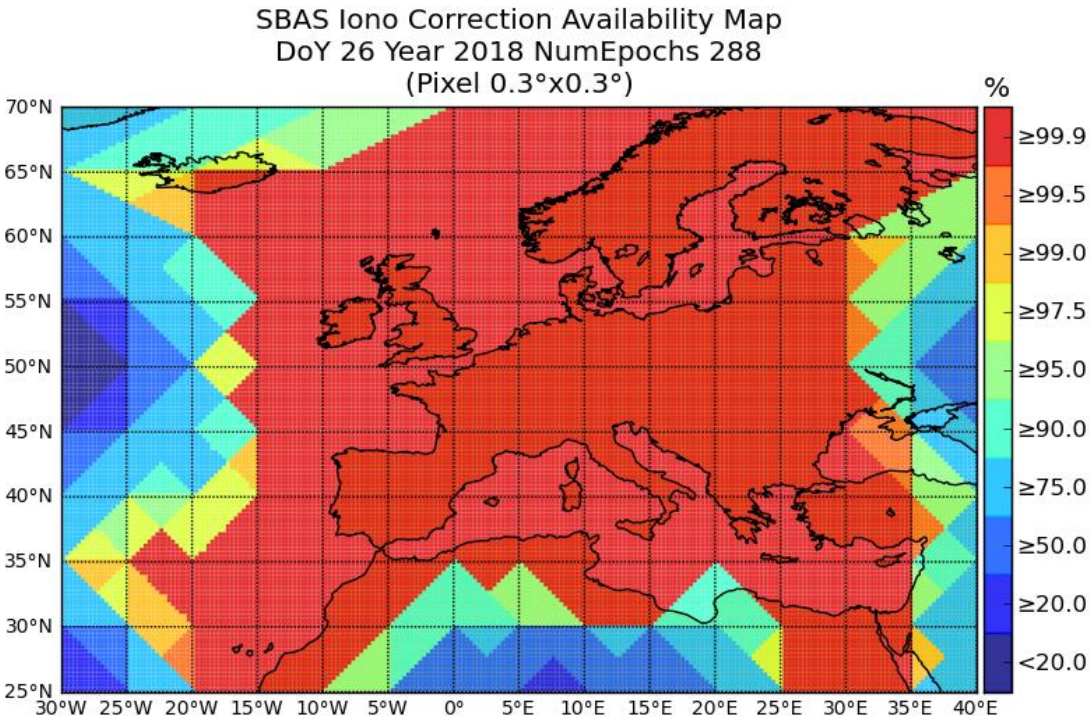
Example for SBAS Ionosphere correction availability map:



Example for SBAS Ionosphere correction availability map with “greater equal” thresholds instead of “greater than”:



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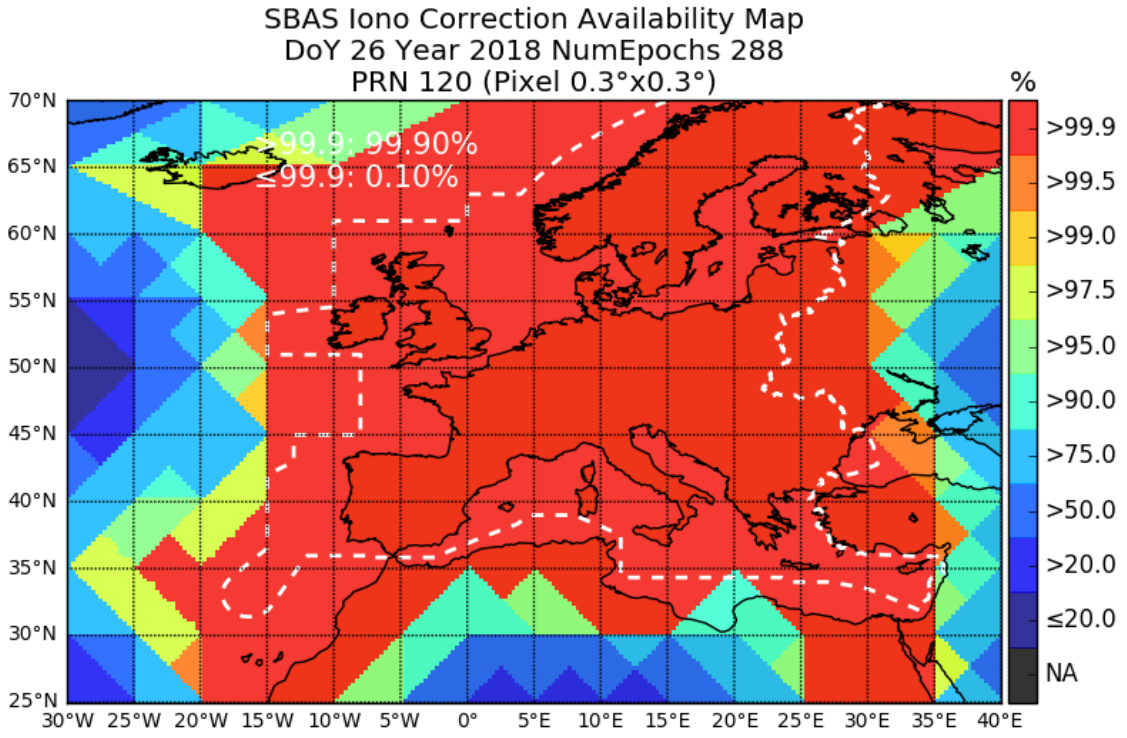
