

U.S. GPS Program and Policy Update

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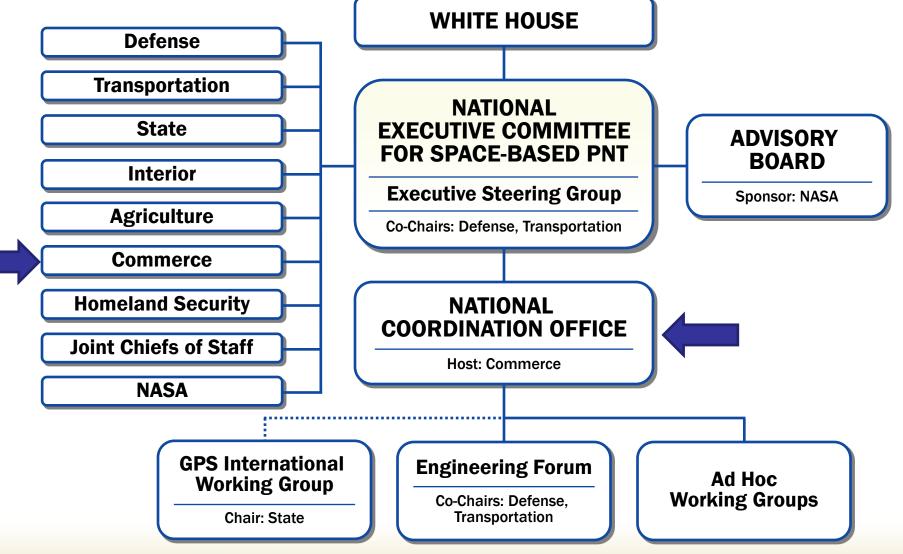
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U.S. Space-Based PNT Organization Structure







Keys to the Global Success of GPS



- 1) Program Stability and Performance
- 2) Policy Stability and Transparency
- 3) Commercial Market Innovation



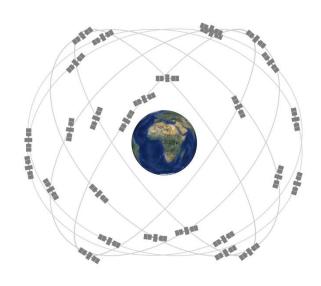
GPS Constellation Status



31 Operational Satellites

As of April 2013

- "Expandable 24" configuration (27 slots)
- 9 Block IIA
- 12 Block IIR
- 7 Block IIR-M
- 3 Block IIF
- 4 residuals on orbit
- Continuously assessing constellation health to determine launch need





