

European GNSS programmes Update

ION 2008, Savannah, Georgia, 16 September 2008

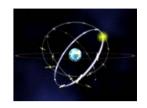
Paul Verhoef

16/09/2008.

Galileo Implementation Plan

Full Operational Capability 27 (+3) Galileo Satellites

2013



In-Orbit Validation

4 satellites plus ground segment

2010



Galileo System Testbed v2

Initial Test Satellites

2005



ate critical algorithms







The contents of the presentation reflect the views of the author but do not necessitive.



GALILEO re-structuring

- Year 2007: re-structuring
 - » PPP: private sector limitations
 - Unable to accept market risks
 - Unable to accept technical risks
 - High financing costs
 - > Implementation funding secured for public procurement: 3.4 billion € for 2008-2013 (some 4.7 billion \$)
 - » European Commission
 - Fully in charge
 - Owner, on behalf of the European Union





Galileo System (FOC)





5 TT&C Stations



10 mission Uplink stations



2 Control Centres





30 MEO satellites



Galileo IOV vs FOC

Component	IOV Phase	FOC Phase
Satellites	4	27(+3)
Control Centres	1	2
Mission Uplinks	5	10
TT&C	2	5
Sensor Stations	20	30-40

Galileo Services

Service		Receiver	Benefits	Target user groups	Availability	
Open Service	os		Single frequency	 Additional satellites for better multi-system coverage (e.g., deep urban) Coding and modulation advances for increased sensitivity and multi-path mitigation Pilot signal for fast acquisition 	Low end mass market (e.g., LBS, outdoor)	Open
			Double frequency	As above + increased accuracy with 2 nd frequency	High end mass market (e.g., car navigation, maritime)	Open
Commercial Service	CS	nin	Double frequency	 Increased accuracy using additional frequencies and signals Additional features under investigation (e.g., data rate capacity) 	 Professional markets (e.g., surveying, precision agriculture) 	Commercial basis
Safety of Life Service	SoL	-	Single frequency (Level B)	As OS +Integrity and authentication of signalContinuity and service guaranty	Aviation (en route)	Certified receivers
			Double frequency (Level A and C)	As above at higher performance levels suitable for stringent dynamic conditions	Aviation (A)Maritime (C)Road, Train (A)	Certified receivers
Public Regulated Service	PRS	No.	Dual frequency	 As OS + High Continuity (in times of crisis) Improved Robustness (vs jamming, spoofing) 	Law enforcement Strategic infrastructure	Regulated
Search and rescue	SAR		Single frequency	 Almost instantaneous reception of emergency calls Exact positioning of emergency beacon 	• Emergencies	Certified & registered beacons



Galileo PerformancesDual Frequency

Galileo Service	Horizontal Accuracy (95%)	Vertical Accuracy (95%)	Availability	Integrity	
Open Service	4 m	8 m	> 99.8%	NO	
Safety of Life	4 m	8 m	> 99.8%	YES	
Commercial Service	Detailed performance requirements under elaboration				
Public Regulated Service	4 m	8 m	> 99.8%	YES	