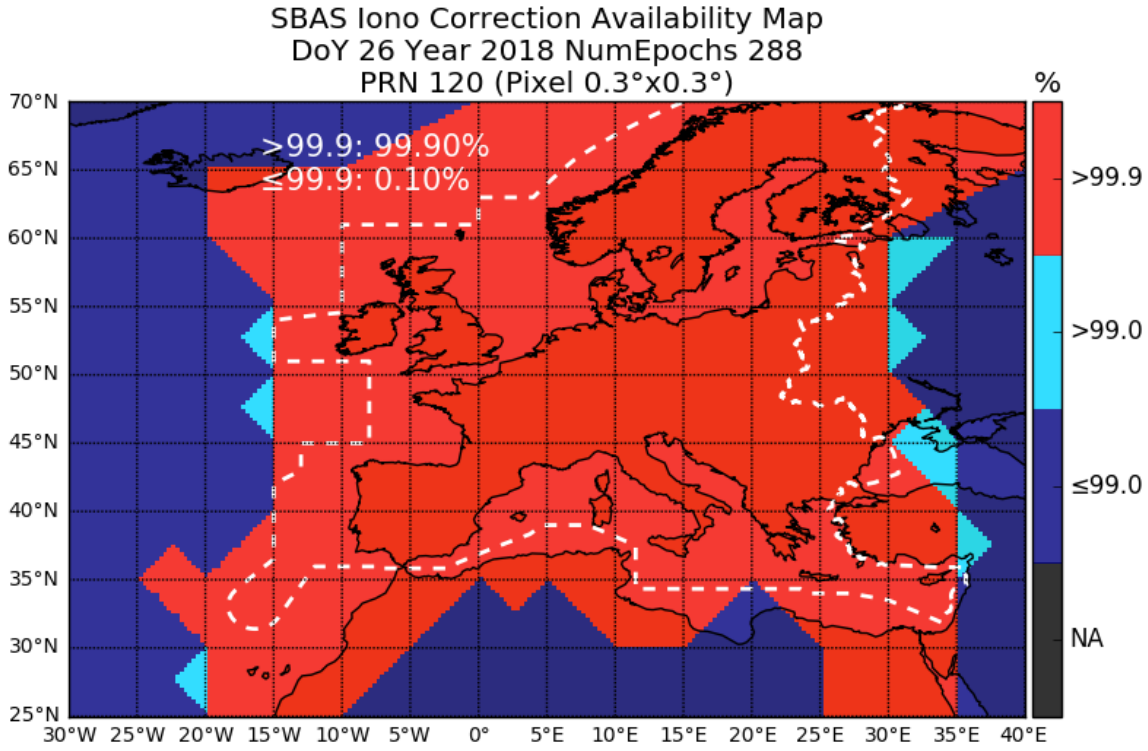
Example for SBAS Ionosphere correction availability map with European FIR area and the availability degradation inside this area:



Example for SBAS Ionosphere correction with bins at 99.9 and 99.0, European FIR area and the availability degradation inside this area:



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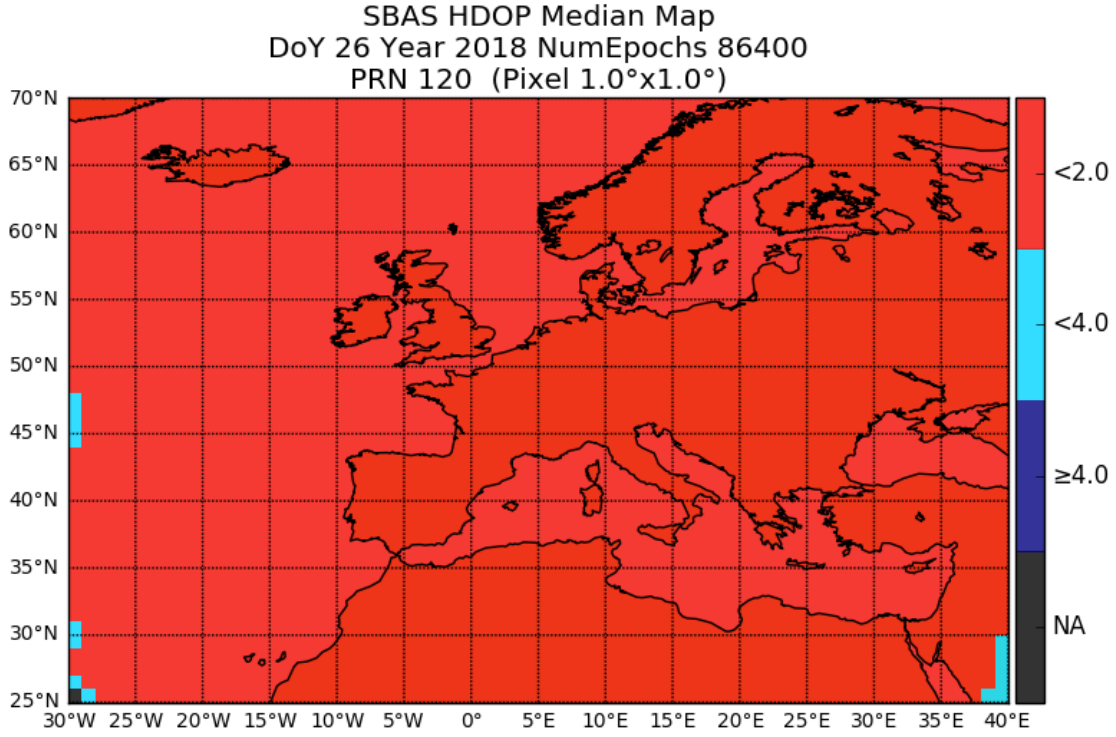
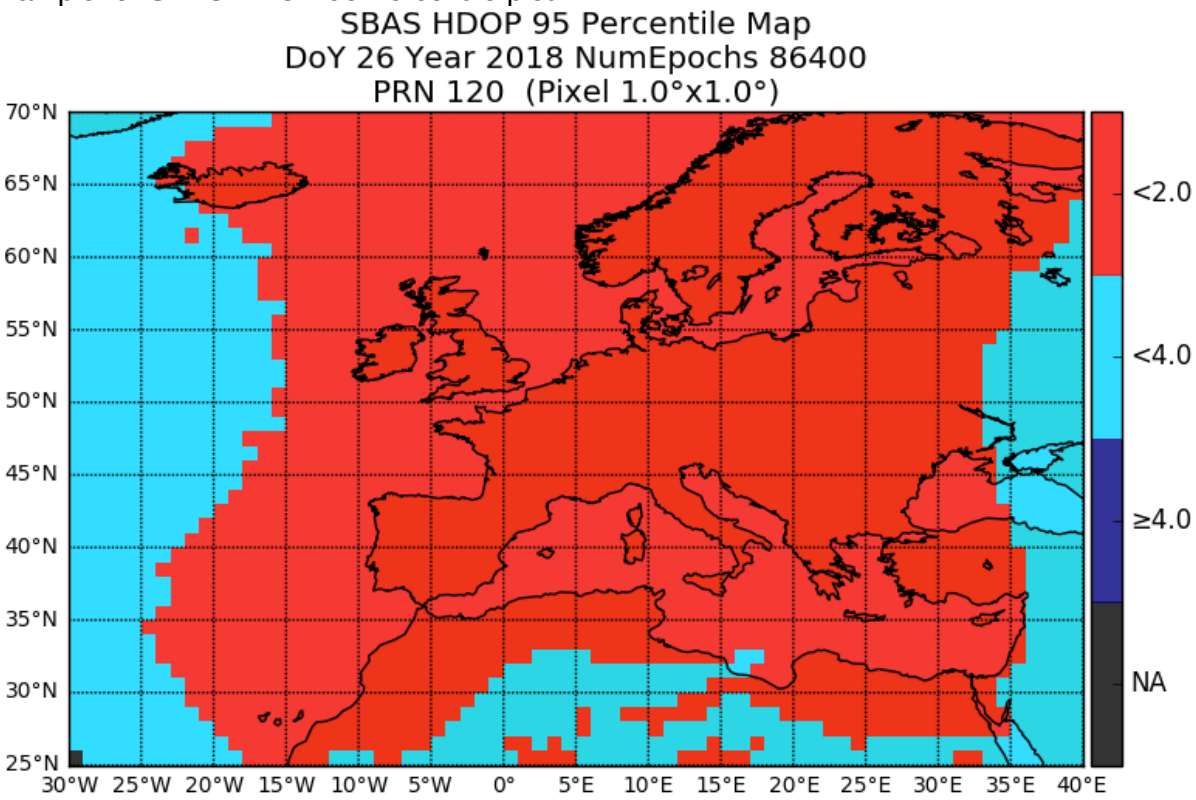
Example for SBAS HDOP Median plot:



Example for SBAS HDOP 95 Percentile plot:



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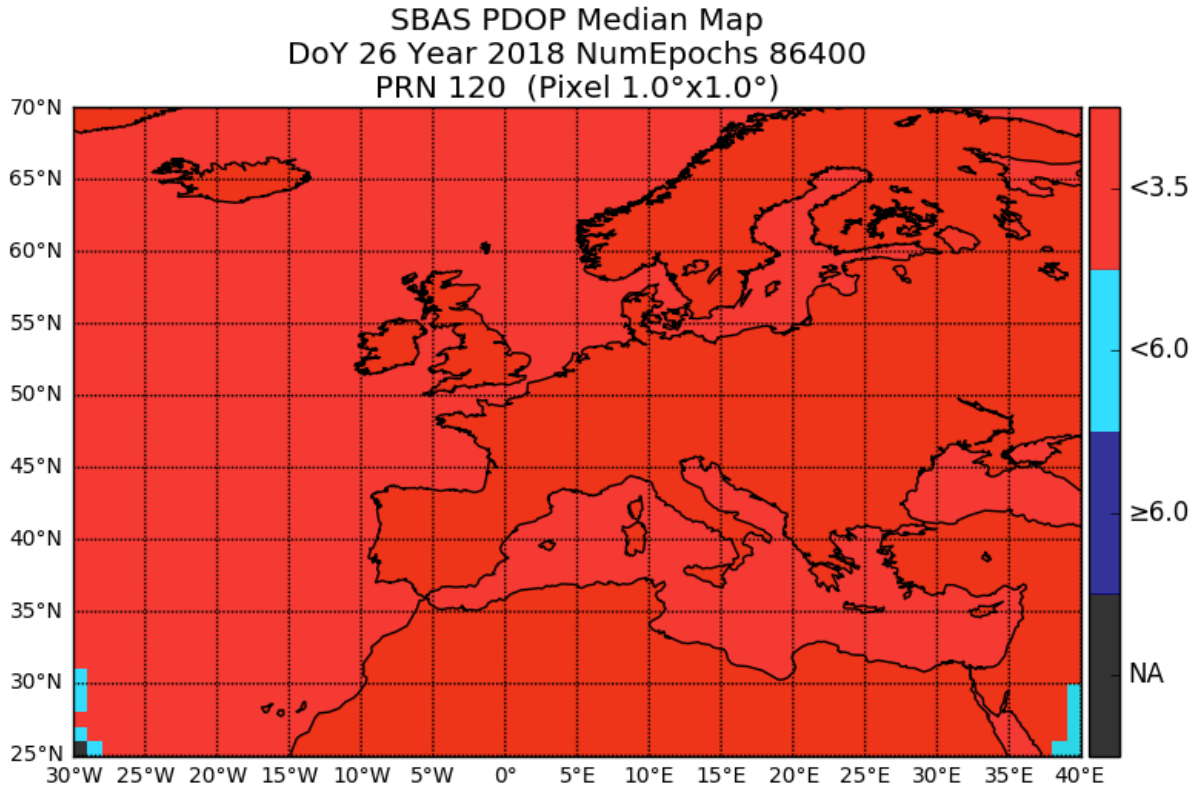