Launch of Third GPS IIF Satellite

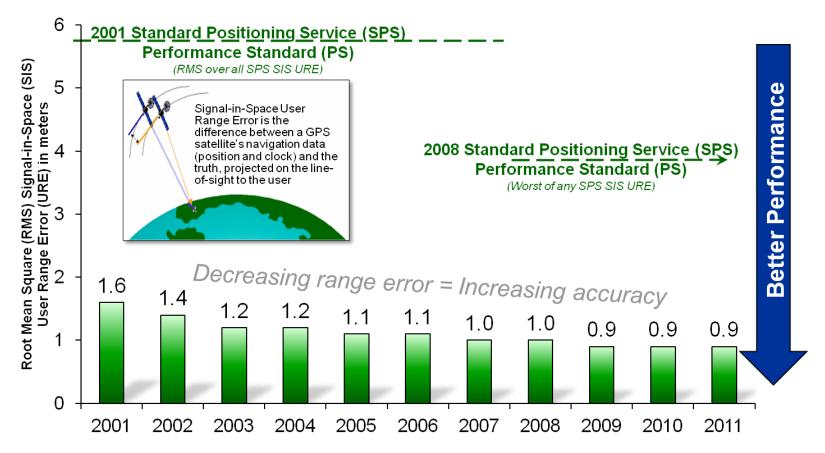






GPS Signal in Space Performance



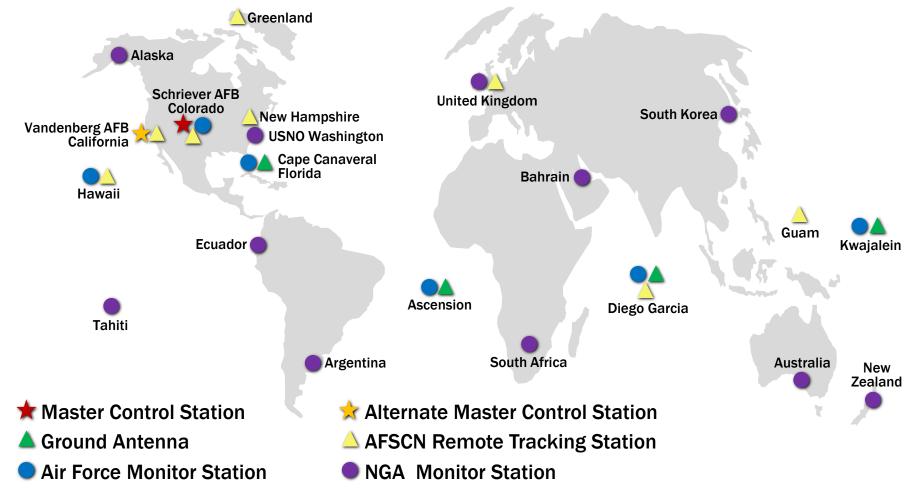


System accuracy exceeds published standard



GPS Operational Control Segment

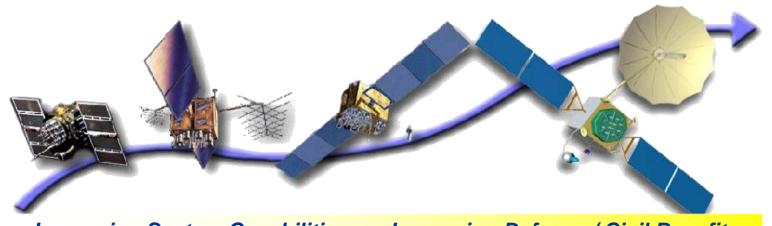






GPS Modernization Program





Increasing System Capabilities • Increasing Defense / Civil Benefit

Block IIA/IIR

Basic GPS

- Standard Service
 - Single frequency (L1)
 - Coarse acquisition (C/A) code navigation
- Precise Service
 - Y-Code (L1Y & L2Y)
 - Y-Code navigation

Block IIR-M, IIF

IIR-M: Basic GPS capability plus

- 2nd civil signal (L2C)
- M-Code (L1M & L2M)

IIF: IIR-M capability plus

- 3rd civil signal (L5)
- 2 Rb + 1 Cs clocks
- 12 year design life

Block III

- Backward compatibility
- 4th civil signal (L1C)
- 4X better User Range Error than IIF
- Increased availability
- Increased integrity
- 15 year design life



New Civil GPS Signals



Signal	Benefits	# of Satellites Broadcasting Now	Availability on 24 Satellites
L2C	Meets commercial needs for ionospheric correction, higher effective power, etc.	10	~2018
L5	Meets requirements for safety-of- life transportation; enables triple- frequency positioning techniques	3	~2021
L1C	GNSS interoperability; performance improvements in challenged environments	Will start with GPS III in 2015	~2026



CNAV Message Testing



- L2C and L5 signals are in development mode, providing no navigation data
- OCX will enable upload of civil navigation (CNAV) messages for L2C and L5
- Live-sky testing of L2C and L5 with CNAV planned for Jun 15-29, 2013
 - Public participation encouraged; see www.gps.gov/pros
- L2C and L5 will eventually replace civil need for semi-codeless access to military P(Y) signals
- All semi-codeless GPS users need to migrate to the new civil signals by Dec 31, 2020



Status of GPS III and OCX



- GPS Block III, Satellites 1-8
 - Non-Flight Satellite Testbed completed testing
 - First 4 satellites now in production
- GPS Block III, Satellites 9+
 - On track to add search and rescue payload (SAR-GPS) and laser reflectors
 - Studying options for dual launch and other cost savings
- Next Generation Operational Control System (OCX)
 - Block 0 (GPS III launch and checkout): 2014
 - Block 1 (CNAV for L2C and L5): 2016
 - Block 2 (L1C and M-Code): 2017



U.S. Policy Promotes Global Use of GPS Technology



- No direct user fees for civil GPS services
 - Provided on a continuous, worldwide basis
- Open, free access to information necessary to use civil GPS and augmentations
 - Anyone can develop applications, user equipment, and valueadded services
 - Encourages market-driven competition
- Global compatibility and interoperability with GPS
- Service improvements for civil, commercial, and scientific users worldwide
- Protection of GNSS spectrum from disruption and interference

U.S. policy on civil GPS access has been stable and consistent for 30 years



International Cooperation



- U.S. goals for GNSS cooperation:
 - Compatibility and interoperability
 - Transparency in civil service provision
 - Fair market access
 - Detecting, mitigating, and increasing resiliency to harmful interference
- Bilateral relationships
 - Russia, Europe, Japan, India, Australia, China
- Multilateral engagement
 - ICG, APEC, ICAO, IMO, ITU, NATO





U.S.-Russia Cooperation



- GPS-GLONASS cooperation statement signed 2004
 - Compatibility/interoperability of navigation signals
 - Interoperability of SAR-GPS and SAR-GLONASS
- Collaborating toward placement of GLONASS monitoring stations at U.S. locations
- U.S. is closely monitoring Russian mandates for GLONASS equipage on certain vehicles
 - Compliance standards are unclear to U.S. aircraft manufacturers
 - Technical regulations must comply with WTO obligations on Technical Barriers to Trade
 - U.S. recommends technology-neutral standards



Summary



- GPS performance is better than ever and will continue to improve
 - Testing new civil GPS signals this summer
 - More space and control segment upgrades coming
- U.S. policy encourages worldwide GPS use
 - International cooperation is a priority
 - GPS-GLONASS cooperation ongoing



For Additional Information...





www.gps.gov

Спасибо



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