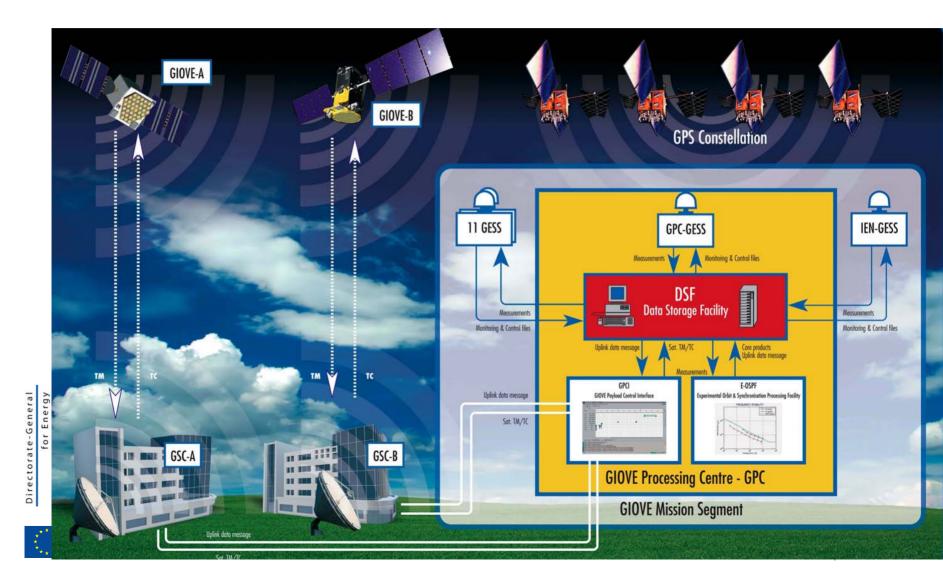


Galileo Test satellites

- Giove-A still operating
- Giove-B launched on 27 April 2008
 - » Works as expected
 - First maser atomic clock ever flown
 - » MBOC signal première



GIOVE Architecture



GALILEO FOC procurement

- Contract notice release: 1 July 2008
- EC procurement rules (subject to WTO commitments on trade)
- Infrastructure in 6 workpackages





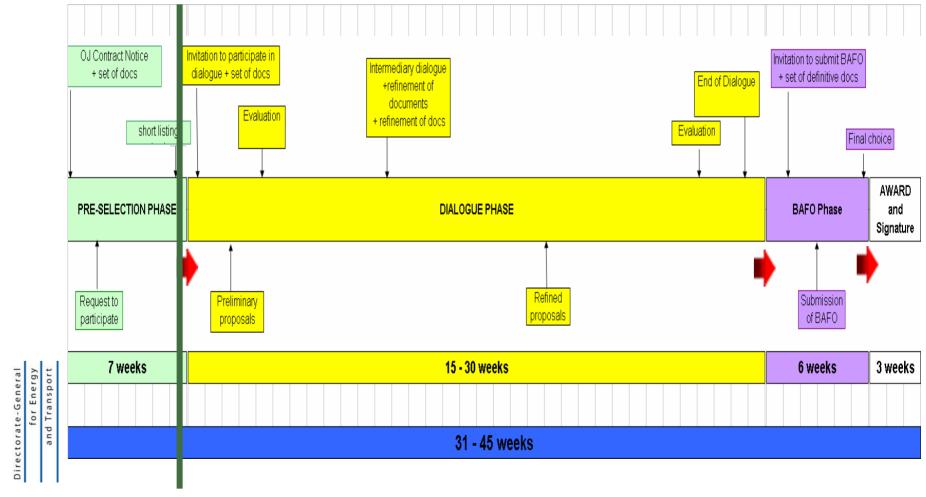
GALILEO FOC procurement

- Candicates selected for each workpackage with good level of competition
- Enter the « Competitive Dialogue » phase
- Contracts foreseen for first half 2009
- Full Operational Capability in 2013





FOC procurement overall planning





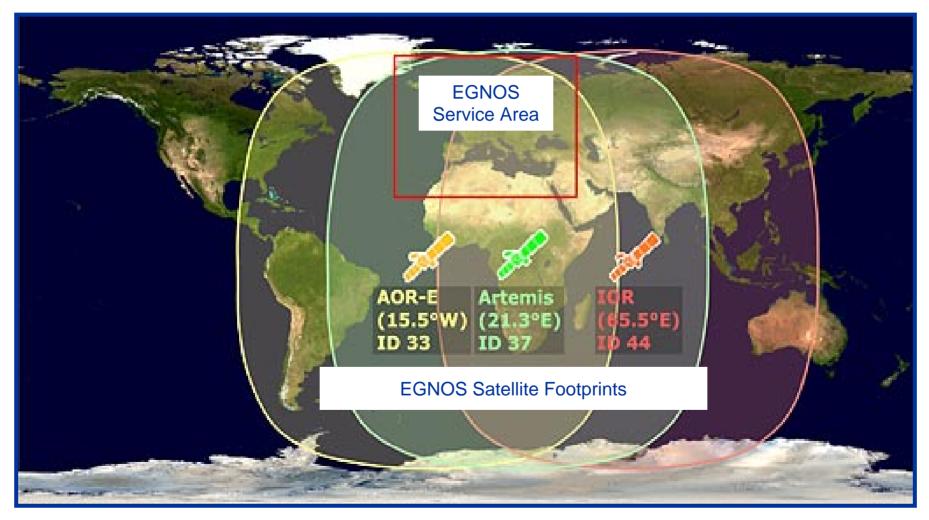
EGNOS

- Assets transfer from European Space Agency to European Commission
- Europan Commission will contract an operator
- Broadcasting signals of excellent quality, yet will enter officially into operations Spring 2009
- Certification for aviation foreseen for end 2009
- Geographical service extension under study