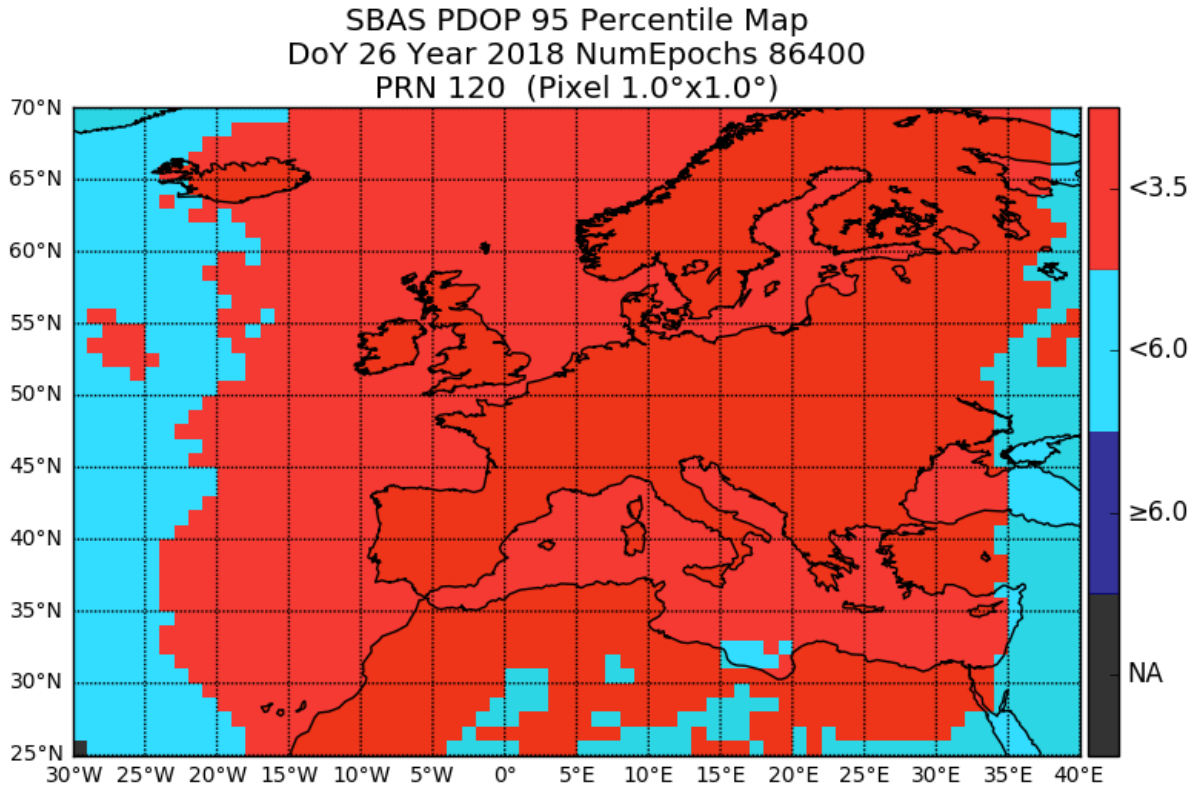
Example for SBAS PDOP Median plot:



Example for SBAS PDOP 95 Percentile plot:



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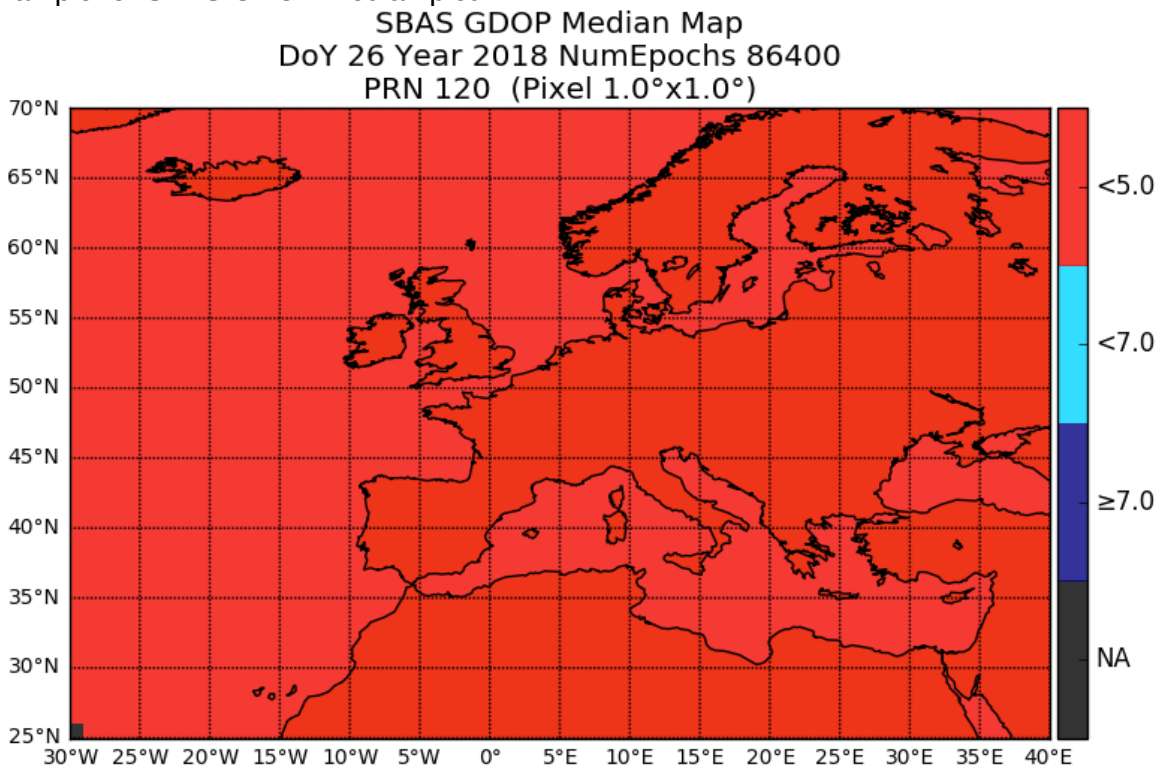
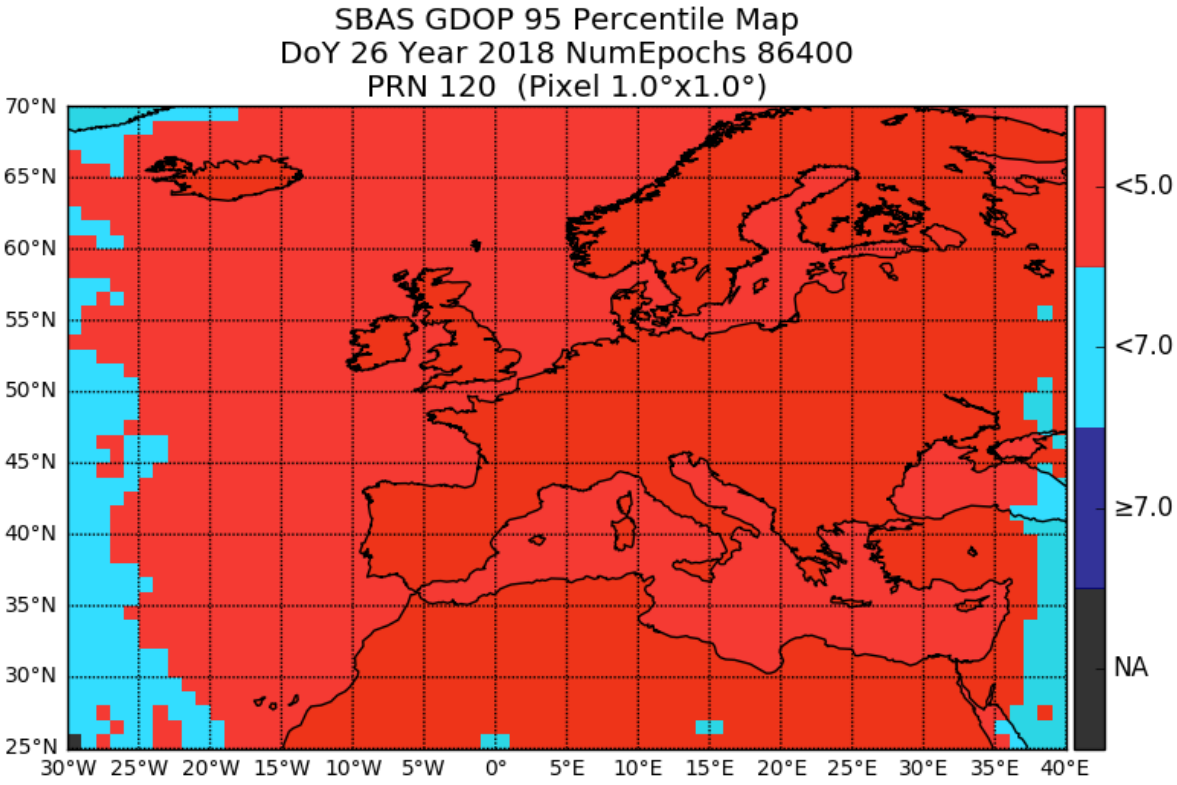
Example for SBAS GDOP Median plot:



