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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 34966.2-2017

**Internet-based transmission of GNSS augmentation information
- Part 2: Interface requirements**

卫星导航增强信息互联网传输 第2部分：接口要求

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Foreword

GB/T 34966 "satellite navigation to enhance information and Internet transmission" is divided into three parts.

--- Part 1. Broadcasting system;

--- Part 2. Interface requirements;

--- Part 3. Data transmission format. This section GB/T 34966 Part 2. This section drafted in accordance with GB/T 1.1-2009 given rules. This part is proposed by China Aerospace Science and Technology Corporation. This part by the National Aerospace Technology and Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC425), the national standard satellite Beidou Navigation Technology Technical Committee (SAC/TC544) centralized. This part of the drafting unit. China Aerospace Standardization Institute, Tsinghua University, Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications, Beijing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics, China four-dimensional Surveying and Mapping Technology Co., Ltd. The main drafters of this section. Zhou Yuxia, Zhou Ming, Kangdeng list, Xie Kun, gold days, Yan Dapeng, An Changqing.

With the rapid development and widespread application of satellite navigation technologies, the demand and requirements for the performance of satellite navigation services are getting higher and higher, which promotes The satellite navigation enhancement technology has been gradually applied to various fields of application, thereby bringing about the increasing demand for the relevant standard specifications for satellite navigation enhancement technology Exuberant and urgent. This section focuses on the satellite navigation to enhance the information transmission interface requirements, in the preparation of the process to take full account of China's Wei Star navigation technology development and practical application, and with reference to RTCM10410.1 "Internet-based RTCM data network transmission (Nt-rip)". The main difference between this section and Ntrip

a) "Satellite navigation enhances the transmission of information to the Internet Part 2.

Interface requirements";

b) The scope of preparation according to our standard requirements;

c) Added Chapter 2, "Normative References," citing the national and international standards used in the standard;

d) Added Chapter 3 "Terms and Definitions, Abbreviations," defines terms such as mount point, header, headerline, etc. Abbreviation;

e) Chapter 4, "System Architecture", which combines 1.3 "System Concepts" in Ntrip 2.0 and 1.4 "System Features" in the Cost section, Is defined as a network entity, given a new type of network entity topology, and network entities are divided into data sources, the number of According to server, broadcast server, user node;

f) Clarified the specific data sources of this part Enhanced information and data transmission format see GB/T 34966.3;

g) In Chapter 5, "HTTP-based Interface Requirements," the header and headerline categories have been added as tabs

1 Scope

Part 2 of China's national standard for internet delivery of GNSS augmentation data, covering the interface requirements. Where Part 1 sets out the architecture, this part specifies the interfaces between its pieces: how a reference station delivers its observations to the processing centre, how the centre passes correction streams to the broadcaster, and how a user's receiver connects, authenticates, selects a stream and receives it. That last interface is the one that decides whether the system is usable, because it is the one implemented by every receiver manufacturer independently. The requirements have to cover the ordinary business of a network service - connection, authentication, subscription, reconnection after a dropout - as well as the things peculiar to this application: a rover sends its approximate position so the service can give it the corrections for where it actually is, and the whole exchange has to work over a mobile connection that will be interrupted whenever the vehicle passes a building.

GB/T 34966 provisions of this part of the network-based satellite navigation to enhance information and data transmission interface requirements, including network structure, HTTP-based interface requirements, RTSP-based interface requirements, RTP-based interface requirements, source information table and so on. This section applies to the Internet in the satellite navigation environment to enhance information transmission interface design and implementation.

2 Normative references

The following documents for the application of this document is essential. For dated references, only the dated version applies to this article Pieces. For undated references, the latest edition (including all amendments) applies to this document.

GB/T 2659 countries in the world name code

GB/T 9390 navigation terminology

GB/T 17424 Differential Global Navigation Satellite System (DGNSS) technical requirements

GB/T 19391 Global Positioning System (GPS) terms and definitions

GB/T 34966.1 Satellite navigation Enhancing information Internet transmission - Part 1. Broadcasting system

GB/T 34966.3 satellite navigation Enhanced information Internet transmission Part 3. Data transmission format

3.1 Terms and definitions GB/T 9390, GB/T 17424, GB/T 19391, GB/T 34966.1 and

GB/T 34966.3 as defined by the following terms and The definition applies to this document.

3.1.1 Header header The part of a network message that represents the basic information between network entities.

3.1.2 Headline headerline In the head \u003cCR\u003e\u003cLF\u003e End of each line.

Note. \u003cCR\u003e\u003cLF\u003e Is a sequence of characters 0xD and 0xA.

3.2 Abbreviations The following abbreviations apply to this document. GNSS

--- Global Navigation Satellite System (GlobalNavigationSaltlitesSystem) HTML

--- Hypertext MarkupLanguage HTTP

--- Hypertext Transfer Protocol (Hypertext Transfer Protocol) IETF

--- Internet Engineering Task Force (InternetEngineeringTaskForce) NMEA

--- National Marine Electronics Association (National Marine Electronics Association)