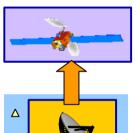
EGNOS Overview





EGNOS System Architecture





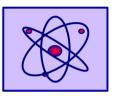
6 NLES Navigation Land Earth Stations

• 2 Support • Facilities

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4 MCC
Mission
Control
Centers

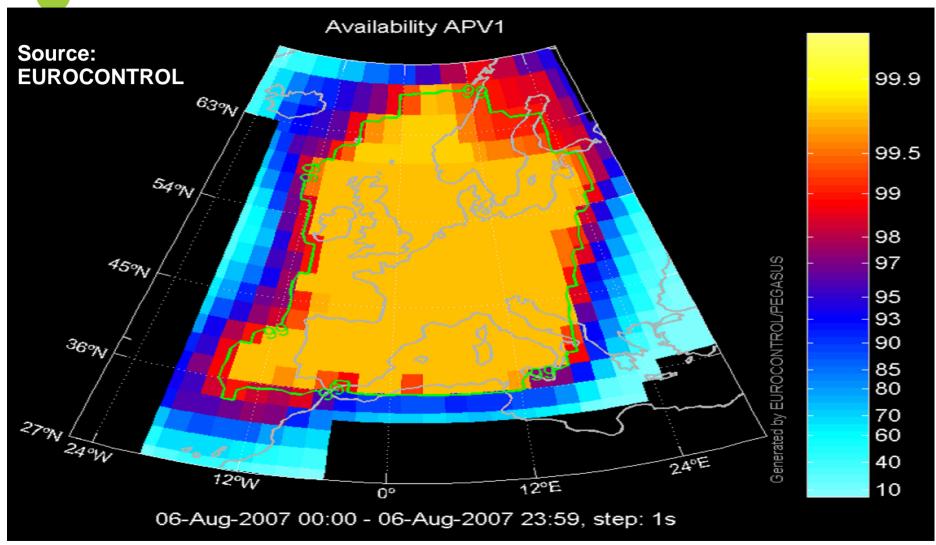






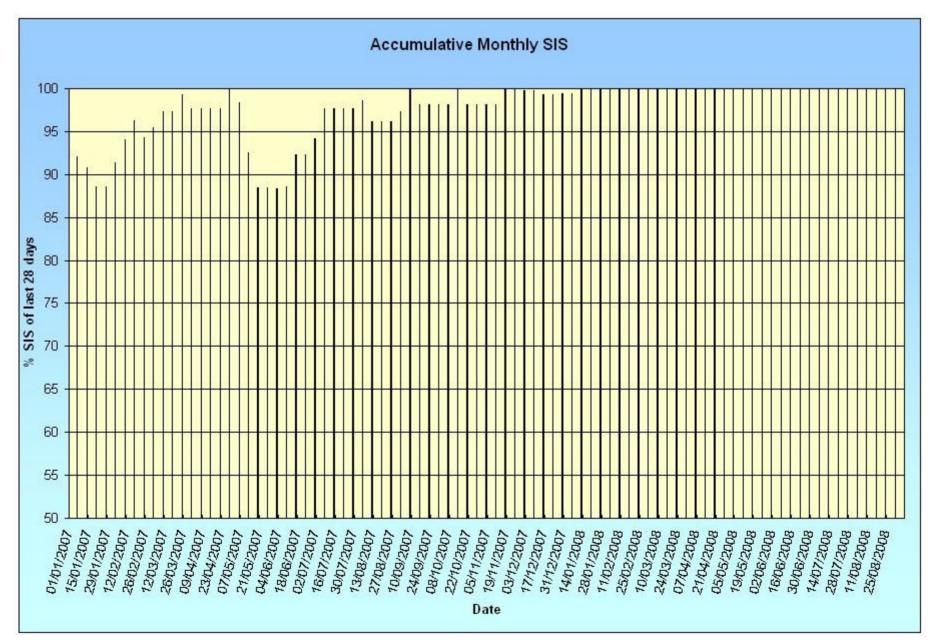
34 RIMS
 Ranging &
 Integrity
 Monitoring
 Stations