Example for SBAS GDOP 95 Percentile plot:



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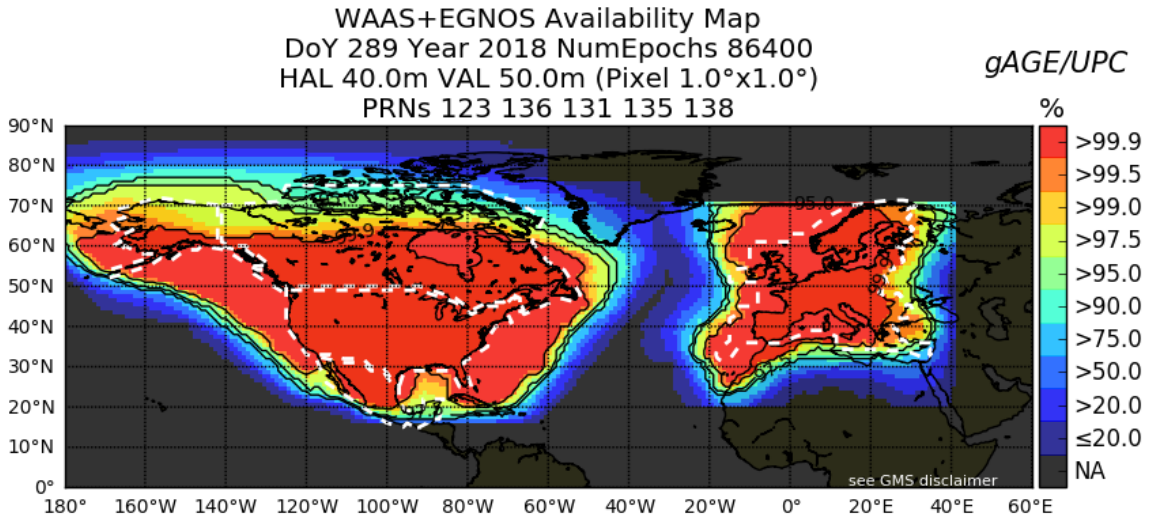
Example for SBAS Availability map for WAAS plus EGNOS with the European, CONUS, Alaska, Canada and Mexico FIRs (these FIRs are all hardcoded in the plotting