EGNOS Performance (ECAC)

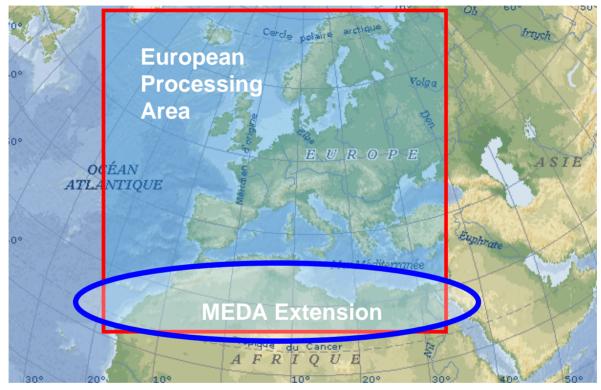


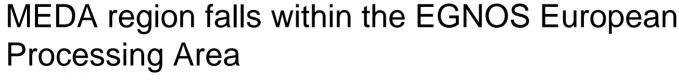


EGNOS Performance 01/2007-08/2008



EGNOS Extensions - MEDA





- Homogeneous extension
- Extension of EGNOS network (Addition of 4-6 RIMS)



for Energy and Transport





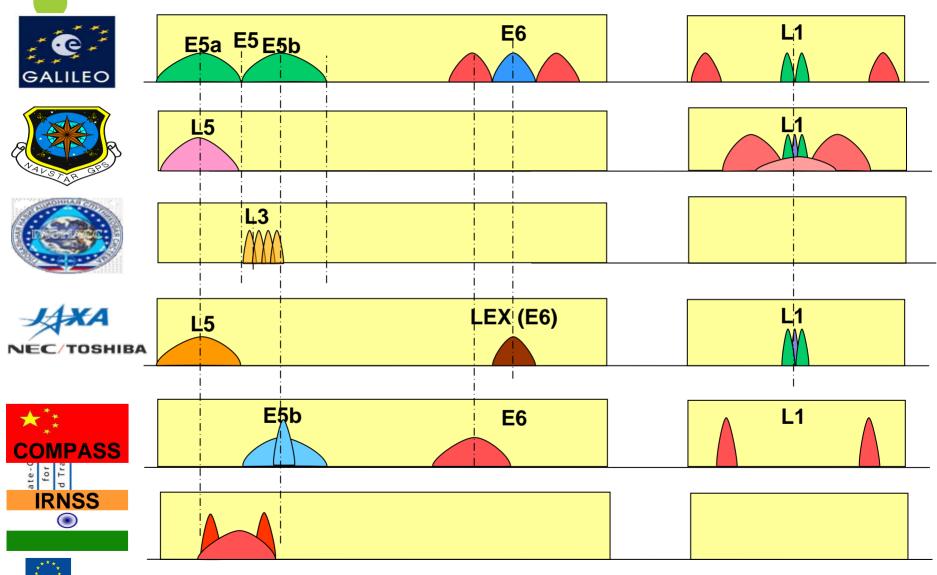


ACAC region falls outside of EGNOS European Processing Area

- Regional extension
- Extension of GPS integrity monitoring
- Additional ionospheric monitoring



Compatibility & interoperability with other GNSS



IGC: Compatibility & interoperability of GNSS

- Compatibility refers to the ability of space-based positioning, navigation, and timing services to be used separately or together without interfering with each individual service or signal, and without adversely affecting national security.
- Interoperability refers to the ability of civil space-based positioning, navigation, and timing services to be used together to provide better capabilities at the user level than would be achieved by relying solely on one service or signal.



- Galileo and..
 - » GPS:
 - EU-US Agreement signed on June 2004
 - 6 Working Group meetings on compatibility and interoperability (WGA) in 2005-2007
 - » GLONASS:
 - 3 Technical Group meetings in 2004-2005; restarted in 2007
 - QZSS:
 - 6 Technical group meetings in 2004-2007
 - Nigcomsat:
 - 1 coordination meeting in 2007
 - » COMPASS:
 - 1 initial coordination meeting in 2007