tool) and the percentage of points inside each FIR which are above the bin value indicated in the first column in the table (these bins match with the ones of the colourbar):



Avail. Percent	Europe Coverage	CONUS Coverage	Alaska Coverage	Canada Coverage	Mexico Coverage	All WAAS Coverage
>75.0	100%	100%	100%	100%	93.47%	99.55%
>90.0	99.10%	100%	100%	97.93%	92.24%	98.27%
>95.0	98.86%	100%	99.74%	90.28%	86.53%	93.43%
>97.5	97.71%	100%	99.47%	81.15%	78.78%	87.60%
>99.0	96.00%	100%	82.28%	70.35%	69.80%	79.04%
>99.5	94.04%	100%	65.34%	64.48%	64.08%	73.50%
>99.9	84.56%	99.59%	48.15%	58.26%	58.37%	67.59%

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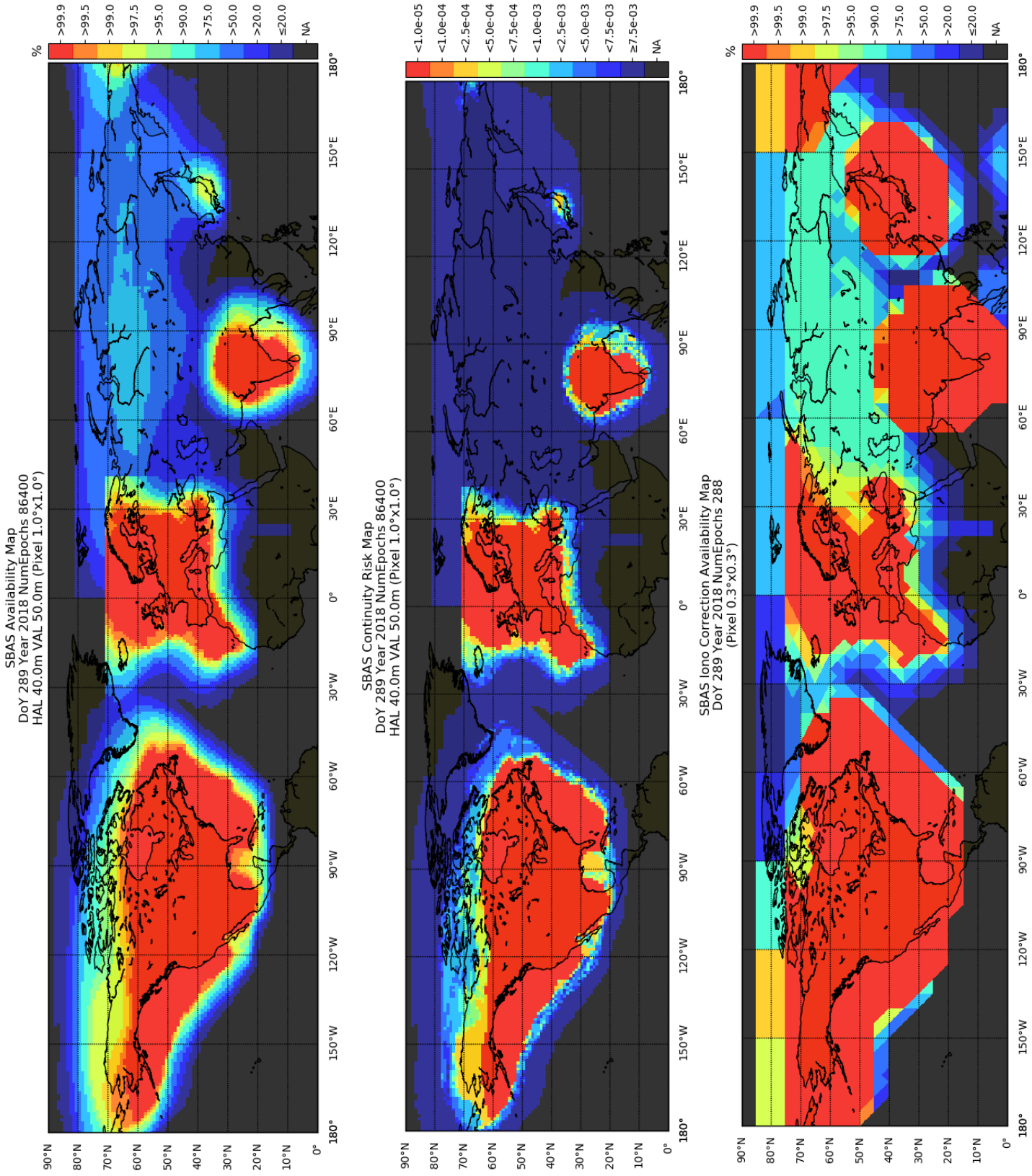
Example for SBAS Availability, Continuity and Ionosphere Availability worldwide map:



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End of Document

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